

Borrowings in Terminology Formation in Firozabad Glass Industry

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Abstract

This paper aims to study the process of Borrowing with respect to the Glass industry of Firozabad, India. Words keep adding to the Lexicon of a language day in and day out. Terms used in various industries form an important part of Lexicon of a Language, hence it is important to consider terms in detail for Phonemic study of a Language. Here, we study terms used in Glass industry in order to identify the terms that have been borrowed from some other language. In last few decades, study of terminology has gained much attention; its relationship with Linguistics has also been appreciated. This paper is a small contribution in this regard. It is useful for both Linguistics and terminology.

Keywords: Glass Industry, Borrowing, Terminology, Word formation, Loanwords, Loan blends.

1. Introduction

It often happens that speakers of different languages come in contact and interact closely. Naturally, when they come in contact, their languages influence each other. One of the outcomes of this contact is “Borrowing”. When speakers of these languages communicate with one another, they learn some part of the other language, and while learning the language they tend to borrow some words from the other language and use them in their own language. This is how borrowing takes place.

As the world moved towards becoming a global village, a need for a common language arose. English came up as a common language and became lingua franca for the whole world. As the influence of English increased, it led to spread it widely in all the domains. Its spread has influenced business world as well. Even in the areas where English is not a native language, people are using it to brand their products. The same has been found in the case of Glass industry of Firozabad, India. With this work, an attempt has been made to study the borrowed words as found in the Glass industry.

2. Background of the Study

Borrowing has been an important area of research in linguistics, and other related fields, such as Lexicology. There has been a lot of work done in the field in last few decades, even more after the works done by Einar Haugen and Uriel Weinreich in the field. However, to the best of our knowledge, no work has been done in the specific area of borrowing in terminology formation. So, here is a small attempt by the researcher to analyse borrowing in terminology formation. The research is specifically made on the terminology of the glass industry in India.

3. Purpose of the study

The purpose of the study is to show instances of borrowing in terminology used in the glass industry. Borrowing is an inevitable part of human language; it is found everywhere, in every language. Hence, its existence in terminology formation is not an astonishing matter. Keeping this in view, the researcher tried to find cases of borrowing in the terminology formation of the glass industry of Firozabad. This area is mainly of *Hindustani*, which is a *lingua franca* of North India. It is basically an Indo-Aryan language and is derived from the Khadiboli dialect of Delhi. It is a combination of two Indian languages, viz. Modern Standard Hindi and Modern Standard Urdu.

4. Review of Literature

There are large number of books, theoretical works, and articles on Borrowing as well as Terminology. However, there is no research work available on this topic in the case of Glass industry terminology.

4.1. Meaning and Change of Meaning with Special Reference to the English language

This famous book deals broadly with two concepts, viz. nature of meaning, and change of meaning. The writer attempts to describe the factors responsible for meaning change from different perspectives. It helped to ascertain a conceptual overview of change of meaning.

4.2. The Analysis of Linguistic Borrowing

This article by Einar Hugen presents a conceptual framework for the study of borrowing. He gave a new direction in the study of meaning. Definitions of various concepts related to borrowing have been taken from his works.

4.3. Terminology: Theory, Methods and Applications

This book deals with important concepts like interdisciplinary relationship between linguistics, terminology, and other related fields. It also deals with the social and political challenges of the technological society. Another important aspect of this book is methodology, with reference to specialised language. It helps to understand Terminology as a guardian of multilingual communication and culture.

4.4. English in South Asia

This book deals with the study of English as a language in South Asia. It deals with the distinctive features of South Asian English. This helped the researcher to understand the features of English in context of India, which was a pre-requisite for the following study.

4.5. A Dictionary of Urdu, Classical Hindi and English

This provides a list of Urdu-Hindi words. The work discusses the Etymology of Words. Words Which Are Similarly Spelt but Differently Derived is arranged into Separate Paragraphs according To Their Etymology. This provides a source to know the etymology of words in the database.

5. Research Methodology

5.1. Data Collection Method

To pursue any research, the most important component is data, as it is the basis of a research. The quality of research depends on the method of collecting data. A method of collecting data is needed to achieve a proper data for any research.

In this research work, primary data has been used. It has been collected using primary interview technique, precisely unstructured interviewing. The researcher visited various factories of Firozabad, interacted, and asked questions to the workers and owners of these factories, and bangle market of Firozabad, to get the relevant data.

5.2. Method of Analyzing Data

The goal of analyzing data is to find out the regular form, so that the purpose of the research can be achieved. In this research, qualitative and descriptive method has been followed. To analyze the data, the researcher has followed the steps below:

- a. Observing the data.
- b. Looking for words that have been borrowed from some language.
- c. Analyzing the words according to Linguistic changes that have taken place in their structure.
- d. Using writing technique to analyze the data.

6. Word Formation Processes

One of the basic characteristics of language is creativity and/or productivity. Speakers continuously keep producing and understanding new words. Words keep adding, losing, and altering their meanings, which we technically call broadening, narrowing, and altering of meaning respectively. This, in turn, affects the lexicon of the language.

A large number of words are added to the lexicon by language trends or advertising, or language change over time. Words are also thrown out of lexicon, sometimes, when they become obsolete. These become the basis for word formation and leads to a formal description of word formation processes.

The concept of word formation is in dispute these days. It is a matter of debate as to whether use the term to refer to changing of the form of the word, or to denote creation of new lexical items.

Although the two views, viz. morphological change and creation of a new term, seem easily perceivable but sometimes it becomes a matter of debate, especially in the case of blending. In this paper we will not get involved in this controversy. Here, we will talk of word formation in its most balanced sense, viz. “A word formation process... a way in which an entirely new word comes into a language and/or way in which a speaker creates complex words from already existing simpler words.” (Okeke, Onyebuchi, Obasi, Tochukwu, 2014)

Bill Bryson in his book “Mother Tongue” identified six ways of creating new words, which include creating words: “...by adding to them, by subtracting from them, by making them up, by doing nothing to them, by borrowing from other languages, and by mistake” (Bryson,1990). Peña (2010), who cited Bryson in his paper, added another way, viz. by combining them. Peña (2010) describes these ways in the following manner:

1. By adding to them: Word formation processes that are based on adding something are Derivation; in which morphemes “are added to a root morpheme or stem” (Fromkin, Rodman and Hyams, 2003), and Compounding; where “two or more words... are joined to form new, compound words” (Fromkin, Rodman and Hyams, 2003).
2. By subtracting from them: Subtracting basically relates to Clipping, which “...comes from deleting part (usually the last bit, though not always)” Peña (2010) from a word.
3. By making them up: Making them up refers to making new words with the help of the process, called Coining; where “words may be created outright to fit some purpose” (Fromkin, Rodman and Hyams, 2003).
4. By borrowing: Peña (2010) defines borrowing as “Languages that are in contact tend to adopt terms they lack from each other”.
5. By doing nothing to them: This typically refers to the process of Conversion; which is “A derivational process whereby an item comes to belong to a new word class without the addition of an affix” (Crystal, 2008).
6. By mistake: Word formation processes that take place due to mistakes are Back formation; “A word that is formed from an existing word which looks as though it is a derivative, typically by removal of a suffix” (Online Oxford dictionary,2019) , and Misspelling.

7. By combining: Combining typically relates to Acronyms; “An abbreviation formed from the initial letters of other words and pronounced as a word” (Online Oxford dictionary,2019), and Blending; which “...results from combining two words, usually the beginning of one and the ending of the other...”Peña (2010).

These are some of the important processes of word formation.
Here, we will be discussing Borrowing only.

7. Borrowing

Einar Haugen, who gave new direction to the study of borrowing in 1950s, defines the term borrowing as: “The attempted reproduction in one language of patterns previously found in another”. In his view, in new linguistic situations, speakers attempt to reproduce previously learnt linguistic patterns. In the patterns that he learns, some may be of non-native language. These non-native patterns are said to have been borrowed from the other language. So, his definition means that reproduction of any linguistic pattern which does not belong to the speaker’s own language is ‘borrowed’.

Words often jump from one language to another. During their journey of export-import, they are likely to be affected by various linguistic, social, cultural, and political variables. These variables attribute to the process of linguistic borrowing. There are many reasons for borrowing, among which Bilingualism is an important one. For instance, people these days tend to learn English as much as they can as English is treated as the international Lingua franca, and they need English in various endowments of life.

There are also other reasons to borrow words. The main reason is “the necessity”, and it so happens that when a new concept is introduced, a new word enters into the language for that new concept. Another reason is “prestige”. We know it well that foreign language, especially English, is highly appreciated everywhere.

Language borrowing is closely linked to the cultural borrowing because the two depends on each other. So, it can be pointed out that linguistic borrowing is somehow the result of language contact or cultural interaction in which people share language, experiences, life aspects, and other cultural phenomena.

7.1 Types of Borrowing

Einar Haugen has described following types of borrowing.

Import: Import is an item which is similar to the model (in Haugen’s terms), viz. original. It refers to the case of borrowing in which the borrowed item is quite similar to the original, as

much as a native speaker could recognise it to belong to his own language. The borrowed item must be an innovation in the borrowing language.

Substitution: Substitution refers to an inadequate version of the original. In this case the borrowed item cannot be recognised by the native speaker. Here, the borrowing speaker substitutes a similar pattern from his language, and the term is not completely alien to his language.

To Haugen, Borrowing is a process, not a state. However, in discussion, ordinarily the results, not the process, is described. Following are the “results” of borrowing as described by him.

Loanword: “Loanword” is the umbrella term for all types of outcomes of the borrowing process. It can be said that it includes all the other terms. It precisely refers to terms which import the phonemic shape from the lending language, along with some or whole meaning of the term.

Loan Blends (Hybrid): Loan blend refers to the cases in which only a part of the phonemic shape of the model is borrowed, while the rest is simply substituted from the recipient language. In simple words, it can be said that hybrid words consists of parts from different languages. For example, the term ‘monolingual’ has a Greek prefix and a Latin root. Similarly, Pennsylvanian German imported English “plum pie” and made it [blaumə pie], importing ‘pie’ and substituting [blaum], viz. Plum.

Loan Translation (Calque): It can be said an extension of Hybrid. In Hybrid, a part is imported from the other language, and the other part is retained from the recipient language. However, in loan translation the whole form is substituted from the native language, and only the concept has been borrowed. In other words, in loan translation a word or phrase is borrowed from another language by word-for-word translation. For example, Hindi has borrowed concepts like ‘prime minister’ as /prədha:nməntri/, etc.

8. Instances of Borrowing from Glass Industry

Language spoken in Firozabad is mainly Hindustani, which is a mixture of Hindi-Urdu. Hence, most of the terms used in the Firozabad glass industry are from Hindustani. But, as we go through the data collected from the industry, it shows a large number of instances of borrowing, which have been discussed below.

8.1 Loanwords in the Glass Industry Terminology

Loanword refers to a word which has been imported in a language along with its phonemic shape, and some or whole meaning. In this section we are going to discuss the cases of loanwords as found in the glass industry terminology.

The loanwords have been analysed to find the source language, and to discuss any changes that have taken place while borrowing the words. The data has been represented in tabular form to make it more appealing and easier to understand.

1. Borrowing of the term Cutting /kəTiŋ/

Entry no.1	Meaning			
/ kəTiŋ /	A type of bangles			
Source language	Gender	Category	Gloss	
English	Cutting	--	V	To cut something
Phonological change No change	Morphological change Category change		Semantic change Expansion	

Above table shows borrowing of the term / kəTiŋ / from English language. English word cutting means ‘to cut something’, however in the glass industry it refers to a kind of bangles which have cuts over their surface. Keeping these points in view, it can be said that the term has encountered a category change, from verb to noun, and semantically the meaning has specialised from a more general sense of ‘cutting something’ to ‘a specific type of bangle’.

2. Borrowing of the term /sa:Tən/

Entry no. 2	Meaning			
/sa: Tən /	A type of bangles			
Source language	Gender	Category	Gloss	
English	Satin	--	N	A type of cloth
Phonological change ə → I	Morphological change No change		Semantic change Expansion	

Above table shows borrowing of the term /sa:Tən / from English. In English, the term satin refers to a type of cloth which typically has a glossy surface and dull back. In the glass industry, the term is used to refer to bangles which have a glossy appearance. Phonologically, the term has encountered a vowel rising, as /i/ is a high vowel. Morphologically, there has been no significant change. Semantically, the term has encountered a meaning expansion, as the term which referred to a type of clothes now refer to a type of bangles also.

3. Borrowing of the term /jipsi/

Entry no. 3	Meaning			
/ jipsi /	A type of bangles			
Source language	Gender	Category	Gloss	
English	Gypsy	--	N	Member of Romani
Phonological change	Morphological change		Semantic change	
No change	No change		Shift	

Above table shows borrowing of the term /jipsi/, from English. In English, the term refers to gypsies, which is a colloquial name of the Romani. However, in the glass industry, it refers to a type of bangles which is made up of a comparatively stronger material, making them stronger than other glass bangles. As the two meanings have no direct connection with each other, so it is a case of shift of meaning. However, there has been no phonological or morphological change in the form of the term.

4. Borrowing of the term /faivstar/

Entry no. 4	Meaning			
/ faivstar/	A type of bangles			
Source language	Gender	Category	Gloss	
English	Five star	--	Adj.	Denoting highest standard or quality
Phonological change	Morphological change		Semantic change	
No change	Category change		Shift	

Above table shows borrowing of the term /faivstar/ from English. In English, the phrase denotes high quality or standard, however, in the glass industry; it refers to a type of bangles, which have four lines of white colour over their surface. This suggests that this is a case of meaning shift. Morphologically, this is a case of category change from adjective to noun. There has been no significant change phonologically.

5. Borrowing of the term /səčīn/

Entry no. 5	Meaning			
/səčīn/	A type of bangles			
Source language	Gender	Category	Gloss	
Sanskrit	Sachin	--	Adj.	Pure
Phonological change	Morphological change		Semantic change	

No change	Category change	Shift
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Above table shows borrowing of the term /səçin/ from Sanskrit. In Sanskrit, the term means ‘pure’ whilst, in the glass industry, it refers to a type of bangles which have four black colour lines running through their centre. As there is a change in the meaning, that too without any prior connection, hence it is a case of meaning shift. Morphologically, category change is found from adjective to noun. Phonologically, there has been no change in the term.

6. Borrowing of the term /ləstər/

Entry no. 6	Meaning			
/ləstər/	A type of bangles			
Source language	Gender	Category	Gloss	
English	Luster	--	N	Shine or sparkle
Phonological change	Morphological change		Semantic change	
No change	No change		Expansion	

Above table shows borrowing of the term /ləstər/ from English. In English, the term means ‘shine’, whilst in the glass industry it refers to a type of bangles which have a shine surface. This shows that this is a case of shift in meaning as the two senses have no connection between them. There has been no other change in the form of the term.

7. Borrowing of the term /renbo/

Entry no. 7	Meaning			
/renbo/	A type of bangles			
Source language	Gender	Category	Gloss	
English	Rainbow	--	N	Multicoloured arch
Phonological change	Morphological change		Semantic change	
No change	No change		Shift	

Above table shows borrowing of the term /renbo/ from English. In English, it refers to ‘a multicoloured arch formed in the sky due to the refraction and dispersion of the sun’s light by rain or other water droplets. However, in the glass industry it refers to a type of bangles which are decorated using chemical colours. As the two senses are distinct, so it is a case of meaning shift.

8. Borrowing of the term /pɔliʃ/

Entry no. 8	Meaning			
/pɔliʃ/	A type of bangles			
Source language	Gender	Category	Gloss	
English	/pɔliʃ/	--	N	Substance to smoothen
Phonological change No change	Morphological change No change		Semantic change Expansion	

Above table shows borrowing of the term /pɔliʃ/ from English. In English, the term refers to a substance used to make something smooth and shinier. However, in the glass industry it refers to a type of bangles which are polished with golden colour.

9. Borrowing of the term /kəTiŋpɔliʃ/

Entry no. 9	Meaning			
/kəTiŋpɔliʃ/	A type of bangles			
Source language	Gender	Category	Gloss	
English	Cutting polish	--	Compound word	Cut and polished
Phonological change No change	Morphological change Category change		Semantic change Shift	

Above table shows borrowing of the compound word “cutting polish” from English. The term is made up of two English words, viz. “cutting”, meaning ‘to cut something’ and “polish”, meaning ‘a substance used to make something smooth and shinier’. As their meanings indicate, the two words are distinct in form and meaning, and have no explicit relationship. However, in the glass industry, it refers to a type of bangles which have cut on their surface and are polished with golden colour.

10. Borrowing of the term /bra:s/

Entry no. 10	Meaning			
/bra:s/	A type of bangles			
Source language	Gender	Category	Gloss	
English	Brass	--	N.	A metal
Phonological change No change	Morphological change Category change		Semantic change Meaning expansion	

Above table shows borrowing of the term /bra:s/ from English. In English, the term refers to a metal. However, in the glass industry, it refers to a type of bangles which is made up of Brass. There is no phonetic change in the phonological and morphological form of the word. Semantically, this is a case of meaning expansion, as the semantic boundary of the term “brass” has expanded from referring to a metal to a type of bangles also.

11. Borrowing of the term /bɔs/

Entry no. 11	Meaning			
/bɔs/	A type of bangles			
Source language		Gender	Category	Gloss
English	Boss	--	N.	Chief, head
Phonological change No change		Morphological change No change		Semantic change Shift

Table above shows borrowing of the term /bɔs/ from English. In English, the term means ‘a person who has charge of an organisation or worker, such as chief, principal, etc. However, in the glass industry, it refers to a type of bangles which is made up of brass and iron. These bangles are considered to be the strongest ones among all types of bangles. This suggests that the term has been connotatively used in this case as the term “boss” indicates the strongest position in an organisation, similarly, bangles named “boss” are the strongest ones among all. Phonologically and morphologically there has been no considerable change in its form.

12. Borrowing of the term /bloər/

Entry no. 12	Meaning			
/bloər/	An iron rod			
Source language		Gender	Category	Gloss
English	Blower	--	N.	Person or thing that blows
Phonological change No change		Morphological change No change		Semantic change Meaning expansion

Above table shows borrowing of the English term /bloər/. In English, the term stands for ‘a person or thing that blows’ or ‘a mechanical device for creating a current of air to dry or heat something’. However, in the glass industry, it refers to ‘a long, hollow, iron rod used to carry molten raw material and to blow the material with mouth’. This rod is used while making glass bowls. This is case of semantic expansion as the semantic boundary of the term has expanded to incorporate this particular type of rods in the meaning of this term.

13. Borrowing of the term /graindər/

Entry no. 13	Meaning			
/graindər/	A machine to make cuts over bangles			
Source language	Gender	Category	Gloss	
English	Grinder	--	N.	Tool used to grind something
Phonological change No change	Morphological change No change		Semantic change Meaning expansion	

Above table shows borrowing of the term /graindər/ from English. The term, in English, stands for ‘a tool or device used to grind something or smoothen something’. In the glass industry context, the term is used to refer to ‘a machine with an iron cutter which revolves continuously to make decorative cuts over the surface of glass products’. This can be seen as a case of meaning expansion as the semantic boundary of the term has expanded from a grinding machine to a machine that makes cuts over glass by cutting its surface.

14. Borrowing of the term /bɔl/

Entry no. 14	Meaning			
/bɔl/	Molten raw material in a specific quantity			
Source language	Gender	Category	Gloss	
English	Ball	--	N.	Sphere-shaped object
Phonological change No change	Morphological change No change		Semantic change Meaning expansion	

Above table shows borrowing of the term /bɔl/ from English. In English, the term stands for ‘any object that has a spherical shape’. In the glass industry, it refers to a specific quantity of molten raw material. This is a case of semantic expansion as the shape of the raw material, in this case, resembles to that of a ball. There has been no change phonologically or morphologically.

8.2 Loan Blends in the Glass Industry Terminology

As we have already discussed, a loan blend is one in which some phonemic shape has been borrowed and some has been substituted from the host language. In this section we are going to discuss cases of loan blends as found in the glass industry terminology.

1. Formation of the compound /kəTɪŋka:mda:r/

Entry no. 1	Meaning			
/kəTɪŋka:mda:r/	A type of bangles			
Source terms		Gender	Category	Gloss
Term	Language			
/kəTɪŋ/	English	--	V.	To cut something
/ka:mda:r/	Hindi	--	Adj.	Inwrought

Above table shows formation of the compound term /kəTɪŋka:mda:r/. In the glass industry, the term refers to a type of bangles which have cuts over their surface and are decorated with sparkle filled in. The term is formed by combining one word from English, viz. cutting /kəTɪŋ/ to suit the cuts, hence its borrowed, and one word from Hindi, viz. /ka:mda:r/ to suit their ornamentation. The compound is a copulative one as both of the combining words are equal in meaning, both acts as the heads.

This is also a case of borrowing as one of the terms is from a foreign language, English.

2. Formation of the term /ba:dəlkət/

Entry no.2	Meaning			
/ba:dəlkət/	A type of decorative item			
Source terms		Gender	Category	Gloss
Term	Language			
/ba:dəl/	Hindi/ urdu	--	N.	Cloud
/kət/	English	--	V.	To cut

Above table shows formation of the term /ba:dəlkət/. The term is a combination of two terms, /ba:dəl/ meaning 'cloud', and English term cut /kət/, meaning 'to cut'. In the glass industry, the term refers to a type of decorative item which has cloud shaped cuts over the surface to beautify it. The term is formed perfectly as it holds both the characteristics of the item equally. This is a case of borrowing as one of the terms is borrowed from a foreign language. This is a copulative compound as both the words have equal roles to play, and hence both are heads.

Note: We are not going to discuss loan translation in this paper as no cases of it were found in the glass industry terminology.

9. Conclusion

Borrowing is an inevitable part of human communication; we, consciously or unconsciously use words from other languages every now and then. It has always been important in linguistic studies. Scholars from various fields of language have worked on borrowing. But, not significant work has been done on borrowing in terminology formation. This paper is a small attempt in this regard.

The paper discusses the data collected from the glass industry of Firozabad. Only the instances of borrowing from the data have been discussed in this paper. The data shows that there has been an intense use of borrowed terms in terminology of glass industry. Most of the terms, which the researcher could get reach of, have been borrowed from English language, which is seen as a prestige language in the said community. There is a scope for further studies in this context. This study can be conducted on a larger scale in the glass industry, as well as in other small and large scale industries.

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