CHAPTER VI

6.0: IMPACT OF ARABIC ELEMENTS ON THE ASSAMESE LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

6.1: Muslim Settlement during Ahom-Muslim Conflicts:

It has already been observed that the Arabic Language had its way to ancient Assam which had been known as Kamrup, Kamata etc., by the beginning of 13th Century A D, with the entrance of the Muslims. However, Mohammad Bin Bakhtiyar, the General of Kutub-ud-Din Ibak is identified to have been the forerunner to enter Assam with a view to conquering Tibet[1]. It is also discussed that Ibnu Bakhtiyar was defeated and chased back by the Kamrupi King *Prithu* in 1205-06 A D, when a large number of his troops were captured and detained in the kingdom. In this way, as many as ***twenty*** expeditions were undertaken by the Sultans of Delhi or their agents in *Gauḍa* or Bengal from 1205 to the battle fought between the Ahoms and the Mughals at *Itakhuli* in 1682 A D. In the most occasions, the Muslims were defeated and thousands of their soldiers and officials were captured by the Ahom Army in different times. In course of time, these captive soldiers were rehabilitated in different parts of Assam, after they had been released from the prisons of Kamrup or Ahom Kings.[2]

On the other hand, the Muslim forces could also establish their authority and ruled over the Brahmaputra Valley repetitively for almost two centuries with some breaks. During these long periods of Muslim contact, a large number of Muslim subjects, '*paiks*', and nobles who had been settled

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1 Minhaj ud-Din, *Tabakat-e-Nasiri*, Tran. Raverty, pp. 560-61.

2 Padmanath Gohain Barooah, *Assam Buranji*, pp. 22-43

by the Muslim rulers, gradually mixed up with Assamese people, out and out by adopting Assamese Language and culture[3] having married Assamese girls.[4] They inhabited in different places all over the Valley comprising of a considerable part of the Assamese population. It is also noted that a number of imperial agents and officials, like *Fauzdar, Subadār, Munsabdār, Thanadār* etc. were posted at Rangamati, Hajo, Guwahati and also at Garhgaon etc. along with their assistants, attendants and military forces. It is needless to mention that these Muslim officials used to make diplomatic correspondence with their Sultans or the local counterparts in the Perso-Arabic language and speak a Perso-Arabic dialect in their every day lives. Accordingly, the Muslim subjects also used to speak the Perso-Arabic dialects, terms and terminology, mixing with the Assamese Language.

6.2: Role of Ahom Kings for adopting the Arabic Elements:

It has already been discussed that the Perso-Arabic elements were remarkably encouraged during the time of Ahom Kings, especially Gadadhar Singha (1681-1696) and Rudra Singha (1696-1714). They maintained a good diplomatic relation with the Mughals and their agents at different places. They used to write official letters to the later in Perso-Arabic language with the help of some qualified Muslim scribes, appointed specially for this purpose. They were to read out and interpret the letters received by the Ahom rulers, in the Perso-Arabic language and to write replies there to.[5] They were also to strike coins in the Perso-Arabic scripts and to make seals and stamps for the Ahom Kings. These writers were also settled along with other Muslim families employed in different vocational trades. By the long co-habitations and cultural assimilation with the Muslim families, the Assamese nobles and officials were also so much impressed

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[3] Dr. Hemanta Kr. Sarma, *Assam Sahitya Sabha Patrika*, 1979, P. 36.

[4] E A. Gait, *A History of Assam*, Layers' Book Stall, Gauhati, ed. III, 1962. p.149.

[5] Amiya Devi, *Rudra Singha*, K N dutta Baruah, Guwahati, ed.I, 1995.p. 130.

that they adopted so many Arabic and Persian words and used them in their speeches. It is found that even some high cast Hindu youths also used to learn the Arabic or Persian language[6] and applied them for making their expression more suitable and ornamented.

6.3: Role of *Pirs, Faqirs* and Writers in application of Aabic Elements:

The Muslim missionaries, comprising of *Pirs, Faqirs*, etc. came to Assam with the invaders, or some times independently, who played a vital role in introducing and teaching Arabic Language for performing Islamic rites and rituals. Among them, Hazrat Shah Miran (*Shah Milan*) was most conversant who was popularly known as *'Azan Faqir'*. Apart from teaching Islamic fundamentals, he used to compose as many as *Eight Scores*[7] of devotional songs in Assamese language, mixed with a large number of Arabic and Persian words. The songs are still being sung by all sects of people in Assam irrespective of caste and religion, which are well known as *'Zikir and Jari'*. It needs to mention that the Muslim *Pirs* and *Faqirs* had a close contact with the Vaisnava propagators and poets of Assam. A large number of Arabic-Persian words were so commonly used by the *Faqirs* and other people that these Vaisnava poets (and propagators) also adopted and applied a number of words in their Assamese poems. Even before the propagation of Vaisnava faith in Assam, Arabic words and terms had been introduced with the people of the Valley since the disaster of Ibnu Bakhtiyar. The application of Arabic words by Hem Saraswati, a court poet of the Kamata King Durlava Narayan of the 13th century and the Vaishnava propagator Srimanta Sankara Deva (1449—1569 A D) is suitable evidence.[8] Because, during the time of Sankara Deva, the use of Arabic words became more frequent in the Assamese language.[9]

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6 Dr. Hemanta Kr. Sarma, *Op.cit.*, 1979, p. 37

7 Syed Abdul Malik, *Azan Fakir Aru Suriya Zikir*, Students' Stores, Guwahati, ed. II, 1999, p.19 and H K. Barpujari, *A Comprehensive History of Assam*, vol. III, p. 244f.

8 Abdus Sattar, *Sangmishranat Asomiya Sanskriti*, pp. 43-44.

9 Dr. M. Neog, Asamiya Sahityar Ruprekha, Dibrugarh, ed. VI, 1986, pp.15-16.

The use of many Arabic words is found in the Assamese language mainly through diplomatic correspondence made by the Ahom Kings with their Muslim counterparts.[10] A good number of Historical works and Land revenue documents of the later Ahom period have also revealed so many Arabic words. Besides the modern secular writings of different authors—Muslims and non Muslims, the Vaishnava literature are also enriched with such words of Arabic origin. Hence we have selected the following categories of books at random to search the Arabic elements:

(a) Vaishnava Literature,

(b) Islamic Sufi Literature,

(c) Modern Secular Literature.

6.3.1: Vaishnava Literature: During the time of Srimanta Sankar Deva, Arabic elements had so much penetrated into the Assamese society. It is interesting to mention that Srimanta Sankar Deva, the Vaishnava propagator and a celebrated Assamese poet has employed a pretty number of Arabic and Persian words in his famous work, the ***Kirtan Ghosha,*** a valuable religious book of Vaishnava faith, where we have found as much as ***10*** words of Arabic origin as follows: *Ahammam<Ahmaq* (6/259)< أحمق = Fool, stupid; *Bańki<Bāqi* (9/26)< باقی = Balance, remaining; *Dewān* (9/25)< ديوان = Administrator; *Feri<Feryi* (18/27)< فرعی = Subsidiary; *Hisap<Hisab* (16/19)< حساب = Account, calculation; *Jaban* (15/50)< جبن = Coward, to mean the Muslim; *Jari'<Jariate* (10/57)< ذريعة = through; *Sāheb* (26/22)< صاحب = My Lord; *Tabal<Tabala* (25/15)< طبلة = A musical drum, *and Wāsil* (9/26)< واصل =Receipt. It is worth mentioning that our search of Arabic words on this '*Kirtan Ghoshaha*' got a nice incentive from an unpublished Dissertation submitted by Bhabendra Kalita to the G U for the degree of M Phil.[11]

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[10] Dr. Mohini Kr. Saikia, *Assam-Muslim Relation and its Cultural Significance*, Golaghat, 1986, pp. 281-82.

[11] Bhabendra Kalita, *Sankardevar Kirtan:Eti Bhashatattik Adhyayan*, u.p., G U., 1995, p.175.

We have gone through another Vaishnava Literature, '***Guru-carita-katha***', a 'Biographical account of Vaishnava Saints of Assam, Sankardeva, Madhavdeva and others, in prose order, committed to writing from oral tradition' and edited by Dr. Maheswar Neog, a well known scholar of Assam.[12] It is a precious document of great historical value and an encyclopaedic cultural chronicle of the people of Assam ranging from 15th to 17th century,[13] written in classical Assamese language. We have found ***34*** words of Arabic origin used in the discussion and description of this work. They are: *Ekbar<Akbar* (7)[14]< أكبر = Akbar, Great; *Bāb* (458)< باب = Portfolio, office; *Dokān* (14)< دكان = Stall; *Dowā* (198)< دواء= Supplication; *Elāj* (397)< علاج = Medical treatment; *Golām* (23)< غلام = Slave; *Had* (11)< حدّ = Limit; *Harāmi* (18)< حرامى = Adultery, Unlawful; *Hāsil* (73)< حاصل = Receipt; *Jabān* (104)< جبن= Coward, the Muslims; *Karza* (404)< قرض = Loan; *Khabor* (Intro.56) < خبر= Information; *Khāli* (162)< خالى = Empty; · *Khat* (414)< خط = Letter; *Makhmal* (397) < مخمل = Velvet; *Mohar* (151)< مهر = Money, coin; *Nafar* (167)< نفر = A troop, man, slave; *Qāzi* (93)< قاضى = Islamic Judge; *Rāyat* (10)< رعية = Subject; *Salāhi* (416)< صلاحى = Usefulness; *Siki, Sika* (51)< سكّة = Coin; *Taq* (422)< طاق = Rack; *Wilat<Wilāyat* (86) < ولاية = State, U K, and *Zamin* (198) < ضامن = Bailer, responsible.

6.3.2: **Islamic Sufi Literature**: Arabic words and terms are so commonly used by the Muslims and non Muslims equally that these are

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[12] Maheswar Neog, ed., *Guru-carita-katha,* G U., ed. I, 1987.

[13] Neog, *Ibid*, Introduction, p. 143.

[14] The figures shown in the brakets are the page numbers of the book, where the words are found.

found in a large number of Assamese publications of different writers and authors of the Valley. The two famous books – '*Zikir Aru Zari*' and '*Azan Fakir Aru Suriya Zikir*' edited by a famous Assamese litterateur Syed Abdul Malik, the 'Monarch of Assamese Novels', are the masterpiece of this specimen. The books are comprised of the Zikir and Zaris composed by Hazrat Shah Miran alias '*Azan Faqir,*'[15] a celebrated poet and Sufi saint of 17 th Century flourished in the Valley, whose shrine at Saragurir Chapari in Sibsagar District is still honoured as a holy place by all sections of people. It is worth mentioning that the Zikirs and Zaris are nothing but some Islamic devotional songs composed by this Sufi saint on the existence and unity of Allah, in Assamese language. The saint had frequently used some Arabic words related to Islamic thought and theme. It will be appropriate to quote a '*Zikir*' here where the uses of such Arabic words are noticeably remarkable.

1. Ghosha

"**Kalimar** Naam Sarathi / Jiur Loge Jaye
Ji Thaai loike Jogaye / Tatei Khodaye."

Pad

"**Kalima Haqiqat** **Kalima Shariyat**
Kalima Tamamar Imam
Ajudar Bhitarat **Kalimak** Bahale
Siye hal Sirar **Kalam**
Opor **Asmanat** Meghe Garajile
Aabe hoi Logaale Maat
Bandār **Mulkutat** Mātir Kalbudar
Bohale Aamoru **Jāt**." [16]

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[15] Please refer to Chapter I : 1.3.2.8 above.

[16] Syed Abdul Malik *Op. cit.*, pp. 65-66..

2. Ghosha.

"Kebol Name Kebol Naam, / Kebol Naame roti
Dine Raati loba Naam / Nakoriba ***Khati***"

Pad

Mukhere Parhibo Lāge/ ***Momin Musalman***,
Dilere Jānibā Bandā / ***Mojammil Imān***.
Prathome Jāniba Badaa / Pāk ***Sob-hān***,
Derh Kuri ***Sifārai*** / Hoise ***Qurān***.
Qadir, Kamāl Allah / Aache Niranjan,
Khākar Poida Korile / ***Aadamor*** Tan.
Ujir Najir Naai / Naai patantor
Asmān Jamin paidā Koile / Chadinar Bhitor.
Allahar Hukumar Pora / Bandā Aso Dur,
Āmi ***Ummat*** Gunahgar / Baksota ***Gafur***."[17]

It is interesting to note that we have found ***32*** Arabic words in only two '*Zikirs*' quote above and shown in ***Italic*** type, which have been properly fitted with the theme and tongue. In this way, the 'Faqir' have used a large number of such words in as many as Eight Scores (160) of these Zikirs and Zaris, which are considered to be resourceful treasury of Arabic elements.

6.3.3: **Modern Secular Literature**: The application of Arabic elements in the Assamese language had been very common during theTwentieth Century as even today. Assamese writers, both Muslim and non Muslim, used Arabic terms and words in Assamese writings with a view to making their expression more suitable and appropriate. We have consulted a good number of Assamese books having the use of Arabic elements, out of which the following five books of different writers and characters of the Century have been selected at random, which have been studied and sorted out the Arabic elements found there in, for example; as follows:

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[17] Syed Abdul Malik ed., *Ibid*, pp. 61-63.

6.3.3.1: ***Magribar Azan***[18]: It is a four act social drama jointly composed by Sarada Kanta Bardaloi and Krishnananda Bhattacharyya in 1933. The play-wrights have employed ***71*** words of Arabic origin in the play, such as: *Ādab* (p.39)[19]< أداب = Culture; *Ahmaq* (10)< احمق = Stupid; *Ali* (18)< علي = Exalted, high; *Allāh* (89)< الله; *Aqel* (62)< عاقل= Sensible; *Araj* (95) < عرض = Request; *Asar*(43)<عصر = Afternoon; *Asman* (44) < السماء = Heaven, sky; *Azan* (1)< أذان = Call for an obligatory prayer of the Muslims; *Bābā* (17)< بابا = Papa; *Banabi<bana* (39)< بنئ = to make, build; *Banyan* (59)< بنيان = construction, ganjee; *Baqi* (40,59)< باقى = Balance, remaining; *Befait* (62)<وفَيات =Demise; *Beiman* (41)< ب+إيمان = Faithless; *Bismillah* (40)< بسم الله = with the name of Allah; *Chaytan*(17)< شيطان =Devil, wicked; *Dastur* (105)< دستور = Rule, custom; *Duniyā* (49) < دنيا =The Earth; *Fazal* (21,75)< Kindness; *Hajam* .(57)< = Digestion; *Haramjada* (8)< حرام+جادة[20] =Illegitimate; *Hāsil* (107)< حصل = to obtain; *Huzur* (13)< هضور= Sir, My Lord; *Ijjat* (46)< عزّة =Chastity, honour; *Be+ijjati* (18)< ب+ عزّتى = to dishonour; *Jabbār >Jabar*(18)< جبّار=Almighty, force; *Kamina* (20)< كمينة =Dishonest, conspirator; *Karim* (4) < كريم = Kind; *Kasam* (17, 42, 106)< قسم = Oath; *Keramatali* (8)< كرامة =Miracle; *Khabar* (16)< خبر= information; *Khali* (10), *Khezana* (62)< خزانة = Revenue, treasury; *Khiyāl* (46) < خيال= Imagination; *Koifiyat* (93) < كيفية= Staement of circumstances;

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[18] S K. Bardaloi, and K. Bhattacharyya, *Magribar Azan*, Bani Mandir, Dibrugarh, 1933

[19] The figures shown in the brakets are the page numbers where the words are found.

[20] جادة Is a Perso-Arabic derivation.

Ma'f (101)<معافاة، معافى = Excuse; *Magrib* (1)<مغرب = Time of the Sunset; *Makaral* (19)< مقرّر = Appointed; *Manzur* (13)< منظور = To grant; *Masjid* (43)< مسجد = Mosque; *Maskil* (23)< مشكيل = Difficult, problem; *Matlab* (39)< مطلوب = Intention; *Mejaz* (20)< مزاج =Temperament; *Moulabi* (86)< مولوى = My lord; *Munsi* (39)< منشئ = Writer; *Nasib* (76)< نصيب = Luck; *Nazar* (20)<نظر = Sight, vision; *Nihar* (38) < نهار = Day; *Ozar* (106) < عذر = Reason behind; *Qalam* (27)< قلم = Pen; *Qasur* (101) < قصور = Offence, inability; *Rahim* (16) < رحيم = Merciful; *Rakam* (16, 36) < رقم = Manner, kind; *Sahab* (10) <صاحب= My lord; *Salam* (9, 105) < سلام = Salute; *Sekh<Shaikh* (39) < شيخ = Chief, *Sewal<Sowal* (63) < سوال = Question; *Ta'biz* (86)< تعويذ = Amulet; *Ta'jjup* (63)< تعجّب = Surprise; *Tahkikat* (62)< تحقيقة = Inquiry; *Ukil<Wakil* (63)< وكيل = Pleader; *Wahed* (18)< واحد = One, Name of a person; *Zamin* (105) < ضامن = Responsible, bailer; *Zed* (105)< ضد = taking an opposite stand, and *Zulum* (p.87)< ظلم = Oppression.

6.3.3.2: ***Sharaguri Sapari***[21]: It is a social play relating to a famous Islamic saint of Sufi order of 17th Century authored by Mahendra Barthakur, which has been thoroughly gone through and the following ***43*** Arabic words are found in the book: *Ālam* (p.54)< عالم= The Universe; *Ahmak* (63)< أحمق= Fool, stupid; *Ajrail* (97)< عجرءيل = The Angel of death ; *Allā* (26)< الله ; *Allāh* (4)< الله ; *Aschalāmu Alaikum/ Walekum Aschalām* (15); *Basra* (89)< بصرة = A port in Iraq; *Chalām>salām* (73)< سلام = Salute;

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[21] Mahendra Barthakur, *Sharaguri Sapari*, Asom Kalatirtha, Guwahati, ed.II, 2003.

Charam> *sharm* (27)< شرم = Shame; *Demāk*>*Demāg* (68)< دماغ = Brain; *Dowā* (50)< دُعاء = Supplication; *Duniya*(8)< دنياء = The Earth, World; *Elim*>*Elm* (8)< علم = Knowledge; *Kalām* (8)< كلام = Speech; *Fakir* (8)< فقير = Sufi mandicant; *Faraz,* (13) < فرض = Obligatory; *Formān* (38) < فرمان = Degree, order; *Haj* p.(2) < حجّ = Pilgrimage; *Hakk* (20) < حقّ = Right, truth; *Hayrān* (42) < حيران = Perplexed, tired; *Hekim* (51) < حكيم = Physician; *Ijjat* (47) < عزّة = Chastity; *Imān* (32) < إمام = Islamic leader; *Islāh* (14) < إصلاح = Welfare; *Jikir* (37) < ذكر = Memory; *Kasam* (32) < قسم = Oath; *Korān* (32) < قرآن = Qur'ān; *Ma'na* (59) < مَنَع = Prohibition; *Ma'f* (68) < معافىَ = Exemption, excuse; *Maleek* (68) < مليك = King, owner; *Masjid* (38) < مسجد = Mosque; *Mokām* (97) < مقام = Place, location; *Momin* (12) < مؤمن = Faithful; *Monāfik* (15) < منافق = Hypocrite; *Mujammil* (32) < مجمّل = One who beautifies; *Mursid,*(32) < مرشِد = Guide; *Najar* (89) <نظر = Vision, sight; *Ozu* (16) < وضؤ = Ablution; *Raham* (29) < رحم = Mercy; *Rasul* (32) < رسول = Messenger; *Saheb* (p.1) < صاحب = My Lord; *Sobhan* (36) < سبحان = Glorious; *Sobhān Allah*(9)< سبحان الله =Glorius Allah, an exclamation; and *Tabiz* (9)< تعويذ = Amulet.

6.3.3.3: ***Surujmukhir Swapna***[22]: It is a social Novel of Syed Abdul Malik, an outstanding novelist and winner of national '*Sahitya Academy*' award in Assamese literature. We have thoroughly searched in the book where ***50*** Arabic words have been used as follows: *Allā*< *Allāh* (p.2) < الله ; *A'jab* (3) < أعجب = Wonderful; *Aday* (117) < اداء = Payment;

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[22] Syed Abdul Malik, *Surujmukhir Swapna*, Students' Stores, Guwahati, New ed. II, 2007.

Ajmāli<Ejmāli(118) < إجمالی = Collective; *Akbar* (2) < أكبر= Great; *Āzan* (2) < أذان = Call to prayer; *Bad+jāt> Bajjāt* (28) <بد+ذات = Wicked; *Bāina* (133)< بيـنَ=Advance or partly payment;[23] *Banduk* (4) < بندوقية = Gun; *Baqr+Id>Bakrid* (36) <بقر+عيد = I'dujjuha; *Dawai* (130) < دواء = Medicine; *Dokān* (3) < دكان = Stall, shop; *Dowā* (129) < دُعاء = Supplication; *Garaz* (11) < غرض = Interest; *Haija* (2) < هيضة = Cholera; *Hākim* (4) < حاكم = Judge; *Id* (36) < عيد = Festival, Eid; *Ijjat* (36) < عزّة = Chastity; *Jamā't* (82) < جماعة = Party, group (of people); *Jiyarat* (118) < زيارة = Visit; *Jom'a* (106) < جماع= Total, deposit; *Kamiz* (4) < قميص = Shirt; *Khabar* (35) < خبر= Information; *Khāki* (4) < خاكی = Khaki, earth coloured; *Khedmat* (119) < خدمة = Service; *Khutba* (92) < خطبة = Lecture; *Ma'f* (64) < معافیَ = Excuse; *Māl* (3) < مال = Goods; *Mafiz* (4) <مفيض = Plentiful, way out; *Magrib* (85) < مغرب = Time of the Sunset; *Masjid* (2) < مسجد = Mosque; *Maskil* (59) < مشكيل = Difficult; *Mohar >Moharana* (92)< مَهر = Dower, bridal mony; *Moulavi* (76) < مولاوی= My Lord; *Munājat* (84) < مناجة = supplication; *Munsi* (86) < منشی= Writer; *Nahar* (12) < نهر = Fountain; *Nikāh* (76) < نكاح = Marriage; *Noor* (38) < نور = Light; *Okalati* (10) < وكالة = Representation; *Ozu* (37) < وضؤ = Ablution; *Qabul* (92) < قبول = Acceptance; *Rakam* (86) < رقم = Kind, manner; *Rasul* (106) < رسول = Massenger; *Rāzi* (76) < راضی = Agree; *Safiyat* (10) < شفاعة = Advocacy; *Sawāb*< *Sowāb*(84) < ثواب = Reward; *Sobhān* (28) <

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[23] Milton J. Cowan, *A Dictionary of Modern Written Arabic*, New York, ed.III, 1976, p. 87.

سبحان= Glorious; *Sunnat* (35) < سنّة = Prophetic tradition; *Swahid* (19) < شهيد = Martyr; and *Ukil* (p.4) < وكيل = Pleader.

6.3.3.4: ***Adhālekha Dostābez***[24]: It is an autobiographical portrayal of Mamoni Roysom Goswami, a prominent Assamese litterteur and winner of different national awards like: *Sahitya Academy* and *Gyan peeth* etc. Our careful investigation has found as much as **65** Arabic words in the account of an orthodox Hindu environment, such as: *Abir* (158)[25] <عبير =Aroma; *Adālat* (33,103)< عدالة=Court; *Bāki*(28),< باقي = Unpaid, remaining ; *Banduk* (165) < بندوقية = Gun; *Bārud* (34) < بارود = Gun powder; *Bidāy* (98) < وداع =Farewell; *Chijil* (227) < سِجِل = Index, discipline; *Dokān* (115) < دُكان =Stall, shop; *Formān* (208) < فرمان =Decree, order; *Fāzil* (87) < فاضل =Learned; *Fena* (49) < فناء = Ruin, non-existence; *Fowāra* (68) < فوارة =Spring, fountain; *Golāmi*<*Golām* (52)< غلامى<غلام= Servant, slave; *Halāl* (175)< حلال = Legal, lawful; *Hazir* (105)< حاضِر = Present; *Ibn* (13) < إبن = Son (of); *Imārati* <*Imārat* (154)< عمارة =Mansion, building; *Istefā* (92) < إستفاء =Resignation; *Jarjia*<*Jizya* (140) < جزية = Jizya, a kind of tax; *Jijia* < *Jizya* (161)< جزية = Jizya, a kind of tax; *Kabāb* (56) < كباب = Fried meat; *Kabar* (20)< قبر = Burial place, tomb; *Kafin* (121) < كفن = Shroud; *Kahil* (113) < قاحل = Dry, weak; *Kalam* (17) < قلم = Pen; *Kāmil* (94) < كامل = Complete, perfect; *Kāmis* (39) < قاميص = Shirt; *Kasāi* (115) < قصاب = Butcher; *Kāyda* (116) < قاعِدة = Manner; *Khabar* (181) < خبر = News, information; *Khalās* (46) < خلاص = Release, Free (after birth); *Kitāp* (74, 140) < كتاب = Book; *Lokchān* (183)

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[24] Mamoni Roysom Goswami, *Adhalekha Dostabez*, Students' Stores, Guwahati, ed.VI, 2005.

[25] The figures shown in the brakets are the page numbers of the book, where the words are found.

< نـقـصـان = Loss; *Mahal* (78) < مـحـل = Place, house; *Mazār* (49)< مـزار = Shrine; *Māl* (114) < مـال = Goods, commodity; *Masbut* (91)< مـثـبـوت = Firmed, strong; *Masgul* (138)< مـشـغـول = Busy; *Masjid* ((161) < مـسـجـد = Masjid, Mosque; *Maskil* (125) < مـشـكـيـل = Difficult, problem; *Mastul* (93)< مـشـتـول = Ship's mast; *Mejājee* < *Mezāj* (12) < مـزاج = Temperament; *Mojut* (141) < مـوجـود = Stock, present; *Moqābila* (170) < مـقـابـلـة = Face to face; Munafa (43) < مُـنـَفـَعـة = Profit, gain; Munsi (164) < مـنـشـى = Writer; *Murabbi* (39, 90) < مـربّـى = Elderly ; Muslim (47) < مـسـلـم = Muslim; *Nabāb* (115) < نـواب = Nawab, authorized agent; *Nakal* (153) < نـقـل = Copy, shifted; Nefanef (81) < نـفـانـف = Atmosphere; Orf (157) < عُـرف = Alias; *Ozan* (115) < وزن = Weight; *Qāzi* (140)< قـاضـى = Qazi, Islamic Judge; *Sahab* (38) < صـاحـب = Mr., My lord; *Shayeri*< *shayer* (41) < شـاعـرى <شـاعـر = poem< Poet; *Sultan* (207) < سلطان =Sultan, Emperor; Swahid (87) < شـهـيـد = Martyr; *Tadarak* (114) < تـدارك = Looking after; *Talika* (130) < تـعـلـيـقـة = List, directory; Talim (204) < تـعـلـيـم = Lesson, teaching; *Tārikh* (13) < تـاريـخ = Date; *Toufik* (92) < تـوفـق = Ability; *Ukil* (164) < وكـيـل = Pleader; *Wilāt* (206) < وِلايـة = State, U K.

6.3.3.5: ***Kāthanibāri Ghāt***:[26] It is a handsome collection of Assamese short story authored by Mahim Bora, an eminent Assamese litterateur and a winner of national '*Sahitya Academy*' award. After a careful reading we have found ***40*** words of Arabic origin in these popular stories written during a period from 1957 to 1960. They are: *Bāki* (36, 68)[27] <بـاقـى = Balance, remaining; *Bidāy* (46) < وداء = Farewell; *Dokān* (1, 36...) <دكـان =

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[26] Mahim Bora, *Kāthanibāri Ghāt*, Students' Stores, Guwahati, ed. V, 2000.

[27] The figures shown in the brakets are the page of the book, numbers where the words are found.

Stall, shop; *Golāmi* (12) < غلامی = Slavery; *Hairān* (55) < حیران = Exhausted; *Haj* (99) < حجّ = Pilgrimage; *Hājir* (11, 40) < حاضر= Present; *Hisāp* (35) < حساب= Account; *Ijjat* (51) < عزّة = Chastity; *Jahaj*(1) < جهاز = Equipment, Ship; *Jahannam* (59) < جهنّم = Hell; *Jamā* (36) <جمعة= Deposit; *Jaruri* (45) < ضروری = Urgent; *Jed* (99) < ضد = Taking an opposite stand, obstinate; *Karkhāna* (16) < کرخانة= Factory; *Kalam* (21) < قلم = Pen; *Khabar* (42,48) < خبر= information; *Khajna* (61) <خزانة = Revenue; *Khalas* (78) < خلاص = Release (after birth); *Khalāsi*(1) <خلاصی= One who delivers, labourer; *Khāli* (48) < خألی= Empty; *Kitāp* (13) < کتاب = Book; *Loksān* (35) < نقصان = Loss; *Mahri* (37, 40) <محریر= Mahrir; *Majbut* (2) <مثبوت = Firm; *Māl* (3, 32) < مال = Goods; *Mālum* (14) < معلوم = Known, knowledge; *Māsul* (61) <محصول= Fee; *Nagad* (35) < نقد = Cash; *Nefanef* (68) < نفانف= Atmosphere; *Ojan* (11) < وزن= weight; *Safā* (57) < صفیَ = Clean; *Sahab* (11, 55) < صاحب = My Lord; *Sanduk* (33) < صندوق = Box; *Selām* (63) <سلام= Salute; *Serap* (50)< شراب = Drink; *Tāgaj* (105)<*Tāqat*< تاقة = Power, strength.*Tahbil* (36) < تحویل = Cash on delivery; *Tarif* (32) < تعریف = Introduction, praise.

From this illustrated example of the books of different tastes and types, referred to above it is presumed that Arabic words and terms are found more or less in every book of Assamese literature on any subject. The Assamese writers of the Valley are so influenced by Arabic elements that they do not hesitate to apply these Arabic words in their respective writing, knowing or unknowing their originality

6.4: Arabic Terms and Vocabulary Used in Assamese:

The Muslim settlement started from 13th century and the number of their population increased in high speed during the later part of Ahom administration. In course of time the Muslims forget their Perso-Arabic dialects and gradually began to learn and speak Assamese language having

been mixed up with the indigenous Assamese co-habitants. Nevertheless, they naturally used to apply some domestic and technical terms of Arabic origin in their conversation with the Assamese people. It is well known that the rule of Assam came under the British Empire in 1826 A D and a large number of Arabic words of Administrative, Military and Judicial terminology were also used by the British officials. Accordingly, from the top of the administrative officials to the ordinary subjects of Assam used to speak these words of Arabic origin so commonly that these became essential elements of the Assamese language and literature.

In this discussion we have had a humble attempt to survey and find out some Arabic terms and words and to provide a classified glossary of such words pertaining to different subject matters. In this regard, we have collected around one thousand words of Arabic origin, which are commonly used in Assamese language and literature without considering their origin; such as:

1. Islamic Religious Terms,
2. Educational Terms,
3. Socio-Cultural Terms,
4. Administrative and Military Terms,
5. Terms pertaining to Revenue Department,
6. Legal and Judicial Terms,
7. Economics and Commercial Terms
8. Terms related to Human Life and Medicine
9. Terms related to Food and Fruits,
10. Terms pertaining to domestic items,
11. Terms related to Abusive Words
12. Terms related to Time and Season,
13. Terms Pertaining to Miscellaneous Subjects.

6.4.1: Islamic Religious Terms: The Muslims of Assam as well as of the Brahmaputa Valley are accustomed of using Arabic words pertaining to Islamic religious terms in their speeches of Assamese Language, which are also, used by the Muslims any where in the world. Accordingly, these words have been entered into the common use of other non Muslim Assamese people also either in writings or in oral expressions. Some of the most common words have been mentioned in the following table:

Sl No.	Assamese Use	Arabic words	English Synonyms
1.	Amal	عمل	Practice,
2.	Asar	عصر	After noon
3.	'Āshura	عاشوراء	10th day of 'Muharram'
4.	'Āzab	عذاب	Punishment
5.	Āiyāt	آية	A verse of the Quran
6.	Ājrāil	عزرَءيل	The Angel of death
7.	Akhirat	أخرة	Days hereafter
8.	Āllāh	الله	Allah
9.	Āmeen	آمين	Reliable, confirm
10.	Āmeer	آمير	A leader
11.	Āwliyā	أوليآء	Islamic saints,
12.	Āzān[28]	أذان	Call for prayer
13.	Bayan	بيان	Explanation,
14.	Bālig	بالغ	Legally mature, adult
15.	Barkat	بركة	Blessing, fortune
16.	Bātin	باطِن	Secret
17.	Batini	باطنى	Internal
18.	Bidāt	بدَعة	Innovation, novelty
19.	Darood	درود	Prayer for the Prophet(S)
20.	Deen	دين	Religion of Islam
21.	Duniyā	دُنيا	World
22.	Eid	عيد	Eid, Islamic festival

[28] Dr. Maheswar Neog, et. al., ed., *Asamiya Abhidhan*, Gauhati, 1987, p.33.

Sl No.	Assamese Use	Arabic words	English Synonyms
23.	Eid+gah[29]*	عيد غاه	Ground for Eid prayer
24.	Eidul Fitar	عيد الفطر	The festival observed on the first day of Sawal
25.	Eiduzzuha	عيد الضحىَ	The festival observed on the tenth day of Dhul-hajj
26.	Fahishā	فحشاء	Adultery
27.	Fanā	فناء	Ruin, destruction
28.	Farāiz	فرإِض	Distribution of shares
29.	Farz, Fard	فرض	Duty, obligation
30.	Fatuwā	فتوئ	Fatwa, a legal opinion
31.	Faut	فوت	Laps, interval
32.	Fazilat	فضيلة	Virtue
33.	Fidiya	فدية	Ransom
34.	Fitra	فِطرَة	Alms given at the end of Ramadan
35.	Gazab	غضب	Calamity, disaster
36.	Hadis	حديث	Tradition of the Prophet
37.	Hāfiz	حافظ	Hāfiż, one who commits the Quran by heart
38.	Haj	حَجّ	Hajj, Islamic pilgrimage
39.	Hājee	حاجّ '(حاجي)	One who performs the hajj
40.	Hak	حقّ	The truth, right
41.	Halāl	حلال	Permissible, allowed
42.	Harām	حَرام' حَرَم	Prohibited, forbidden
43.	Hāshar	حَشر	The great Congregation
44.	Hedāyat	هداية	Guidance
45.	Hur	حور	A virgin of the Paradise
46.	Ibādat	عِبادة	Worship, prayer
47.	Iblis	إبليس	Satan, devil
48.	Iddat	عِدّة	A period of time

[29]* Eid عيد is an Arabic word to mean a festival and غاه is a Persian suffix to mean a ground or a field.

Sl No.	Assamese Use	Arabic words	English Synonyms
49.	Iftār	إفطار	Fast breaking
50.	Ijtimā	اجتماع	Convention, gathering
51.	Ilāhi	إلهي	Devine, My Lord
52.	Imārn	إمام	Imam, an Islamic leader
53.	Imān[30]	إيمان	Faith
54.	Injil	إنجيل	Gospel of the Bible
55.	Ishā	عشاء	Evening (prayer)
56.	Islām	إسلام	Islam the religion
57.	Islāmi	إسلامى	Islamic
58.	Jahannam	جَهنَّم	The Hell
59.	Jāhir, Jāhiri	ظاهر' ظاهرى	Visible, external
60.	Jamāt	جماعة	A group, congregation
61.	Jāmi	جامِع	Central (mosque)
62.	Janāja	جَنازة	Burial (prayer)
63.	Jāyej	جاءز	Legal, permissible
64.	Jibrāil	جبراءيل	Jibraeel (A S)
65.	Jihād	جِهاد	Jihad, a battle
66.	Jin	جِنّ	Jinn, demon
67.	Juma	جُمعَة	Related to Friday prayer
68.	Kabr	قبر	A grave, tomb
69.	Kabr+stān[31]	قبر(ستان)	A burial ground
70.	Kafan[32]	كفن	shroud
71.	Kāfir[33]	كافر	An infidel
72.	Kalima	كلمة	An Speech on Allah's Unity
73.	Kāmil	كامِل	Perfect

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30 Dr. Neog, et.al, *Op. cit.*, p.52.

31 قبر is an Arabic word to mean a grave or tomb and 'ستان' is a Persian suffix to mean a ground or place.

32 M. J. Cowan, *Op. Cit.*, p.834.

33 Dr. Neog, et.al., *Op. Cit.*, p.100.

Sl No.	Assamese Use	Arabic words	English Synonyms
74.	Kaum	قوم	Tribe, Nation
75.	Kāyim	قاءِم	Existing, Standing
76.	Kāzee	قاضي	Islamic judge
77.	Kirāmati	كِرامة، كِرامتي	Miracle
78.	Khatna	ختنة	Circumcision
79.	Khutba	خطبة	A lecture
80.	Kirāhit	كراهية	Dislike
81.	Kissās	قِصاص	Punishment
82.	Kiyām	قيام	Standing up
83.	Kiyāmat	قيامة	Resurrection
84.	Kudrat	قدرة	Power
85.	Kurbān	قربان	Sacrifice
86.	Mabud	معبود	Adored, Allah
87.	Makbara	مقبرة	Graver
88.	Makruh	مقروه	Hateful
89.	Maksud	مقصد، مقصود	Intention
90.	Mashwāra	مشاورة	Consultation
91.	Masjid[34]	مسجِد	Mosque, Masjid
92.	Maulud	مولِيد، مولود	Birth place, day
93.	Mazhab	مذهب	Religious Creed or School
94.	Milād	ميلاد	The birth day (of the Prophet)
95.	Millat	مِللة	Religion
96.	Milli	مِللي	Religious
97.	Mirāj	مِعراج	Ascension
98.	Mobāh	مُباح	Permissible
99.	Momin	مؤمن	Believer, faithful
100.	Moula	مولَى	Lord, Master
101.	Moulana	مولانا	Our Lord, Master
102.	Moulubi[35]	مولوي	Islamic theologist, My lord

[34] *Ibid*, p. 414.

Sl No.	Assamese Use	Arabic words	English Synonyms
103.	Muballig	مبلغ	Conveyer,
104.	Muddat	مُدّة	A fixed period of time
105.	Mufti	مُفتى	Mufti, an author of 'fatwa'
106.	Muharram	مُحرَّم	Forbidden
107.	Mukim	مُقيم	Permanent
108.	Mureed	مُريد	Religious follower, disciple
109.	Musafir	مسافر	Traveller, tourist
110.	Murshid	مُرشِد	Spiritual guide, instructor[36]
111.	Musalli	مُصلّئ	Worshiper
112.	Muslim	مُسلم	Muslim
113.	Mutuwālli	متوَلّى	In charge of
114.	Nabi	نبئ	Messenger
115.	Nasiyat	نَصيحة	Sincere advise
116.	Nisāb	نِصاب	Certain amount of one's property
117.	Niyat	نياة	Determination
118.	Ohi	وحئ	Revelation
119.	Ozu, odu	وضؤ	Ritual ablution
120.	Rabb	ربّ	Lord
121.	Raham	رحم	Mercy
122.	Rahman	رحمان	Merciful, Kind
123.	Rahmat	رحمة	Kindness
124.	Rasool	رسول	Prophet
125.	Rejek, Rijik	رزق	Livelihood, Provision
126.	Sadkāh	صدقة	Alms
127.	Sagirah	صغيرة	Minor (sin)
128.	Salāt	صلوٰة	Prayer
129.	Sānee	ثاني	Second
130.	Shayer	شاعر	A poet

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[35] Dr. Neog, et.al., *Op. cit.*, p.450.

[36] M. J. Cowan, *Op. cit.*, p.341.

Sl No.	Assamese Use	Arabic words	English Synonyms
131.	Shayeri	شاعری	Poem, Shairy
132.	Shafāyat	شفاعة	Advocacy
133.	Shariyat	شریعة	Islamic law
134.	Shirik < Shirk	شِرك	Idolatry
135.	Shiyā	شیاء	Shiya, the Shiyaits
136.	Sijda	سجدة	Prostration in prayer
137.	Sowāb <Thawāb	ثواب	Reward (for pious deeds)
138.	Sunnat	سُنّة	Tradition of the Prophet
139.	Sunni	سُنی	Sunni sect or the Muslims
140.	Sura	سورة	Chapter of the Qur'ān
141.	Tablig	تبلیغ	Transmission, conveyance
142.	Tafsir	تفسیر	Commentary (of the Qur'an)
143.	Tahlil	تحلیل	Purifying, legalization
144.	Takbir	تکبیر	Glorification
145.	Tākid	تقید	Obligation, binding
146.	Takwā	تقوئ	Devoutness
147.	Talāk	طلاق	Divorce
148.	Tamassuk	تمسّك	Devotedness
149.	Taofik	توفیق	Ability
150.	Tarak	طرق	Leaving
151.	Tarika	طریقة	System, method
152.	Tasbih	تسبیح	Glorification of Allah
153.	Taubā	توبة	Repentance
154.	Taymmum	تیمّم	A substitute process of '*Ozu*'
155.	Tilawat	تِلاوة	Reading of the Quran
156.	Towāf, Tuwāf	طواف	Going round (the Kaba)
157.	Ushar > Usar	عُشر	One tenth of production
158.	Wājib	واجب	Essential, duty, proper[37]
159.	Wakf	وقف	Religious endowment

[37] Dr. Neog, et.al., *Op. cit.*, p. 80.

Sl No.	Assamese Use	Arabic words	English Synonyms
160.	Wākt	وقت	Time
161.	Wali	ولي	Sufi saint
162.	Wali Allāh	ولي الله	Friend of Allah
163.	Wasilā	وصيلة	Medium, agent
164.	Zabah > Zabāi	ذبح	Slaughtering
165.	Zahor	ظهر	Noon, mid-day
166.	Zāhir	ظاهر	Express
167.	Zāhiri	ظاهرى	External
168.	Zakat	زقوة	Alms tax
169.	Zikir	ذِكر	Invocation of Allah
170.	Ziyarat	زيارة	Visit to (graves)

6.4.2: Educational Terms: In the discussion made in Chapter IV it is found that a large number of educational institutions of different kinds and categories were functioning during the period as in present times. Different words and terms used in the institutions have so generally been penetrated into the people of the Valley that these become the usual terms and words in Assamese language. These Arabic words related to Islamic Education and knowledge, are commonly used by the Muslims as well as the other people in the Brahmaputra Valley in their speeches in Assamese Language. These terms and words have been selected and furnished in the following table:

Sl No.	Assamese Use	Arabic words	English Synonyms
1.	Āam	عام	General
2.	Ādat	عادة	Habit
3.	Ahmak	احمق	Foolish, stupid
4.	Akal	عقل	Knowledge, common sense
5.	Ālim, Ulama	عالم	Learned, educated
6.	Arabi	عربى	Arabic, Arabian
7.	Awāl	أوّل	The first
8.	Bahas, Bahs	بحث	A research, debate
9.	Balig	بالغ	Adult

Sl No.	Assamese Use	Arabic words	English Synonyms
10.	Barbar	بربر	Uncivilized, Berber
11.	Chuk > Chok	سوق	Street of a bazaar[38]
12.	Ehterām	احترام	Respect
13.	Faida	فاءدة	Benefit
14.	Farak	فرق	Difference
15.	Fārsi	فرسي	Persian
16.	Fatowa	فتوىَ	Islamic legal opinion
17.	Fāzil	فضيل	Learned
18.	Fazilat	فضيله	Virtue, advantage
19.	Fursat	فرصة	Scope, chance
20.	Gāfil	غافل	Negligent, careless
21.	Gāfilatee	غافلتى	Negligence
22.	Galat	غلط	Mistake, wrong
23.	Galati	غلطى	Error, guilty
24.	Garaz	غرض	Interest, tendency
25.	Gāyib	غاءب	Invisible, absent
26.	Gāyibee	غاءبى	Secret, Invisible
27.	Haraf	حرف	Letter
28.	Harkat	حركة	Movement, action
29.	Hāsil	حاصل	Obtaining
30.	Hazrat	حضرة	An honorific address
31.	Hifz	حِفظ	Memorizing
32.	Hikmat	حكمة	Wisdom
33.	Hisāp < Hisāb[39]	حساب	Calculation, account
34.	Huzur	هضور	Honorable
35.	Ihteram	احترام	Respect
36.	Ijājat	إجازة	Permission
37.	Ikhtilaf	اختلاف	Contradiction
38.	Imtihan	إمتحان	Examination

[38] Cowan, *Op. cit.*, p. 443.

[39] Arabic 'b' sound is pronounced as 'p' in Assamese.

Sl No.	Assamese Use	Arabic words	English Synonyms
39.	Istihar	إشتهار	Public notice
40.	Izenn	إذن	Permission
41.	Jahil	جاهل	Ignorant
42.	Jamat	جماعة	Class, group
43.	Janab	جناب	Honourable
44.	Jild	جِلد	Cover (of a book)
45.	Jowab	جواب	Answer
46.	Kagaz	كاغذ	Paper
47.	Kalam	كلام	Pen
48.	Karee	قارئ	Reciter of the Qur'ān
49.	Kayeda	قاعدة	System
50.	Khabar	خبر	News, information
51.	Khat	خط	Letter, writing
52.	Kirat	قِرأة	Reading, recitation of the Qur'ān
53.	Kichim[40] <Kisim	قسم	Division,part
54.	Kissa	قصّة	Story.
55.	Kitap < Kitab[41]	كتاب	Book
56.	Koran	قرأن' القرأن	The Qur'an
57.	Koran khatam	ختم القرأن	Recital of the complete Qur'ān
58.	Kursee	كرسي	Chair
59.	Madrasa	مدرسة	School, Madrasa
60.	Māhir	ماهر	Expert
61.	Maktab	مكتب	Elementary school
62.	Māne	معنى	Meaning
63.	Māloom	معلوم	Known, knowledge
64.	Markaj	مركز	Center
65.	Mashkil	مشكيل	Problem, difficulty
66.	Massala	مسألة	Question, problem[42]

[40] Mukut Mihirayan, '*Assomiya Pratideen*' 8 Feb, 2009, Page- 4

[41] Arabic 'b' sound, *Op. cit.*, 'b'> 'p'.

Sl No.	Assamese Use	Arabic words	English Synonyms
67.	Matlab	مطلب	Wish, object
68.	Mehnat,	محنة	Labour, work
69.	Misāl	مثال	Example
70.	Mudarris	مدرّس	a school teacher
71.	Muhaddis	محدّث	Scholar of Hadith
72.	Muhtamim	مهتميم	Principal, Caretaker
73.	Muhtaram	محترَم	Respected
74.	Muktasar	مقتصَر	Brief, summery
75.	Nakal	نقل	Copy, transcription
76.	Nakshā	نقشة	Drawing
77.	Nasihat	نصيحة	Morel advise
78.	Natijā	نتيجة	Result
79.	Nazir[43]	نظير	Example, instance
80.	Owākif[44]	واقِف	Information, knowledge
81.	Owākif hal[45]	واقِف حال	Experienced
82.	Rakam	رقم	Manner, number
83.	Sabak	سبق	Lesson
84.	Sābek	سابق	Former, earlier, ex
85.	Sānee	ثاني	Second
86.	Shāir	شاعر	Poet
87.	Shāiree	شاعري	Poem, poetical verse
88.	Sowāl	سوال	Question
89.	Tafsir	تفسير	Explanation
90.	Tāleb	طالب	Student
91.	Talika	تعليقة	List
92.	Talim	تعليم	Teaching
93.	Tarika	طريقة	Method, system

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[42] Cowan, *Op. cit.*, p.391.

[43] Dr. Neog, et.al., *Op. cit.*, p.Op. cit., p.270

[44] Dr. Neog, et.al., *Ibid*, p.80.

[45] Dr.Neog, et.al., *Ibid*, p.80

Sl No.	Assamese Use	Arabic words	English Synonyms
94.	Tārikh	تأريخ	Date
95.	Tarjama	ترجمة	Translation
96.	Tartib	ترتيب	System, arrangement
97.	Ummi	عُمِّى	Illiterate
98.	Usool	اصول	Principle
99.	Ustād	أستاذ	Teacher
100.	Ustādi	أستاذى	Mastery

6.4.3. Socio-Cultural Terminology: We have thoroughly discussed that so many words of Arabic Language used by the Muslims since their very settlement in the Valley were also adopted by the Assamese people having been influenced by Muslim inhabitants for their long cohabitation. Hence these words have been found out and furnished below:

SlNo.	Assamese use	Arabic words	English Synonyms
1.	Abba[46]	أباء، أب	Father
2.	Ādab	أدب	Culture
3.	Ākhir	أخر	Last, ending
4.	Ā'm	عام	General, common
5.	Amma < Umm	أمّ	Mother
6.	Āshik > Āsik	عاشق	Lover (male)
7.	Āshika > Āsika	عاشقة	Beloved (female)
8.	Atar	عطر	Perfume, scent
9.	Bābā	بابا	Father, papa
10.	Bādiya[47]	بَدوية، بدية	Nomad Gipsy
11.	Bāidā	بيداء	Wild, Gipsy
12.	Bakht	بخت	Fate, luck
13.	Baksis[48]	بخشيش	Present of money, gift
14.	Dafan	دفن	Burial
15.	Dawāt	دعوة	Invitation, call
16.	Deen	دَين	Liability

[46] Cowan, *Op. cit.*, p. 2.

[47] Cowan, *Ibid,* p. 43.

[48] Cowan, *Ibid*, p. 68.

SlNo.	Assamese use	Arabic words	English Synonyms
17.	Dowā, Duwā	دعاء	Blesing, good wishes
18.	Fakir	فقير	Poor, a beggar
19.	Farāsh	فراش	Bed
20.	Fesād	فصاد	Inequity
21.	Fikir	فِكر	Thought
22.	Gān	غناء	Song
23.	Gazal	غزل	Love song
24.	Gulām	غلام	Servant,
25.	Gusal	غسل	A bath, body wash
26.	Haiyā	حياء	Shame
27.	Hāli	حالي	Fresh, current
28.	Hamla	حملة	Attack
29.	Harkat	حركة	Movement, action
30.	Hāshiya, Hāsiya	حاشية	Border, boundary
31.	Hoja	هجَع	Careless, simple
32.	Hurmat	حُرمة	Holiness, chastity
33.	Ihsān	إحسان	Good deed
34.	Ijāb	إجاب	Consent*, permission
35.	Inām	إنام	Reward, gift
36.	Inkilāb	إنقلاب	Revolution, struggle
37.	Insān	إنسان	Human, a man
38.	Irāda	إرادة	Intention, wish
39.	Islāh	إصلاح	Reform
40.	Izzat	عِزَّة	Chastity, honour
41.	Jaban	جبان	Coward, Muslim[49]
42.	Jām < Jahm	زحام	Crowd
43.	Jalsā	جلسة	Gathering, sitting
44.	Jām,	جَمع	Gathering, crowd
45.	Jamā't	جماعة	Group or team

[49] Dr. Neog, et.al., *Op. cit.*, p. 453.

SlNo.	Assamese use	Arabic words	English Synonyms
46.	Jum[50]	جُموع	Gathering of any thing
47.	Jomā	جُماع	Deposit[51], gathering
48.	Kabul	قبول	Acceptance
49.	Kabza	قبضة	Possession, handling[52]
50.	Kaida	كَيدَ(ة)	Technique
51.	Kalaf	كلف	Brownish red dye
52.	Karāl > karār	قرار	Assurance
53.	Kasm	قسم	Oath, swearing
54.	Katā	قَطع، قطعة	To cut, cutting
55.	Khādim	خادم	Domestic servant,
56.	Khāir	خير	Welfare, good, better
57.	Khāirat	خيرَة	Good deed, Charity
58.	Khairiyat	خيرية	Welfare
59.	Khala	خَالَة	Maternal aunt
60.	Khalu	خالٌ	Maternal uncle
61.	Khanjar	خنجَر	Dagger, knife
62.	Khas	خاص	Special
63.	Khatam	ختم	Finish, complete
64.	Khatun	خاتون	Lady (noble)
65.	Khidmat	خدمة	Service, nursing
66.	Kholasa	خلاصة	Clear cut, substance
67.	Kismat[53]	قِسمة	Fate, luck , fortune
68.	Layak	لاءق	Fit ,worthy
69.	Ma'f	مَعافى	Excuse, pardon
70.	Machul	مَحصول	Fee, dues
71.	Madad	مدد	Help, assistance
72.	Marzi	مرضي	Wish, intention

[50] Cowan, *Op. cit.*, p.135

[51] Dr. Neog, et.al., *Op. cit.*, p. 188.

[52] Cowan, *Op. cit.*, p. 738.

[53] Dr. Neog, et.al., *Op. cit.*, p. 104.

SlNo.	Assamese use	Arabic words	English Synonyms
73.	Mahabbat	محبّة	Love, affection
74.	Mahalla	محلّة	An area of locality
75.	Mahfuj	محفوظ	Secured
76.	Majbur	مجبور	Compelled
77.	Majlis	مجلس	Gathering, sitting
78.	Malam	مرحم	Ointment
79.	Malik	مليك	Owner, master
80.	Masgul	مشغول	Busy, engage
81.	Mashur	مشهور	Famous
82.	Miskin	مسكين	Beggar, poor
83.	Mukabila	مقابلة	Face to face,
84.	Mulakat	مُلاقَة	Get together, meeting
85.	Musafa	مُصافحة	Hand shake
86.	Musahib[54]	مصاحب	Companion
87.	Musafir	مسافر	Traveler, tourist
88.	Na'l	نَعل	Horse shoe, handle
89.	Nafar	نفر	Party, troops, man
90.	Nafarat	نفرة	Dislike, distaste
91.	Naseeb	نصيب	Fate, luck
92.	Nikah	نِكاح	Wedding, marriage
93.	Olima	وليمة	Wedding feast
94.	Raij	راءج	Common (people)
95.	Razi	رَضي	Agree, satisfaction
96.	Rekab	ركاب	Stirrup
97.	Rewaj	رواج	Circulation, practice
98.	Sabur< Sabr	صبر	Patience ,forbearance
99.	Sadkā	صدقة	Alms giving
100.	Syed<Sayyid	سيد	Title of Prophet's descendants, Mr., Sir
101.	Sāheb	صاحب	Mr., My Lord

[54] Chandrakanta, *Abhidhan*, p.771.

SlNo.	Assamese use	Arabic words	English Synonyms
102.	Safar	سفر	Tour, travel, journey
103.	Sakin	ساكن	Inhabitant
104.	Salām	سلام	Salute, greeting
105.	Salāmat	سلامة	Welfare, safe
106.	Sahid[55]< Swaheed	شهيد	Martyr
107.	Sareef < Shareef	شريف	Gentle, noble
108.	Sukur < Shukr	شكر	Thanks, praise
109.	Suluk	سلوك	Behavior
110.	Tabalā	طبلة	Tabala, musical drum[56]
111.	Takdeer	تقدير	Fate, luck, fortune
112.	Takleef	تكليف	Trouble
113.	Tameez	تميز	Common sense
114.	Tarap < Taraf	طرف	Part, edge, layer
115.	Tārif	تعريف	Identification
116.	Tāsir	تأثير	Influence
117.	Taslim	تسليم	Salutation
118.	Tāziya	تعزية	Condolence on the massacre of karbala
119.	Usul	أصول	Principle
120.	Al-vida < Widai	الوداع، وداع	Good bye
121.	Yatim	يتيم	Orphan
122.	Zahir	ظهر	To show, expose
123.	Zahiri	ظهرى	Open, publicly
124.	Zaroor	ضرور	Urgently
125.	Zaruree	ضروري	Urgent, necessary
126.	Zāt	ذات	An identity, personality
127.	Zātee	ذاتى	Caste, social group
128.	Zed	ضِد	Contras, obstinacy
129.	Zina	زناء	Adultery, fornication
130.	Ziyafat	ضيافة	Invitation, reception

[55] Dr. Neog, et.al, *Op. Cit*, 181.

[56] Cowan, *Op. cit.*, p.553.

SlNo.	Assamese use	Arabic words	English Synonyms
102.	Safar	سفر	Tour, travel, journey
103.	Sakin	ساكن	Inhabitant
104.	Salām	سلام	Salute, greeting
105.	Salāmat	سلامة	Welfare, safe
106.	Sahid[55]< Swaheed	شهيد	Martyr
107.	Sareef < Shareef	شريف	Gentle, noble
108.	Sukur < Shukr	شكر	Thanks, praise
109.	Suluk	سلوك	Behavior
110.	Tabalā	طبلة	Tabala, musical drum[56]
111.	Takdeer	تقدير	Fate, luck, fortune
112.	Takleef	تكليف	Trouble
113.	Tameez	تميز	Common sense
114.	Tarap < Taraf	طرف	Part, edge, layer
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116.	Tāsir	تأثير	Influence
117.	Taslim	تسليم	Salutation
118.	Tāziya	تعزية	Condolence on the massacre of karbala
119.	Usul	أصول	Principle
120.	Al-vida < Widai	الوداع، وداع	Good bye
121.	Yatim	يتيم	Orphan
122.	Zahir	ظَهِر	To show, expose
123.	Zahiri	ظهِرى	Open, publicly
124.	Zaroor	ضرور	Urgently
125.	Zaruree	ضروري	Urgent, necessary
126.	Zāt	ذات	An identity, personality
127.	Zātee	ذاتى	Caste, social group
128.	Zed	ضِد	Contras, obstinacy
129.	Zina	زناء	Adultery, fornication
130.	Ziyafat	ضيافة	Invitation, reception

[55] Dr. Neog, et.al, *Op. Cit*, 181.

[56] Cowan, *Op. cit.*, p.553.

6.4.4. Administrative and the Military Terms: It is already noted that some parts of Assam were subjugated by the Muslim rulers and Emperors in different periods of time. During these periods, a number of nobles and officials along with their assistants and attendants were posted in the lower part of the Brahmaputra Valley, especially at Rangamati, Hajo and Guwahati. The Administrative words used by them were also deeply penetrated into the Assamese people of the Valley. These words of Arabic origin have been found out and enlisted here under:

Sl No.	Assamese use	Arabic words	English Synonyms
1.	Badal	بدل	Replacement
2.	Badli	بدلي	Transfer
3.	Banduk	بندوق، بندوقية	Gun, rifle
4.	Barood	بارود	Gunpowder[57]
5.	Daftar	دفتر	Office, portfolio
6.	Dakhil	دخيل	Insert
7.	Dastur	دستور	Rules
8.	Dewan	ديوان	Administrative office
9.	Farman	فرمان	Order, decree
10.	Ikrar	إقرار	Assurance
11.	Istifa	إستعفاء	Resignation
12.	Jaree	جاري	Running
13.	Jariyat	ذريعة	Through, via
14.	Jasus	جاسوس	Spy
15.	Jasusee	جاسوسي	Spying
16.	Kayem	قاءم	Permanent
17.	Khalifa	خليفة	Caliph
18.	Khilafat	خلافة	Caliphate
19.	Khilap	خلاف	Abstain from
20.	Khitap	خِطاب	Designation

[57] Cowan, *Ibid,* p.39

Sl No.	Assamese use	Arabic words	English Synonyms
21.	Killa	قِلعة	Fort
22.	Kaifiyat	كيفية	Explanation, condition
23.	Mahafez	محافظ	Record keeper
24.	Mahkuma	محكمة	Subdivision, Court
25.	Mahri < Mahrir	محرر	Clerk (pleader's)
26.	Manib	منيب	Employer
27.	Manjur	منظور	Grant, acceptance
28.	Manjuree	منظورى	Grant
29.	Marfat	معرفة	Care of, acquainted
30.	Minnat, Minati	مِنَّة	Kindness
31.	Miyad	ميعاد	Appointed time
32.	Mokam	مقام	Place
33.	Makaral, Mokarrar	مُقرَّر	Appointed
34.	Musabida	مُسَوَّدَة	Draft, rough copy
35.	Mutayen	مُتَعَيِّن	Posting, deploying
36.	Nabab	نواب	Nawab.
37.	Nakal	نقل	Copy, duplicate
38.	Nakas	نقص	Dismiss
39.	Nazarat	نظرة	Supervising
40.	Nazir	ناظِر	Superintended
41.	Nizam	نظام	Nizam[58]
42.	Rad-Badal	رَدُّ بدل	Interchange
43.	Sadar	صدر	Center, head quarter
44.	Samil	شمل، شامل	Inclusion, total
45.	Sanad	سنَد	Deed, agreement
46.	Sardar	سردار	Leader, commander
47.	Sorik	شريك	Sharer
48.	Sultan	سلطان	Ruler, sultan

[58] *Mawrid*, p.614

Sl No.	Assamese use	Arabic words	English Synonyms
49.	Tadarak	تدارك	Repair, looking after
50.	Tadbeer	تدبير	Maintaining
51.	Tahkik	تحقيق	Verification
52.	Talab	طلَب	Demand, claim
53.	Umra	أمراء	Chief, princes
54.	Wazir	وزير	Minister
55.	Welat[59]	ولاية	England, U K, State.
56.	Zila	ضِلَع	District

6.4.5. Terms pertaining to Revenue Department: The administrative terms related to the Land and Revenue department, used by the Muslim rulers all over the Country were also accepted by the British Administration in India in general and in the Brahmaputra Valley in particular. These words are found out and furnished below:

Sl No.	Assamese use	Arabic words	English Synonyms
1.	Amin	أمين	Clerk, surveyor
2.	Araj	عرض	Submission
3.	Dakhal	دخل	Interference, possession
4.	Daleel	دليل	Document, deed
5.	Dawa	دعوَئ	Claim, demand
6.	Dawee	داوي	Demand
7.	Gairah	غيرَه	Some other than one
8.	Hakk	حقّ	Right (legal)
9.	Ijmali	إجمالى	General, joint, collective
10.	Jareef	جريب	Land survey[60]
11.	Jijiya	جزية	Tribute, Jijiya tax
12.	Kabula	قبولة	Receipt of a payment
13.	Kabuliyat	قبولية	Deed of land settlement
14.	Khajna	خزنة	Revenue

[59] Chandrakanta, *Op. cit.*, p.672

[60] Cowan, *Op. cit.*, p.118.

Sl No.	Assamese use	Arabic words	English Synonyms
15.	Khiraj	خِراج	Land revenue
16.	La-khiraj	لآ خراج	Revenue free
17.	Lawaris	لا وارث	Heirless
18.	Mahfez	محافظ	Record keeper
19.	Masul < Mahsul	مَحصول	Fee, tax
20.	Māf[61]	معافی	Exempt, excuse
21.	Miyad	میعاد	Fixed time
22.	Miyadee	میعادی	Time bound
23.	Mouja*[62]	موجة	Entrusted office
24.	Naksa	نقشَة، نقش	Trace map
25.	Nāyeb	نائِب	Assistant deputy
26.	Nisf	نِصف	Half
27.	Nisf-Khirāj	نِصف خراج	Half revenue
28.	Ojor	عذر	Showing reason, plea
29.	Rāyat	رعَیة	Subject, citizen
30.	Sabiq	سابق	Former, original
31.	Sābit	ثابت	Prove, confirm
32.	Tafseel	تفصیل	Detail statement
33.	Tahbil	تحویل	Cash (on delivery)
34.	Tahbil+dar	تحویل+دار	Cashier
35.	Tahsil	تحصیل	A revenue branch
36.	Tahsil+dar[63]	تحصیل+دار	Revenue collector
37.	Taraf	طرف	Side, party
38.	Tauzee	توضیح	Allotment, distribution
39.	Waris	وارث	Inheritor
40.	Wasil, Wasol	واصل، وصول	Received, receipt

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[61] Mukut Mihirayan, '*Assomiya Pratideen*' 8 Feb,2009, Page- 4

[62] Staingass, p.1081

[63] Staingass, *Ibid*, p.115

6.4.6. Legal and Judicial Terminology: In the Legal and Judicial department, so many Perso-Arabic words and terms, having been used by the Muslim Sultans and rulers in India, were also adopted by the British people. These words and terms have not been substituted even after the Independence of India. Hence the Legal and Judicial words and terms are worth mentioning in this regard:

Sl No.	Assamese use	Arabic words	English Synonyms
1.	Adalat	عدالة	Court
2.	Araz	عرض	Request, prayer
3.	Arzee	عرضي	Application, submission
4.	Bātil	باطل	Cancel
5.	Bayān	بيان	Statement
6.	Dewānee	ديواني	Civil, administrative
7.	Faisala[64]	فيصلة	Decision, conclusion
8.	Farar	فرار	Runaway, escape
9.	Fāzil	فاضل	Learned
10.	Gair Kānooni	غير قانوني	Illegal
11.	Gar Hāzir	غَير حاضر	Absent
12.	Hākim	حاكِم	Judge
13.	Hifāzat	حِفاظة	Protection, custody
14.	Hazir	حاضر	Present
15.	Hukum	حكم	Judgment, verdict
16.	Ijlās[65]	إجلاس	A room used for legal proceeding, court
17.	Iktiyār	إختيار	Authority
18.	Insāf	إنصاف	Justice
19.	Izahar	إظهار	Information, FIR
20.	Jallād	جلاد	Executioner
21.	Jarimana	جريمة	Penalty for an offence

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64 Staingass, *Ibid,* p.811

65 Dr. Neog, et.al., *Op. Cit*, p.74.

Sl No.	Assamese use	Arabic words	English Synonyms
22.	Jimma	ذِمَّة	Custody, responsibility
23.	Jina	زناء	Adultery, fornication
24.	Kānoon	قانون	Law, canon
25.	Kasari	قَصَري	Court
26.	Kasur	قصور	Offence,inability
27.	Katal	قَتلٌ	Murder
28.	Kātil	قاتل	Murderer, killer
29.	Kayed	قيد	Convincement
30.	Kaziya	قَضِيَة	Quarrel, law suit
31.	Khalās	خلاص	Release (after birth)
32.	Khārij	خارج	Exclusion
33.	Mamla	معامَلَة	Case, matter
34.	Mokām	مقام	Place, location
35.	Mukhtiyar	مختيار	Representative, agent
36.	Munsif	مُنصِف	Magistrate, judge
37.	Nāzir	ناظر	Superintendent
38.	Radd	رَدّ	Repel, stop, reject
39.	Rāy	رأى	Judgment, opinion
40.	Ruju	رجوع	Sanding up
41.	Sābit	ثابِت	Establish
42.	Sabut	ثبوت	Proof, evidence
43.	Sālish	ثالث	Third party judgement
44.	Tadbeer	تدبير	Maintaining
45.	Ukeel	وكيل	Pleader, avocet
46.	Urf>Orf	عُرف	Alias, Known as:
47.	Zalim	ظالم	Oppressor
48.	Zamanat	ضَمانة	Security, bail
49.	Zamin	ضمين	Bail, responsible[66]
50.	Zuloom	ظلوم	Injustice

[66] Cowan, *Op. cit.*, p. 546

6.4.7. Economic and Commercial terms: The Arabic terminology related to the departments of Economics, Trade and Commerce are also commonly used in Assamese language. We have therefore, felt it necessary to survey these terms of Arabic origin, having a currency in Assamese, which we have provived in the following table:

Sl.No.	Assamese use	Arabic words	English Synonyms
1.	Aday	أداء	Payment, fulfilment
2.	Amānat	أمـنـة	Security money
3.	Asal	أصل	Original, pure
4.	Bākee	بـاقـي	Remaining (due)
5.	Bandar	بـنـدر	Sea port
6.	Bāyina	بَـيـعَـة	Sale agreement
7.	Dalāl	دلال	Broker
8.	Daulat	دولـة	Wealth
9.	Denā	دَإن، دَيـن	Debt
10.	Dokān	دُكـان	Shop, stall
11.	Dukane	دكانجي	Shop keeper
12.	Fayeda	فاعدة	Profit
13.	Halee	حالـي	Fresh, current
14.	Hawlat	حـوالـة	Loan, bill of exchange
15.	Jahaj	جهـاز	Ship, steamer
16.	Jamā	جـمـاع	Deposit, stored
17.	Jauhar	جـوهـَر	Jewel
18.	Karkhāna	كـرخـانـة	Factory
19.	Karz	قـرض	Loan
20.	Karza khat	قـرضَ خط	Loan agreement
21.	Kasai	قـصـاب	Butcher
22.	Khālee	خـالـي	Vacant, empty
23.	Kifayat < Kifait	كـفـايـة	Enough, profit[67]

[67] Dr. Neog, et.al., *Op. Cit*, 104.

Sl.No.	Assamese use	Arabic words	English Synonyms
24.	Kimat	قيمة	Price
25.	Kirāt	قيراط	Weighing unit for gold, gem, jewel etc.
26.	Kisti	قسط	Installment
27.	Loksan<Nuksan	نُقصان	Loss, damage
28.	Mabalag	مبلغ	Amount of money
29.	Mahal	محل	Shop, spot for business
30.	Māl	مال	Property, goods
31.	Mallah	ملاح	Boatman, sailor
32.	Majut < Majud	موجود	Present, stock
33.	Munafa	منافِع، منفعة	Profit
34.	Nagad	نقد	Cash
35.	Nakal	نقل	Copy, transcription
36.	Nakli	نقلي	Duplicate
37.	Ozan	وزن	Weight
38.	Sikka	سكّة	Coin
39.	Tahbil	تحويل	Cash on delivery
40.	Tamassuk[68]	تمسّك	Written commitment
41.	Tijārat	تجارة	Trade, merchandise

6.4.8. Human Life and Medical Term: A large number of Arabic words and terms are used in the books and literature pertaining to the human life and Medical Science, which are also frequently applied in Assamese language. We have found as much as 46 such words and terms and furnished in the following table:

Sl.No.	Assamese use	Arabic words	English Synonyms
1.	Afim	أفيون	Opium
2.	Aina	عينة	Eye piece, glass
3.	Arak	عرق	Arrack

[68] Dr. Neog, et.al., *Ibid*, p.227.

Sl.No.	Assamese use	Arabic words	English Synonyms
4.	Badan	بدن	Body
5.	Bala	بلاء	Distress, disease
6.	Dawāi	دَواء	Medicine
7.	Dimāg	دماغ	Brain
8.	Elāz	عِلاج	Medical Treatment
9.	Fusfus[69]	فشفاش	Lung
10.	Gargar	غرغرَة	Gargle
11.	Gussa	غصّة	Anger, torment
12.	Gazab	غضب	Curse, anger
13.	Hairān	حيران	Perplexed, tired
14.	Haiyat	حياة	Life time
15.	Haiza	هيضة	Cholera
16.	Hāl	حال	Condition
17.	Hālat	حالة	Condition, position
18.	Hāmm	حَمّى	Fever with measles
19.	Hāmel, hamela	حامل	Pregnant
20.	Hāyez	حاءض، حَيض	Menstruation
21.	Hazam	هَزَم	Digestion
22.	Hazmee	هزمي	Digesting Enzyme
23.	Hekim	حكيم	Physician
24.	Intikāl	إنتقال	Death
25.	Julāp	جُلاب	Julep
26.	Kadam	قدم	Foot,leg
27.	Kāh	كَح	Caugh
28.	Kāhil	قاحل	Weak,barent
29.	Kamar	كَمر	Waist, belt
30.	Khalās	خلاص	Free after birth,
31.	Khamira	خميرَة	Enzyme
32.	Khiyāl	خيال	Imagination,
33.	Malam	مرهَم	Ointment
34.	Maut	موت	Death

[69] Cowan, *Op. Cit.*, p.714.

Sl.No.	Assamese use	Arabic words	English Synonyms
35.	Meswak	مسواق	Tooth brush
36.	Mezāj	مزاز	Temperment
37.	Nazar	نظر	Vision, eye sight
38.	Ruh	روح	Soul
39.	Sarkara	سكر	Sugar
40.	Tabija	تعويذة	Amulet
41.	Tabis	تعويذ	Talisman
42.	Tabiyat	طبيعة	Manner
43.	Tākat	تأقة	Strength
44.	Unanee	يؤناني	Greek, Unani
45.	Zaif	ضيف	Weak
46.	Zoja	زوجَئ	Twin

6.4.9. Terms related to Food and Fruits: In the nomenclature of Assamese food and fruit items, somany Arabic words have been commonly used for centuries together. In this regard it is necessary to determine them by putting down in the table, as follows:

Sl.No.	Assamese use	Arabic words	English Synonyms
1.	Anānas	أناناس	Pineapple
2.	Bazrāh	بذرَة	Oats,a kind of grains
3.	Gāzar	جَزر(غازر)	Carrot
4.	Haluwā	حلؤ، حلوئ	Haluwa, sweets
5.	Iftār	إفطار	Fast breaking, break fast
6.	Kabāb	كباب	Fried or roasted meat
7.	Kabāb + chenee	كباب+صينى	Cubeb[70], spicy berry
8.	Khamir	خمير	Wine
9.	Kheer	خير	Delicious, good thing
10.	Khira	خيار	Cucumber
11.	Kismis	كِشمِش	Dry grapes, currants
12.	Koftā	كوفتة	A ball shaped meat cake
13.	Kurma[71]	قورمة	A delicious item of meat,

[70] Cowan, *Ibid*, p.808.

14.	Nemu < Lemu	ليمون	Lemon
15.	Masab	مشعب	Siphon[72], a sip bottle
16.	Nasta	نشطة	Light food
17.	Salād	صلاطة	Salad
18.	Sarab	شَراب	Drink, wine
19.	Sarbat	شَربة	A drink
20.	Sirāp	شِراب	Syrup, wine

6.4.10. Words Pertaining to domestic items: The present study has also selected as much as 25 Arabic words pertaining to different items of domestic uses, which are commonly used in theAssamese language. We have spared no pains to find out and furnish them in the table here under:

Sl.No.	Assamese use	Arabic words	English Synonyms
1.	Bana	بَنَىٰ	To make, build
2.	Buniyād	بناية، بُنياد	Foundation
3.	Derāj	درج	A Drawer
4.	Hamām	حَمام	Bath, swimming pool
5.	Hāuz	حوض	Water basin
6.	Hujra	حُجرة	A chamber, room
7.	Imārat	عمارة	Building
8.	Kabjā	قبضة	Clutch, possession
9.	Karnis[73]	كرنيش	Shelf, ledge
10.	Khālee	خالي	Empty, free, vacate
11.	Kursee	كرسي	Chair
12.	Mahal	محل	Residence, place
13.	Mahalā	محلة	Story of a flat
14.	Makhmal	مَخمل	Velvet[74]

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[71] Cowan, *Ibid*, p.796.

[72] Ba'albaki, *Mawrid,* p. 858.

[73] Neog, *Op. cit.*, p.101.

[74] Ba'albaki, *Op. cit.*, p.1026.

Sl.No.	Assamese use	Arabic words	English Synonyms
15.	Manzil	منـزل	House, abode
16.	Masboot	مَـثـبُـوت	Confirm, strong
17.	Meramat	مـرَمـة	Repair[75]
18.	Minār	منار، مينار	Minaret
19.	Sābun	صـابـون	Soap, detergent cake
20.	Sandook	صـنـدوق	Box
21.	Sād < Sāt	سـطـح	Roof (of a building)
22.	Sofā	سـوفـة	Sofa[76]
23.	Surāhi	صُراحى	Pitcher
24.	Tabil	طاولة	Table[77]
25.	Tāk	طـاق	Rack, shelf

6.4.11. Terms related to Abusive Words: There are a large number of rebuking and abusive words in Assamese, some of which have obviously been adopted from the Arabic language due to long cohabitation and assimilation of the Muslims in the Valley. However, the words of this specimen have also been presented below:

Sl.No.	Assamese use	Arabic words	English Synonyms
1.	Ahmak	أحـمـق	Stupid, foolish
2.	Bakhil	بخـيـل	Miser
3.	Be+haya	بـِ+حَياء	Shameless
4.	Be+iman	بـِ+إيمان	Faithless, immoral
5.	Be+tamiz	بـِ+تميز	Nonsense
6.	Fahisha	فـحـشـاء	Adultery
7.	Fakhar	فـخـر	Proudy, boast
8.	Fasid	فاسِـد	Immoral
9.	Fasik	فاسِـق	Shameless
10.	Gaddar	غـدّار	Faithless[78]

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[75] Cowan, *Op. cit.*, p.359

[76] A. Heinemann, ed., *Chamber's Everyday Dictionary*, Indian ed. I, New Delhi, 1976, p. 692.

[77] Chamber's, *Ibid*, p.748.

Sl.No.	Assamese use	Arabic words	English Synonyms
11.	Gaddaree	غدّاری	Deceitfulness
12.	Gafil	غافِل	Lazy, careless
13.	Haram+jada	حَرام+زَادة	Illegitimate
14.	Haramee	حَرامی	Immoral
15.	Iblis	إبلیس	Devil
16.	Jahannami	جهنّمی	Hellish
17.	Jahil	جَهیل	Ignorant
18.	Khabis	خَبیث	Disgusting
19.	Khannas	خنّاس	Naughty, devil
20.	Saitan	شَیطان	Satan, wicked
21.	Zedee	ضِدّی	Adamant, obstinate
22.	Na+layek	نَ+لاءق	In efficient

6.4.12. Terms related to Time and Season: In the vocabulary of the Assamese language, denoting to Time and Season also, there are a number of Arabic words. We have collected them and furnish a dozen of such words in the following table:

Sl.No.	Assamese use	Arabic words	English Synonyms
1.	Fazir	فجر	Dawn, morning
2.	Khareef	خَریف	Autumn
3.	Magrib	مغرب	Evening
4.	Mausam	مَوسم	Season
5.	Rabi	ربیع	Spring
6.	Son < san	سَنة	Year
7.	Sheet	شِتاء	Winter
8.	Subah	صباح	Morning
9.	Tufan	طوفان	Storm
10.	Wakt	وَقت	Time
11.	Zaman	زَمان	Time
12.	Zamana	زمانة	Period of time

[78] Cowan, *Op. cit.*, p.666.

6.4.13. Words Pertaining to Miscellaneous Subjects: After the classification of Arabic terms and words used in the Assamese language, into 12 certain categories of different subjects, there are some other Arabic words and terms which can not been incorporated under the above heading. These words have been shown in the table here under:

Sl.No.	Assamese words	Influenced by Arabic	English Synonyms
1.	Abadhi	أبَدى	Eternity, eternal
2.	Achar	أثَر	Sign, trace
3.	Apad < Afad	أفَت أفَة	Calamity
4.	Alamat	علامة	Symptom, sign
5.	Amal	عَمل	Work, action
6.	Ajab	عَجَب	wonderful
7.	Azab	عذاب	Torture, punishment
8.	Bād	بعد	Afterward
9.	Bak bak	بقبق	Chatter
10.	Baz	باز	Falcon (bird)
11.	Bulbul	بُلبُل	Nightingale
12.	Falna	فلان، فلانة	So and so (person)
13.	Fazal	فضل	Grace, kindness
14.	Fursat	فُرصَة	Scope, opportunity
15.	Gamgama	غمغمة	Hue and cry
16.	Hadd	حَدّ	Limit,
17.	Hasil	حاصِل	Acquire, to get
18.	Hawa	هَواء	Air
19.	Hazat	حاجة	Work, need
20.	Hijrat	هِجرة	Hijrayear
21.	Hijree	هِجرى	Hijri year of I E.
22.	Inkar	إنكار	Refusal,

23.	Intikam	إنـتِـقـام	Revenge
24.	Intizam	إنـتِـظام	Arrangement
25.	Intizar	إنـتِـظار	Looking for
26.	Ishara	إشـارة	Signal
27.	Ittifak	إتّـفـاق	Agreement, accident
28.	Karkar	قـرقـر	Rumbling noise
29.	Kerahit	كِراهـة	Dislike, hate
30.	Kharap	خـراب	Not good
31.	Khatam	خـتـم	Finish
32.	Layak	لاعق	Fit for, efficient
33.	Mana	مـنَـع	To forbid, prohibit
34.	Matlab	مطلَب	Wish, intention
35.	Mehnat	محـنـة	Labour, trial
36.	Mulluk	مُـلـك	Reign, kingdom
37.	Musafir	مُسافِر	Tourist, traveler
38.	Nafrat	نـفـرة	Dislike
39.	Nahar	نـهـر	Spring, stream
40.	Nihayat	نـحـايـة	Extremely
41.	Noor	نـور	Light
42.	Nooranee	نـورانـى	Luminous
43.	Safar	سَـفـَر	Tour, journey
44.	Satranz[79]	شطـرنـج	Chess (game)
45.	Ta'bir	تـعـبـيـر	Interpretation of dream
46.	Tafat	تَـفـاوة	Difference
47.	Tamam	تمام	Complete
48.	Tasir	تأ ثـيـر	Influence,Impact
49.	Ta'zzuf	تـعـجُّـب	Astonishment
50.	Ummat	أمَّـة	Community, nation
51.	Watan	وطـن	Country

[79] Ba'albaki, *Al-Mawrid*, p.171.

6.5: Other Influences:

From the vocabularies furnished above in the thirteen different tables, we have found 763 classified words of Arabic origin which are commonly used by the Assamese people in their day to day expressions and literary works. Moreover, similar number of new words may be derived from these Vocabularies by some certain prefixes and suffixes. Here it is necessitated to put examples of such prefixes and suffixes separately:

6.5.1: Prefixes: A number of prefixes, either indigenous or Arabic or Persian, is commonly used before an Arabic word in the Assamese language to transform a new word. The specimen of these prefixes are: '*Bad*'< بد ; '*Na*'< نَ, '*Bey*' < بِ , '*Gair*' < غير, etc., all of which denote negative sense. In this regard, by prefixing '*Bad*' < بد , we can get— بد تميز = nonsense, بد حال = poor condition, بد خاصية = bad habit, بد دعاء = curse, بد ذات = illigitimate, بد صورة = ugly appearance, بد قسمة = unlucky, بد مزاج = ill tempered, بد نصيب = unfortunate, بد نظر = evil eye, بد هَزَم = indigestion and so on.

By prefixing Assamese (or Sanskrit) '*Na*' to some particular words of positive meaning, we can get similar new words with negative meaning like antonym, such as: نإنصاف = injustice, نَبالِغ = minor boy, نَبالِغة = minor girl, نَجاءز = illegal, نحقّ = false, illegal; نَفرمان = without comand, نَمُمكِن = impossible, نمَنظور = not granted, نلاءق = unfit, not suitable , etc.

Similarly, by prefixing '*Bey*' < ب to some noun so many adjective forms may be obtained in the negative meaning, such as: بأدب = uncultured, برحم = unkind, بإنصاف = injustice, بإيمان = faithless, بتميز = nonsense, بتاج = crownless, بحساب = lavish, unaccounted, بحياء = Shameless, بخيال = unminded, بصبور =Patientceless, بعزّة =

dishonest, dishonour, بـعَـقـل = unintelligent, stupid, بـفِـكـر = free of care, بـقـاعـدة = Inconveniece, بـقـصـور = Innocent, بـمـثـال = Out of example, بـنـظـيـر = peerless, having no example; and so on.

Again, by prefixing غـيـر '*Ghair*' (without) so many noun or adjective phrases may be found in Assamese language, such as: غـيـرالله = other than Allah, غـيـر حـاضـر = absent, غـيـر حـلال > *gar halal* = unlawful, غـيـر خـلاف = violation (lit.), غـيـر طـريـقـة = wrong method, غـيـرقـوم = other community, غـيـرقـانـون = illegal, غـيـرمَحْـرَم = marriageable, غـيـرمـسـلم = non muslim, غـيـرمُـلك = foreign nation, and so on.

6.5.2: Suffixes: On the other hand there are some suffixes, either indigenous or Arabic or Persian, which are generally used after Arabic words in the Assamese language to transform a new word or phrase. The specimen of these suffixes is: '*Yee*'=ی, '*Dar*'=دار, etc. which form إسم منسوب, position, profession or designation respectively.

Accordingly, by suffixing ی '*yee*' with nouns so many words of adjective form may be found in the Assamese language, which may be treated as إسم منسوب in Arabic grammar; like: *Arabi* < عـربـی = Arabic; *Badali*< بـدلـی=Transfer; *Daftari* < دفـتـری = official; *Dukani* < دکانی = shop keeper ; *Galti* < غـلـطـی = error, mistake; *Hisabi* < حـسـابـی = economical; *Iftari*< إفـطـاری =A food item for breakfast; *Islami*<إسلامی = Islamic; *Khali* < خـالـی = empty, *Kitabi* < کـتـابـی = related to a book, *Manzuri*< منظـوری = Grant; *Mehnati* < مـحـنـتـی = laborious, hard working; *Miyadi* < مـيـعـادی = time bound; *Zahiri* < ظـاهـری = externally, etc.

Similarly, by suffixing دار '*dar*' we can find a number of nouns related to person or persons with professional rank, in Assamese language, as used in Persian, Urdu or some other Indian languages such as: إيمان دار = believer, faithful, تحصيل دار = revenue collector, تحويل دار = treasurer, cashier, جمعة دار = group leader, حق دار = owner of right, حكم دار = commading authority, خبر دار = careful, informer, داوي دار = claimant, ضامن دار = bailer, عزة دار = man of honour, محل دار = leaseholder, lessee; مال دار = rich, prosperous, ذمّة دار = Responsible; and so on.

In this way, many other new words and phrases are formed by affixing and suffixing Arabic signs with Assamese words and the signs of Assamese, Persian or other languages with Arabic words. For example: by suffixing جارى with Assamese or other words, we may get—*Nāmjāri* (Nām+ جارى) = Mutation; *Hukumjāri* (Hukum+جارى) = Execution of order; and by suffixing حرام with Nimakh, we may get *Nimakh haram* (faithless). Similarly, we may get *Okālat Nāmā, Talāq Nāmā*, etc. by prefixing وكالة and طلاق with '*nāmā*'.

It is is worth mentioning that the change of gender from some masculine nouns to feminine ones is common in Arabic as well as in the Assamese language. Most of the feminine nouns suffixed by 'تاء تأنيث' ('ة') are used in the Assamese language by suffixing *'ā'* sound as same as 'ة' in Arabic; such as: *Alak (M) >Alaka (F)* from عالم> عالمَة ; *Amal (M) >Amala (F)* from عامل > عاملَة ; *Mallik (M) >Mallika (F)* from مليك > مليكَة etc. It is opined that the system of feminine form Bimal (M) >*Bimalā (F)*, Nirmal (M) >*Nirmalā (F)*; Saral (M) >*Saralā(F)*; Priy (M) >*Priyā (F)* etc. are adopted from Arabic form أستاذ > أستاذة ; بالغ > بالغَة ; سلطان > سلطانَة ; طالب> طالبة ; and so on.

6.6. Literary Influence:

It has already been noted that the Arabic literature has a vital impact on the Assamese literature through the translation works also. The movement of translation from Arabic to the Assamese language is not highly developed. Only a few Arabic works have been translated into Assamese so far. The Holy Qur'ān has been translated, either in parts or complete, by a number of translators into the Assamese Language. In addition to the Qur'ān, some other famous books like '*Jaad-e-Rah*' a collection of selected Hadiths, *Qasasul Ambiya* (Stories of the Prophets) etc. have also been translated into Assamese. Never the less, the most remarkable work is Arabic–Assamese Lexion, written by Mohammad Sahabuddin,[80] which has contributed equally to the Assamese and Arabic Language. All these translations have not only influenced the Assamese literature but enriched its treasury also.

7. Conclusion:

Through the systematic observation made above it is determined that a large number of Arabic terms and words are so commonly used by the Assamese people that they write such terms and words habitually in their books and literature, without considering their originality. Moreover, it has also been discussed that so many new words are formed in Assamese by a simple prefix and suffix with Arabic or vice versa. The change of grammatical gender by suffixing 'Ā' sound has also been adopted from the Arabic language.

In this way, all types of Arabic terms and words have obviously enriched the vocabulary of Assamese language. On the other hand, the translation works from Arabic to Assamese language have undeniably enhanced the treasury of the Assamese literature. This enrichment and enhancement are not only the influence of Arabic on the Assamese language and literature but also a direct contribution of Arabic language and literature there to.

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[80] M. Shahabuddin, *Arabic-Assamese & Assamese ... Dictionary*, Shillong, 1977 and pl. refer also to Chapter –V (5.3) above.