English Loan Verbs in Bangla: Patterns of Accommodation

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Abstract

Though chronologically the English rank third among the European colonizing powers that crossed the seas to land on the shores of India, the late entrants completely outsmarted their Portuguese, French and Dutch counterparts in terms of their subjugation of India. The English colonization of India and their subsequent grip on the state power had left a tangible influence on all the domains of Indian life. This omnipresent English influence is strongly felt in the linguistic realm as well. Bangla is super-saturated with English loanwords. The lexical loans include nouns, verbs, adjectives, prepositions, conjunctions etc. Among the words, nouns outnumber other categories of English loanwords in Bangla. This view is endorsed by the study of Tadmor et al. (2010), who, in their classic research, have shown that the nominal category is more borrowable than the verbal word class. Anglicisms in Bangla conform to this observation. Despite the numerical superiority of nominal loanwords, the number of English verbal borrowings is not insignificant. This paper, by following the principles of qualitative research, attempts to trace the mechanisms by which Bangla accommodates English Loan Verbs (ELVs) into the fabric of its own verbal system. The findings of this study reveal that Bangla generally accommodates borrowed verbs from English in two ways – using the Light Verb Strategy and Indirect Insertion i.e.by affixing the English verbs with native suffixes.

Key Words: English Loan Verbs (ELVs), Light verb, Light Verb Strategy, Bilingual verbs, BCV, Lexical verbs, Do-construction.

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Introduction

Four European colonizing powers, namely, the Portuguese, the Dutch, the English and the French, trod the vast Indian landmass. From the quartet, the group that emerged as the ultimate winning side with a pyrrhic victory over their fellow European rivals was the English colonizers. The unprecedented success of the English and their centuries- long rule left their marks in almost all the domains of Indian life. The linguistic domain is one of the spheres where the English impression was strongly perceived.

The British rulers made Bengal the centre of gravity of their activities. From Bengal, they virtually transformed the rest of India into the hinterland of their colonizing mission. Because of this serious involvement of Bengal with the British colonizers, the Bangalis were instrumentally important to them. Initially, trade and later colonial rule cemented the relationship between the Anglophones and Banglophones.

As contact between the two groups kept maintaining an upward trend, the ambitious Bangalis started to learn English. The Britons recruited the aspiring Bangalis in different clerical and menial positions. The wealth, prestige and power accumulated by these people triggered a kind of anglomania among the ambitious Bangalis.

Anglomania, coupled with colonial contact, kick started an influx of English loanwords in Bangla. It was presumed that the torrent of Anglicism would come to a halt with the departure of the English rulers. But contrary to the assumption, the reverse has happened. Though the sun has set on the British Empire, the lexical sun of the British linguistic empire has gone beyond the diocese of temporal decadence. This can be attributed to a couple of factors – the status of English as a global lingua franca and the insurmountable height achieved by English as the language of science, technology, IT, business and diplomacy.

Among the bulk of English loanwords in Bangla, the majority belong to the nominal group. Though adjectives and verbs are also borrowed into Bangla, numerically, they enjoy a peripheral status. Among the three categories, verbs are the least to be borrowed. As it is very difficult to plug verbs into the grammatical system of the recipient language, their number is significantly less than nouns and adjectives. Despite the difficulties, verbal loans are also taken

by the recipient languages across the global linguistic landscape. Bangla is no exception in this regard.

Terminological Note

Loan verbs – All words that function as verbs in the donor language are treated as loan verbs. Loan verbs also include nouns from source languages which shift their word class in the new language. When transferred to a recipient language, in most of the cases, the loans are initially treated as nouns and are subsequently verbalized.

Bilingual verbs – Bilingual verbs are composed of two elements – a lexical item from the donor language and a helping or delexical item from the recipient language.

Light verb (LV) – A light verb is a verb which has very little semantic value. It usually forms a predicate with a noun. Common examples of LV are 'do', 'have', 'take' etc. A light verb also goes by the following names: Vector verb, empty verb, delexical verb, thin verb, operators, auxiliary verbs, semi-auxiliary verbs etc. Credit for coining the term 'Light Verb' goes to Otto Jespersen.

Compound verb – A compound verb, also known as a complex predicate, is a multi-word verb. One constituent part of the compound verb is the LV, and normally, the LV carries inflection indicating tense, mood or aspect. The main portion of the compound verb can be either a noun or a verb, and it carries the core meaning of the multi-word verb.

Light Verb Strategy – Light Verb Strategy is a popularly used way of integrating loan verbs into the recipient language. It also goes by the name of 'do'-strategy or 'do'- construction as 'do' is the most frequently used light verb. However, we use the broader term light verb as there are some other light verbs.

Theoretical Background

Though there is a plethora of research works on lexical borrowing and contact-induced changes in languages in contact, there is a paucity of researches on verbal borrowing. Among the researchers who have contributed to the body of literature on loan verbs include Moravcsik (1975), Muysken (2000), Myers-Scotten (2002), Wohlgemuth (2009), Pugh (1999) and Mifsud (1995).

In his attempt to typologize verbal loans, Wohlgemuth (2009) has offered a rudimentary taxonomy of mechanisms involved in integrating loan verbs into a recipient language. The number of strategies attested by him includes the following – Direct insertion, indirect insertion, Light verb strategy and Paradigm transfer.

Direct insertion refers to plugging the verb directly into the verbal system of the recipient language. Indirect insertion is the strategy of accommodating a loan verb by attaching affixes. The third type, known as Light Verb Strategy, is the most frequently used technique of borrowing verbs into a recipient language. Normally a verb, noun or adjective from a donor language is juxtaposed with a light verb (like 'Do', 'Make' etc.) from the recipient language, and thus it forms a new bilingual verb. The last category, which researchers claim to be very rare, refers to the cross-linguistic transfer of a verb along with its aspectual properties.

Rationale of the study

Verbal borrowings have been typologized by cross-linguistic research data from languages like German, French, Spanish, Arabic, Turkish etc. From the subcontinent, researches have been conducted on Panjabi, Urdu, Pashto and Hindi in relation to their verbal loans from English. Even though Bangla is one of the few Indian languages to enjoy a privileged status from the Britons, no researches have yet been conducted on the patterns of English verbal borrowings into Bangla. Chatterji (1926) and Musa and Ilyas (2002) discussed the topic in their works peripherally. This research aims at filling up that void and hopes to contribute to the existing database for the typologization of loan verbs.

Literature review

Pioneering research on verbal borrowings is the work of Moravscik (1975). She claimed that verbs from one language cannot be borrowed into another language as verbs. If a verb is transferred from one language, initially, it is treated as a noun, and with the help of verbalizers, it regains the verbal status of the source language. Campbell's (1993) research on borrowing endorses the claim of Moravicsik.

Muysken (2000) has made a significant contribution to the loan verb literature. He has confirmed that loan verbs are innovative and productive. According to him, the construction of loan verbs displays some distinctive qualities which are absent in both the matrix and embedded languages.

Another outstanding research work that occupies a remarkable place in loan verb literature is the work of Mifsud (1995). Here, the researcher has discussed the integration patterns of English and Italian loan verbs into Maltese, a peripheral Arabic dialect severed from its source language.

Pugh (1999) is an in-depth study of the structural properties of loan verbs.

Annamalai (1978) and Romaine (1986) have in their works shown how English has influenced Tamil and Panjabi. They have shown that heavy lexical borrowings from English caused an increase in the number of loan verbs in the two Indian languages.

Chatterjee (2014) is an interesting work on bilingualism, language contact and change. In her research, she discusses the behavior of Bilingual Complex Verbs (BCVs) in Bangla in a passing manner.

Significance of the Study

Subcontinental languages like Hindi, Urdu, Panjabi, Tamil and Pashto have contributed to the projects aimed at typologization of loan verbs. This article can contribute to the attempts to create a typological database for verbal borrowing by presenting an organized discussion on the integration patterns of ELVs into the verbal system of Bangla.

Materials and Methods

In conducting this qualitative research, we have used mixed method materials. We have utilized some diachronic textual materials from the early period of English colonial rule (the quotation from Madhusudan Dutt's *Eke Ki Boley Sobhyota* is the earliest among the samples used in this paper. The play was first published in 1860) in the sub-continent to the year 2017. To make the research representative and to ensure the validity of the research results, we have used some online materials, i.e. some selected posts written in Bangla from the globally popular social media, Facebook. Resources from newspapers and FM Radio have also been used to diversify the data.

As there is a visible paucity of research materials on Bangla verbal borrowings, the researchers have utilized their native-speaking status in collecting data on English loan verbs in Bangla. The researcher's observation as an authentic source of data was introduced by Weinreich (1963). According to him, the best data can be collected through the observation of a good researcher.

Lexicographic materials used in this study include *Banglai Procholito Engrezi Shobder Obhidhan* (Musa and Ilyas, 2002), *Chalti Shobder Obhidhan* (Rashid, 2017), and Bangla Academy *Songkhipto Bangla Obhidhan* (Sharif, ed. 2015).

The major sources of data on which this research is based are affixed with this paper in the form of appendices. Appendix-1 is a mixed collection of textual and virtual data from 1860 to 2017. Appendix-2 is, on the other hand, comprised of extracts from literary texts and dictionaries. The last appendix is a collection of selected posts containing verbal loans from Facebook.

Discussion

- Let us first have a glimpse at the four extracts used in Appendix-1. In 1A, we see the presence of an English noun (abbreviated form of 'examination'), and this precedes the Bangla light verb 'dewa', forming a bilingual verb 'examine dibo'.

  1B is composed of five verbal loans – 'postpone koredisey', 'notice dile', 'investigate korte', 'reveal korechchen' and 'punishment ditehobey'.

  1C contains a bilingual verb – 'helpan'.

  The last extract in this section, 1D, has one verbal loan – 'pass korle'.

  In the example quartet used in Appendix1, we notice a common feature – the verbs have been borrowed into Bangla with the aid of a dummy verb i.e. the 'do' verb. We see the presence of two verbal structures here – V+V (light verb) and N+V (light verb). The verb in 1C is different from others.

- Now, let us turn our attention to the extracts used in Appendix-2.

The extract in 2A occurs in Madhusudhan Dutt's *Ekei Ki Bole Sobhyota*? It contains two loan verbs with the V+V structure – 'Excuse korte' and 'shoot korbo'.

2B is culled from Tagore's *Gorai Galad*, which was first published in 1892, and it has two English verbs, 'select' and 'marry'. They precede the Bangla light verb 'kora', and thus they have formed two bilingual verbs 'select korbe' and 'marry korbo'.

2C is composed of the following three structures – In addition to the much-used V+V and N+V structures, here the writer has employed another pattern, Adj.+V (Unwell houate).

In 2D, all the ten examples contain the V+V combination. In each case, an English lexical verb is combined with a Bangla light verb.

2E – The four examples here employ the V+V and N+V structures.

2 F – This extract has used the N+V and V+V structures.

2G – This quotation is a part of the announcement made by an RJ of a radio (FM) channel, and it contains the V+V structure used in the formation of a bilingual verb.

- Now let us have a glimpse at the resources collected from Facebook.

  The statuses of Mr Golam Hossain Habib contain N+V and V+V structures. The posts of Mr Tuhin Shuvra Sen and Dr Mohammed Rukan Uddin employ the V+V combination. The researcher's statuses also share the V+V structure with the trinity of facebookers. However, apart from using the dominant structure, the paper writer has used another peripherally used mechanism, i.e. morphological adaptation (Appendix-3 D iii & iv). The use of this technique, though marginal, has been attested by Rashid (2017).

Findings

All the extracts, excluding appendix 1C and appendix-3 D (iii & iv), both actual and virtual, employ the Light verb strategy in the form of three structures to borrow verbs from English. The three structures are – V+V, N+V, and Adj+V. In all the three combinations, the first word (verb, noun, adjective) is the lexical

item, and the second one is a light verb. It is worth noting that while the inflectional and aspectual function is performed by the light verb, the lexical item supplies the core semantic value.

A generalization can safely be reached from the data used in this paper. In the verbalization of English loanwords, Bangla uses the V+V structure in most of the cases. The use of the N+V structure is also noticeable, but the employment of the Adj+V combination is infrequent.

Another process of ELV accommodation is what Wohlgemuth (2009) calls Indirect insertion. Data used in appendix-1C (helpan) and appendix-3 D (ii) and (iv) confirm this. English verbs 'help', 'tag', 'comment', and 'share' have been transformed into 'helpan', tegano', 'commentano' and 'shearano' respectively by morphological processing. This integration pattern is colloquial and only noticeable on social media sites.

The patterns of loan verb accommodation that we find in this paper are in unison with the loan verb taxonomy proposed by Wohlgemuth (2009). From the four types of loan verb accommodation patterns confirmed by Wohlgemuth, we see that our corpus confirms the use of the Light Verb Strategy and Indirect insertion in borrowing verbs into Bangla. Our data do not record the use of Direct insertion and Paradigm insertion in verbal borrowing from English. This is in line with the observation of Wohlgemuth. According to him, languages vary in terms of their employment of loan verb accommodation strategy, and a single language may not use all the four techniques.

Limitations of the study

Although verbal borrowing from English is a common phenomenon in Bangla, during this research, it became evident that the extent of materials, both descriptive and research, on this topic is rather modest, limited to very brief mentions in scholarly works. Loan verbs have not received detailed treatment from Banglophone researchers, grammarians and lexicographers. Contrary to the dearth of research materials on this topic in Bangla, English has a substantial wealth of research works on loan verbs. This is attributable to the unique status and global dispersal of English. Despite the profusion of works on loanword research in English and other languages, studies in English and Bangla verbal

loans have not so far been done. As this is a beginning research on the topic, it requires a further spade of work.

The present study is not an exhaustive one. The database should be expanded in future studies.

This is a small-scale study of verbal borrowings from English to Bangla. As is the case with small-scale researches, it suffers from a number of limitations – time and space-constraints. Exhaustive and rigorous researches on this topic will aid learners and practitioners of Bangla and English.

Implications

Teaching and learning of a foreign language is significantly affected by the knowledge of the similarities and dissimilarities existing between the two languages concerned. The acquisition of the target language is expedited by the knowledge of similarities. On the other hand, the knowledge of dissimilarities helps students avoid the pitfalls. This study on the hitherto neglected area of verbal borrowing will help English and Bangla language teachers to trace and use identical verbal elements shared by the two languages.

Further research on borrowing of verbs from English is needed to be conducted to account for the patterns of accommodation of ELVs in Bangla. It is worth investigating why one pattern (Light verb strategy) outweighs others in the hierarchy of loan verb integration into Bangla.

Another interesting topic connected with ELVs that warrants our attention is factor(s) triggering verbal borrowings from English.

Some loan verbs in Bangla undergo semantic changes. For example, 'line mara' 'size kora', 'part loua', 'pose mara', 'system kora', 'fielding mara' etc. Studies shedding light on why some English loan verbs wear new semantic apparel will reveal the new life of some ELVs in Bangla.

Conclusion

The data used in this study show that Bangla uses two techniques to accommodate ELVs in its verbal system. The dominant pattern, as manifest from the corpus, is the Light Verb Strategy. In most of the cases, Bangla borrows loan verbs from English employing the 'do'-construction. The most

frequently used verbalizer in Bangla is 'kora' (do). This confirms the claim of Moravsick (1975) and justifies the nomenclature of the structure as the 'do'-construction'. Structurally speaking, Bangla uses the V+V, N+V and Adj+V combinations in accommodating ELVs. Other combination(s) are also possible. For example, 'Shey amader doley kibhabe in korlo? (Prep. + V)', 'Batsman runner khata kholar agey out hoye gelo' (Prep. +V+V). But the use of these structures is very limited.

Another process of loan verb accommodation seen in Bangla is the Indirect insertion. Here, a native grammatical particle is suffixed with the alien verb, and through this morphological processing, the verb is Banglicized. For example, 'tegano', 'shayarano', etc. This integration pattern is, however, only seen on the social media sites like Facebook.

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Appendices:

Appendix-1

A. ছেলে ঘুমোল পাড়া জুড়োল

ফাস্টবুক এল দেশে

বানান-ভুলে মাথা খেয়েছে

একজামিন দেবো কিসে।

- Tagore (2011:18)

B. ঢাকা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ের এক ছাত্রী বলেছে, 'আমাদের টিচার হঠাৎ ক্লাস **পোস্টপোন করে** দিছে। সে তো একটা নোটিশ দিলে পারতো।' অন্য এক ভর্তিচ্ছু ছাত্র শিক্ষককে জিজ্ঞেস করছে, 'মামা, ডিনের অফিসটা কুনহানে?'

এক উদ্বিগ্ন স্টক মার্কেট বিশেষজ্ঞ একটি বেসরকারি টিভি চ্যানেলে বললেন, 'স্টক মার্কেট ক্রাইসিসের রিজনগুলো **ইনভেস্টিগেট করতে** হবে। যে সব বিগএক্টর ও প্লেয়ার ব্যাকগ্রাউন্ডে রোল **প্লে করছে,** যাদের নাম ইব্রাহিম সাহেব তাঁর রিপোর্টে **রিভিল করেছেন**, তাদের প্রপার **পানিশমেন্ট দিতে** হবে।'

- Islam (2012: 23)

C. টেকি ভাইরা, **হেল্পান**।

- Rashid (2017: 64)

D. যারা কয় এই পরীক্ষাগুলা বাতিল করো, তারাই নিজে গো পোলাপাইন **পাশ করলে** সরাসরি বা ইনায়া বিনায়া সেই কথা বুক ফুলায়া জানায়। নটোব্যাডো।

- Facebook status of Mr. Golam Hosain Habib (posted on 30.12.17)

Appendix 2

A.

ললিত: I admire your cheek,বিনু। তুমি wife **select করবে** আর আমি **marry করব?**

- Tagore (Quoted in Sarkar, 2003:104)

B.

সকলে। (সকলে গাত্রোত্থান করিয়া) **হিপহিপহুরে।**

কালী। (প্রমত্তভাবে) হুরে, হুরে।

নব। বসো, ভাই, সকলে বসো। (সকলের উপবেশন) দেখ ভাই, আজ আমাদের **একসকিউজ করতে** হবে, আমাদের একটু কর্ম ছিল বলে তাই আসতে দেরি হয়ে গেছে।

শিবু। (প্রমত্তভাবে) **দ্যাটস এ লাই।**

নব। (ক্রুদ্ধভাবে) হোয়াট, তুমি আমাকে **লাইয়র বল**? তুমি জাননা, আমি তোমাকে এখন **শুট করবো**?

- Dutta (1860: 250)

C.

আমার father yesterday কিছু unwell হওয়াতে Doctorকে call করা গেল, তিনি একটি physic দিলেন। Physic বেশ operate করেছিল, fourtimes motion হল, অদ্য কিছু better বোধ করছেন।

- Anonymous (Quoted in Musa & Ilyas, 2002:09)

D.

তোমাকে অনেক বার **ডায়াল করে** পাইনি।

আপনি বিষয় গুলো একসাথে **পুট করুন।**

তাকে **অনার করা** যথার্থ হয়েছে।

আমরা বাজে শব্দ ইউজ করিনা।

অপরাধীকে **আইডেন্টিফাই করা** হয়েছে।

তোমার বক্তব্যটা আরেকটু **মডিফাই করে** উপস্থাপন করো।

বিরাট বাড়ীটা তিনি একাই **অকুপাই করে** আছেন।

চমৎকার পারফরম্যান্সের জন্য তোমাকে **কনগ্রাচুলেট করছি।**

ইন্সটিটিউটের হিসাব পত্র **অডিট করার** ব্যবস্থা করা হবে।

- Musa & Ilyas (2002)

E.

ও এত আক্রমণাত্নক যে ওকে **আনফ্রেন্ড তো** করেছিই**, ব্লকও মাইরা দিছি।**

আরে অত **পার্ট নিও না** …. আমরা সব জানি।

চিন্তার কোন কারণ নাই, আমি **লাইন করে** দেব।

ওরে এমন **সাইজ করব না**, আর এদিকে আসবে না।

- Rashid (2017)

F.

….. তরুণ তার তরুণী বান্ধবীকে পার্কের গাছগাছালীর নির্জনতায় বসে আদুরে গলায় বলবে – 'একটা সং করতো, কিংবা কী যে সং **প্লে করলে।**'

- Ahmed Rafik (Quoted in Bhattacharya, 2016:31)

G.

একটি এফ এম রেডিও থেকে আরজে বলল, 'ফ্রেন্ডসরা, এই অফার কিন্তু ভ্যালিড টিল ফোরটিন্থ। **সো মনে রেখো।** লাইক ইটস আ **ফাটাফাটি ইভেন্ট।** সো **সেন্ড করো**…'

- Islam (2012:35)

Appendix-3

The following is a collection of Facebook posts containing ELVs.

A.

Mr. Golam Hossain Habib

i. ছাত্র কাম কলিগ বলল, আপনার এতো নেতিবাচক **স্ট্যাটাস দেখে** তো তরুণরা অনুবাদে আসতে ভয় পাবে। বললাম, ১. যদি গর্ত না দেখিয়ে দেই তাহলে পরে সেই গর্তে পড়লে তারাই অভিযোগ করবে সেসবের কথা না জানানোর জন্য! ২. তাদের অনেকেই আমার চাইতে চালাক; যেসব অনুবাদে ভালো রিটার্ন আছে সেগুলোই তারা বেশি করছে। ৩. সরি ফর সেল্ফ এডভার্টাইজিং, খালি নেতিবাচক **স্ট্যাটাস দেই না**, টুকটাক দুই অক্ষর অনুবাদের চেষ্টা করি, অপাঠ্য হলেও, বই বিক্রি না হলে ও... (Posted on 12.01.18)

ii. বাঁচতে হলে **আনফলো** করতে হবে... (04.01.18)

iii. পরিবার থেকেই বাচ্চারা **জাজ করা** শেখে, যখন বাপ-মা বলে সে দেখতে সুন্দর না, ও দেখতে খুব সুন্দর, ও ওকে বিয়ে করল কেন, ওর সঙ্গে প্রেম করে কেন? মেয়েদের সিগারেট খাওয়া উচিৎ না, অমুক সম্প্রদায়ের লোকের চাইতে আমরা ভালো... (12.12.17)

B.

Mr. Tuhin Shuvra Sen

i. গেইটে সবার এডমিট কার্ড **চেক করা** হচ্ছে। ব্যস্ততা আর গাম্ভীর্যের ভান চেহারায় নিয়ে দারোয়ান আর পুলিশের মুখোমুখি হলাম। টানটান উত্তেজনা মনের ভিতর। ঘাম দিয়ে জ্বর আসে আসে অবস্থা। পার হতে পারব কি? এক সেকেন্ড, দুই সেকেন্ড...

তারপর দারোয়ান বলল," স্লামালাইকুম স্যার"।

নিজের অভিনয়ে নিজেই মুগ্ধ! নিজের পিঠ নিজে চাপড়ে দিয়ে ডীন অফিসে বিজয়ীর বেশে প্রবেশ।

(এডমিশনটেস্ট কাহিনি-৪) (26.10.17)

ii. আজকের বিডি আর সাউথ আফ্রিকার খেলার স্কোর দেখে অনেক দিন আগের আমি নিজে খেলার সময়কার একটা চালু স্লোগান মনে পড়লঃ

যখন সাউথ আফ্রিকা **ব্যাটিং করে**, তখন মন বলে,"বাজ্যায়দে, বাজ্যায়দে"।

যখন বাংলাদেশ **ব্যাটিং করে**, তখন মন বলে, "ঝাঁখারিদে, ঝাঁখারিদে"।

(প্রথমটার সাথে মারার, আর পরেরটার সাথে কুল গাছ থেকে কুল পাড়ার সম্পর্ক আছে) (22.10.17)

C.

Dr. Muhammad Rukan Uddin

i. অবাক হই যখন দেখি মানুষ অপ্রয়োজনীয় স্ট্যাটাসে **লাইক দিচ্ছে, কমেন্ট করছে**। (30.10.17)

ii. ব্যস্ত রাস্তা **ব্লক করে** তারাবি পড়ার ব্যাপারে শরঈবিধান কী? (11.06.17)

D.

Mr. Sarwar Morshed

i. **লাইক পড়ে** টাপুর টুপুর, ফেবুনদে এল বান। (19.08.17)

ii. বাংলাদেশের অবস্থা হয়েছে গরীবের সুন্দরী বউয়ের মত – সব সুযোগ সন্ধানীর ভাবী। Half-chance কে Full chance করে কাছে আসবে, পেয়ারী পেয়ারী বাত করে **flirt করবে**। কিন্তু তার ইজ্জতে কেউ হাত দিলে বলবে, কুলটা সবাইকে নষ্ট করে ছাড়ল! চীন, ভারত, রাশিয়ার কথা বলছি। (08.09.17)

iii. তোমাদের যত সাধ' **ট্যাগাইতে' আর 'শেয়ারাইতে' আর 'কমেন্টাইতে' আর 'রিএক্টাইতে' থাক**, আমি রয়ে যাব এই বাংরেজির 'do construction' এ। (22.08.17)

iv. আমাকে **ট্যাগাতে** যদি এত লাগে ভালো…. (26.01.18)

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