The Social-Cultural Features and Words-Combinations Applied in A Colloquial Speech in The Work "Unfinished Memoirs" Of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman Translated from English into Russian Languages

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ABSTRACT

Bangla language and English:

Bengali is the sole official and national language of Bangladesh and one of the 22 scheduled official language, in India. English is often used secondarily in the higher tier of the judiciary in both Bangladesh and India (along with Hindi in India). Laws were written in English during the colonial periods. There are 10 English language newspapers in Bangladesh. English medium schools are also operated in English. Mainly, the people of Bengali (Bangladeshi) descent residing in the UK, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the US and students of English medium schools in Bangladesh use "Benglish" (though Standard English is also tried to be taught). This applies to those originating from East India also.

History

The East India Company adopted English as the official language of the empire in 1835. Replacement of the Persian language with English was followed by a surge in English language learning among Bengali babus. English remained an official language of the region until 1956 when the first constitution of Pakistan was adopted stating Bengali and Urdu as the official languages of the state following the Bengali language movement from 1947 to 1952.

After independence, Bengali became the sole official language of Bangladesh, and all English-medium universities, schools and colleges were converted to Bengali instruction in order to spread mass education.

Indian Government made Bengali as one of its 22 scheduled official Languages as of Eighth Schedule to the Constitution of India in 1950.

Keywords:	Bengali language, importance, community, converted, instructions, medium universities, movement, instructions, spread.

Epilogue

Bangladesh is a land of majestic beaty. Its "sundarbanes,"-tropical forests are the image and miracle of the world. A marvellous pristine land, which is full of glory.

The etymology of Bangladesh (country of bengal) can be traced to the early 20th century, when Bengali patriotic songs, such as "Namo"by Kazi Nazrul Islam and "Aaji,"

"Bangladesher" Hridoy by Rabindranath Tagore, used the term.] The term Bangladesh was often written as two words, "Bangla Desh," in the past. Starting in the 1950s, Bengali nationalists used the term in political rallies in East Pakistan. The term Bangla is a major name for both the Bengal region and the Bengali language. The origins of the term Bangla are unclear, with theories pointing to a Bronze Age proto-Dravidian tribe,[34] the Austric word "Bonga" (Sun god),] and the Iron Age Vanga Kingdom.[35] The earliest known usage of the term is the Nesari plate in 805 AD. The term Vangaladesa is found in 11th-century South Indian records. The term gained official status during the Sultanate of Bengal in the 14th century. Shamsuddin Ilyas Shah proclaimed himself as the first "Shah of Bangala" in 1342. The word Bangla became the most common name for the region during the Islamic period.

Greek and Roman records of the ancient Gangaridai Kingdom, which (according to legend) deterred the invasion of Alexander the Great, are linked to the fort city in Wari-Bateshwar. The site is also identified with the prosperous trading center of "Souanagoura" listed on Ptolemy's world map. Roman geographers noted a large seaport in southeastern Bengal, corresponding to the present-day Chittagong region.

The Pala Empire was an imperial power during the Late Classical period on the Indian subcontinent, which originated in the region of Bengal

Ancient Buddhist and Hindu states which ruled Bangladesh included the Vanga, "Samatata" and Pundra kingdoms, the Mauryan and Gupta Empires, the Varman dynasty, Shashanka's kingdom, the Khadga and Candra dynasties, the Pala Empire, the Sena dynasty, the "Harikel's" kingdom and the Deva dynasty. These states had well-developed currencies, banking, shipping, architecture, and art, and the ancient universities of "Bikrampur" and "Mainamati" hosted scholars and students from other parts of Asia. "Xuanzang" of China was a noted scholar who resided at the "Somapura Mahavihara" (the largest monastery in ancient India), and "Atisa" travelled from Bengal to Tibet to preach Buddhism. The earliest form of the Bengali language began to emerge during the eighth century. Early Muslim explorers and missionaries arrived in Bengal late in the first millennium CE. The Islamic conquest of Bengal began with the 1204 "Ghurid" expeditions led by Muhammad bin Bakhtiyar "Khalji." Bengal was then ruled by the Delhi Sultanate for a century by governors from the Mamluk, Balban, and Tughluq dynasties.

The Sultanate of Bengal was the sovereign power of Bengal for much of the 14th, 15th and 16th centuries

Subsequently, the independent Bengal Sultanate was established by the rebel governors in 1352. During their rule Bengal was transformed into a cosmopolitan Islamic superpower and became a major trading nation in the world, often referred by the Europeans as the richest country to trade with. The sultanate's ruling houses included the Ilyas Shahi, Ganesha, Hussain Shahi, Suri and "Karrani" dynasties, and the era saw the introduction of a distinct mosque architecture and the tangka currency.

The recorded history of art in Bangladesh can be traced to the 3rd century BCE, when terracotta sculptures were made in the region. In classical antiquity, a notable school of sculptural Hindu, Jain and Buddhist art developed in the Pala Empire and the "Sena" dynasty. Islamic art evolved since the 14th century. The architecture of the Bengal Sultanate saw a distinct style of domed mosques with complex niche pillars that had no minarets. Mughal Bengal's most celebrated artistic tradition was the weaving of Jamdani motifs on fine muslin, which is now classified by UNESCO as an intangible cultural heritage. Jamdani motifs were similar to Iranian textile art) and Western textile art (paisley). The Jamdani weavers in Dhaka received imperial patronage. Ivory and brass were also widely used in Mughal art. Pottery is widely used in Bengali culture.

The modern art movement in Bangladesh took shape during the 1950s, particularly with the pioneering works of Zainul Abedin. East Bengal developed its own modernist painting and sculpture traditions, which were distinct from the art movements in West Bengal. The

Art Institute Dhaka has been an important center for visual art in the region. Its annual Bengali New Year parade was enlisted as an intangible cultural heritage by UNESCO in 2016.

The vast majority of the people of Bangladesh speak Bangla (Bengali). Bangla is an Indo-Aryan language and evolved from Sanskrit. English is also used as a second language among the middle and upper classes and is also widely used in higher education and the legal system.

The Evolution of Bangla

Bangla belongs to the easternmost branch, called Aryan or Indo-Iranian, of the Indo-European family of languages. Its direct ancestor is a form of Prakrit or Middle Indo-Aryan which descended from Sanskrit or Old Indo-Aryan. Sanskrit was the spoken as well as the literary language of "Aryandom" until circa 500 B.C., after which it remained for nearly two thousand years the dominant literary languages as well as the lingua franca among the cultured and the erudite throughout the subcontinent.

Like Sanskrit, Apabhramsa-Avahattha was a literary language, and in the available records it shows remarkably little local variation; practically the same form of the language appears in the poems written in Gujrat and in Bengal. But the spoken language conditioned by the regional linguistic and ethnic environments took up the different regional New Indo-Aryan languages. The emergence of these New Indo-Aryan speeches was not all synchronized. But some of them, including Bangla, certainly originated by the middle of the tenth century at the latest.

For old Bangla the only records are mystic "carya" songs discovered in a MS from Nepal by Haraprasad Shastri.The language of the "carya" songs is basically vernacular, but at the same time it is also something of a literary language.

Bangla at the present day has two literary styles. One is called "Sadhubhasa" (elegant language) and the other "Chaltibhasa" (current language). The former is the traditional literary style based on Middle Bangla of the sixteenth century. The later is practically a creation of the present century, and is based on the cultivated form of the dialect spoken in Calcutta by the educated people originally coming from districts bordering on the lower reaches of the Hoogly. The difference between the two literary styles is not very sharp. The vocabulary is practically the same. The difference lies mainly in the forms of the pronoun and the verb. The "Sadhubhasa" has the old and heavier forms while the "Chalitbhasa" uses the modern and lighter forms. The former shows a partiality for lexical words and for compound words of the Sanskrit type, and the latter prefers colloquial words, phrases and idioms. The "Chalitbhasa" was first seriously taken up by "Pramatha" Chaudhuri at the instance of Rabindranath Tagore during the early years of the first World War. Soon after Tagore practically discarded "Sadhubhasa" and "Chalitbhasa" is now generally favored by writers who have no particular fascination for the traditional literary style.

The Bangla script, like all other Indian scripts, originated from Brahmi alphabet of the Asokan inscriptions. The Bangla alphabet in its present printed form took shape in 1778 when printing types were first cast by Charles Wilkins. There still remained a few archaic forms and these were finally replaced in the middle of the nineteenth century.

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