





decoding

ভাই, বোন, পরিবার, বৈচিত্র্য, হিন্দু, মুসলিম, ইসলাম, ঢাকা, চট্টগ্রাম, কলকাতা, দার্জিলিং, পশ্চিম বঙ্গ, ঈদ মোবারক, ক্রিকেট, মাছ, নদী, চা, সিলেট, কক্সবাজার, খুলনা, সুন্দরবন, বানর বন, ম্যাগনা, বাংলা নদী, আপনি কেমন আছেন? আমি ভাল দার্জিলিং, পশ্চিম বঙ্গ, ঈদ মোবারক, ক্রিকেট, মাছ, নদী, চা, সিলেট, কক্সবাজার, খুলনা, সুন্দরবন, বানর বন, ম্যাগনা, ভাই আপনি কেমন আছেন? আমি ভাল আছি, চা, নদী, ধন্যবাদ.ভাই, বোন, পরি বৈচিত্র্য, হিন্দু, মুসলিম, ইসলাম, ঢাকা, চট্টগ্রাম, কলকাতা, দার্জিলিং, চা, পশ্চিম বঙ্গ, ঈদ মোবারক, ক্রিকেট, মাছ, সিলেট, কক্সবাজার, খুলনা, সুন্দরবন, বানর বন, ম্যাগনা, পরি আপনি কেমন আছেন? আমি ভাল আছি ধন্যবাদ.ভাই, বোন, পরি, বৈচিত্র্য, ভাই, বোন, পরিবার, বৈচিত্র্য, হিন্দু, মুসলিম, ইসলাম, ঢাকা, চট্টগ্রাম, কলকাতা, দার্জিলিং, পশ্চিম বঙ্গ, ঈদ মোবারক, ক্রিকেট, মাছ, নদী, চা, সিলেট, কক্সবাজার, খুলনা, সুন্দরবন, বানর বন, ম্যাগনা, বাংলা আপনি কেমন আছেন? আমি ভাল দার্জিলিং, পশ্চিম বঙ্গ, ঈদ মোবারক, ক্রিকেট, মাছ, নদী, চা, সিলেট, কক্সবাজার, খুলনা, সুন্দরবন, বানর বন, ম্যাগনা, ভাই আপনি কেমন আছেন? আমি ভাল আছি ধন্যবাদ.ভাই, বোন, পরি বৈচিত্র্য, হিন্দু, মুসলিম, ইসলাম, ঢাকা, কক্সবাজার, চা, কলকাতা, দার্জিলিং, পশ্চিম বঙ্গ, ঈদ মোবারক, ক্রিকেট, মাছ, নদী, সিলেট, কক্সবাজার, খুলনা, সুন্দরবন, বানর বন, ম্যাগনা, পরি আপনি কেমন আছেন? আমি ভাল আছি ধন্যবাদ.ভাই, বোন, পরি, বৈচিত্র্য, ভাই, বোন, পরিবার, বৈচিত্র্য, হিন্দু, মুসলিম, ইসলাম, ঢাকা, চট্টগ্রাম, নদী, কলকাতা, দার্জিলিং, পশ্চিম বঙ্গ, ঈদ মোবারক, ক্রিকেট, মাছ, নদী, চা, সিলেট, কক্সবাজার, খুলনা, চা, সুন্দরবন, বানর বন, ম্যাগনা, বাংলা আপনি কেমন আছেন? আমি ভাল দার্জিলিং, পশ্চিম বঙ্গ, ঈদনদী, মোবারক, ক্রিকেট, মাছ, নদী, চা, সিলেট, কক্সবাজার, খুলনা, সুন্দরবন, বানর বন, ম্যাগনা, ভাই আপনি কেমন আছেন? আমি ভাল আছি, ধন্যবাদ.ভাই, বোন, পরি বৈচিত্র্য, হিন্দু, মুসলিম, ইসলাম, ঢাকা, চা, নদী, কক্সবাজার, চা, কলকাতা, দার্জিলিং, পশ্চিম বঙ্গ, ঈদ মোবারক, ক্রিকেট, মাছ, সিলেট, কক্সবাজার, খুলনা, সুন্দরবন, বানর বন, ম্যাগনা, পরি আপনি কেমন আছেন? আমি ভাল আছি ধন্যবাদ.ভাই, বোন, পরি, বৈচিত্র্য,

A table of contents... The Global Forum on Migration and Development was held in Dhaka in 2016 - one of the few truly international events to be held in the city



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The A sounds

There are two a-sounds in Bangla: one long and one short. In Bangla, there are also two ways to represent a vowel: a standalone version, and a version that connects to a consonant.

The short a-sound is the default sound or the inherent vowel to a consonant. That means if there is no vowel noted for a consonant, you take this sound by default. It sounds like the a in alive, apply, or alert.

Here it is ...

1) full vowel sign অ short vowel sign = ্

The long a-sound is very similar but slightly longer like the a in father.

2) full vowel sign আ = a short vowel sign = া



Examples of the short a-sound:

অনেক = onek = much/many

নামস্ते = namaste = Hindu greeting (the short a is unmarked, but attached to the m (ম) = ma)

The long a-sound in Bangla is আ which makes a sounds like the a in father.

Here are some words that use this sound...

আম = aam = mango

আছা = accha = okay/good.

আজ = aaj = today

আবার = abar = again

আমি = ami = I (first person pronoun)

আছে = ashey/achey = to be/to have

Here is a sentence using some of the words we just learned...

Aaj, ami ek aam chai. Eta tik ashey. Accha. Onek dhonnobad. Abar dekha hobe!

আজ, আমি এক **আম** চাই. এটা ঠিক আছে. আছা! **অনেক** ধন্যবাদ. **আবার** দেখা হবে

Today, I one mango want. This good has. OK. Many thanks. Again to see will (Literally)







ই / ি ঐ / ী

The i/ee sounds

The basic i sound is **ই** or **ি**. Like English, most often the i is pronounced like the i in Islam, pit or hit, but othertimes it is pronounced like an ee sound. This is officially the short i, but the lines between the two are blurry. The short i sound is much more common than the long i sound

ইসলাম = Ishlam = Islam

ইংরেজি = ingrejii = English

কি = ki = what ?

The other, long i sound is pronounced much more clearly like an English ee like in see or feet. It looks like this **ঐ** or **ী**.

ঐদ = Eid = Eid (Eid is an Islamic holiday that happens twice a year; one of them marks the end of Ramadan)

The word Delhi has both a short and a long i/ee = **दिल्ली**

উ / ু উ / ূ

The u/ew sounds

The basic u sound is উ or ু like in the word *June*. Again, there are two variations, one short and one long. The short u-sound (উ) is more common, but the longer u-sound উ or ূ is also used and is similar to sound in the English word *soon*.

Some words with the short u-sound

উপজেলা = upojela/upazila = a sub-district (there are 490 upazilas in Bangladesh)

উদার = udar = generous / liberal

উদ্দাম = uddam = violent / reckless / uncontrollable

কুকুর = kukor = dog

দুধ = doodh = milk

এ / ে ঐ / ঐে

Here we have the e-sounds; these ones have quite distinct short and long sounds. The first, short sound is much more common. It makes the "ae" or "eh" sound like in pen, or the é in café but also like the a in ban or bat. There are many Bangla words with this sound:

একটু = ektu = a little

এক = eek = one

এবার = eekbar = once / one time

এক দিন = eekdin = one day

এখন = aekhon = now

এখানে = ekhanei = here (compare with okhanei -->)

এই দিক = ey-dike = this side / in this direction (compare with ohdike -->)

এবং = ebom = and

কেন = kaeno = why

দেশ = desh = country / land

কে = ke = who

The longer sound ঐ / ঐে is much less common. Also note that this sound is ও + ঐ together
Examples....

ও / ো ঔ/ৌ

Here we have the o-sounds; again, these ones have quite distinct short and long sounds. The first, short sound is much more common. It makes the "oh" or "aw/au" sound like in *all*, *caught*, or *law*. Note that these are only approximations! Actual pronunciation varies. In my experience in Dhaka, this sound is more oh-like. This relates to the inherent vowel problem. For example, while the short a-sound is most often used in transliteration, it is often pronounced as an o. The word Bangladesh (spelt with a) is often pronounced as Bongladesh in Bangla.

ওখানে = okhanei = there

ওদিকে = ohdike = in that direction

ওপারে = opare = on that side

The longer sound ঔ/ৌ is much less common. Note this sound is ও + ঔ pronounced together
Examples...





ব

B

ন

N

স ষ

C

প

P

দ ড

D

ক

Q

ফ

F

র

R

ঙ গ

G

স শ ষ

S

হ

H

ট ত ঢ

T

জ ঝ

J

ভ

V/B

ক খ

K

W

ল

L

X

ম

M

জ

Z/J

চ	ch
ছ	cchh
য	ya/e
য়	Y
ষ	sa
ধ	dh
ঞ	ñ
ঋ	r
খ	kh

ক্ষ	ks
শ্র	shr
ং	ng
থ	th
ঠ	tth

ব = B as in **B**angla / **B**angladesh = **বাংলা** / **বাংলাদেশ**

স = S as in **s**uprabhat (good morning) = **সুপ্রভাত**

দ = D as in **d**in (day) = **দিন**

ড = D as in **d**an (right) = **ডান**



ফ = F as in **p**hol (flower) = **ফুল**



ঙ = G as in **Beng**ali = **বাঙালি**

গ = G as in **g**an (song) = **গান**



হ = H as in Halal = হালাল



জ = J as in ji/jee (polite yes) = জী or German = জার্মান



ঝ = Jh as in jhor (storm) = ঝড়



ক = K as in Canada = কানাডা



খ = Kh as in khabar (food)



ল = L as in lal (red) = লাল



ম = M as in moja (fun/joke) = মজা



ন = N as in nach/nachte (to dance) = নাচ / নাচতে



প = P as in pani (water) = পানি



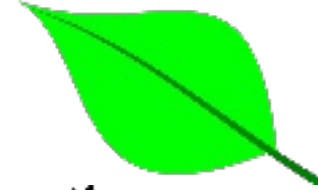
ক = Q/K as in kay-no (why) = কেন



র = R as in rickshaw = রিকশা



স = S as in suhbuuj (green) = সবুজ



শ = Sh as in shanti (peace) = শান্তি



ষ = Ss as in soryontro (conspiracy) = ষড়যন্ত্র



ট = Th as in taka = টাকা



ত = T as in towel = তোয়ালে



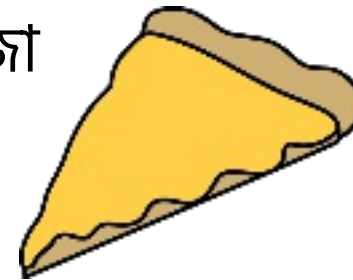
ঢ = Dh/Th as in Dhaka = ঢাকা



ভ = Bh/V as in bhai (brother) = ভাই



জ = Z as in cheese pizza = চিজ পিজা



চ = ch as in **cha** (tea) = চা

ছ = cch as in **accha** (okay) = আচ্ছা

য = j as in jan (go) = যান!

য় = y as in yuddha (war) = যুদ্ধ

ঘ = gh as in **ghor** (house) = ঘর

ধ = dh as in **dhonoyobad** (thank you) = ধন্যবাদ

ঋ = r as in rtu (season) = ঋতু

থ = th as in thani (police station) = থানা

ঠ = th as in thik ache (alright) = ঠিক হয়



সম্মতি

সাদাম বুক হাউজ
O-Level & A-Level
O-Level A-Level

Level, A Level
Question Paper
H.S.C.

K-G
O-Level
A-Level
BBA, MBA
SAT, TOEFL
IELTS

O-Level
A-Level
Books
Available
Here

O-Level
A-Level
BBA, MBA
SAT, TOEFL
GMAT
IELTS

সাদাম বুক হাউজ
KG O & A LEVEL
BBA, MBA

G.R.E
GMAT
SAT
TOEFL
IELTS

EDEX
CAME
O-L
A-L
BBA
SAT





1, 2, 3... ১, ২, ৩...

Learning the numbers and being able to use them quickly is vital for survival in Bangladesh and India. Numbers are sometimes written with the same characters as English and other European languages (1,2,3), but there is also another way of writing these characters.

1 = ১ = ek = এক

2 = ২ = dui = দুই

3 = ৩ = teen = তিন

4 = ৪ = char = চার

5 = ৫ = patch = পাঁচ

6 = ৬ = choy = ছয়

7 = ৭ = saat = সাত

8 = ৮ = aat = আট

9 = ৯ = noy = নয়

10 = ১০ = dosh = দশ

10, 20, 30... ১০, ২০, ৩০...

10 = ১০ = dosh = দশ

20 = ২০ = bish = বিশ

30 = ৩০ = teerish = ত্রিশ

40 = ৪০ = choolish = চল্লিশ

50 = ৫০ = ponschash = পঞ্চাশ

60 = ৬০ = saat = ষাট

70 = ৭০ = showtor = সত্তর

80 = ৮০ = aashi = আশি

90 = ৯০ = no-boy = নব্বই

100 = ১০০ = ek sho = একশত

Bhai, _____ hobe?

"Hobe" is one of my favourite Bangla phrases. It literally means "will be" but it is used much more broadly. For example, it is often used to ask if something is available. If you want to know if there is milk at the grocery store, you'd say "dhood hobe?" or if you were at the mall and you wanted to know if the shirt was available in green you'd ask, "subuuj hobe?"

Koto taka?

How much does it cost?

Eta ki ?

What's this?

Ota ki ?

What's that?

Aro ekbar bolben ?

Can you say that again?

Eta onek dam / taka

This is too much money

Eta ki bole?

What is this called?

AS-SALAAM ALYKUUM

In Bangladesh and India, you generally select your greeting based on the religion of the person to whom you are speaking. In Bangladesh, the default is a Muslim greeting and in India, it is a Hindu greeting. However, both Muslims in India and Hindus in Bangladesh will appreciate your effort if you greet them according to their religion and not that of the general populace.

Salaam alykuum = আসসালামু আলাইকুম = Peace be upon you
Wally kuma salaam = XXX = And upon you peace (response)
Nomuskar/namaskar = নমস্কার = Salutations / Literally: a bow
Namaste = নমস্ते = Salutations / Literally: bow to you



Shubo shakal শুভ সকাল

Shuprabhat / Shewpravbhat সুপ্রভাত



Shubo shawnda শুভ সন্ধ্যা



Shubo ratree শুভ রাত্রি

BHALO ACCHO??

Tumi bhalo accho? = Are you good?

Tumi kemon accho? = How are you?

Bhalo accho? = Are you good?

Apni kemon acchen? = How are you?

Bhalo achen? = Are you good?



Bhalo acchi = Well / Good !

Ami bhalo acchi = I'm well

The use of the pronouns (ami, tumi, apni) is not mandatory because of the different verb endings (acchi, accho, achen), but are sometimes added for emphasis or clarity.

Bhalo	= good, fine, nice
Ami	= 1st person pronoun, <i>I</i> in English or <i>je</i> in French
Tumi	= 2nd person subject pronoun, singular and informal, <i>you</i> in English
Apni	= 2nd person subject pronoun, singular and formal, <i>you</i> in English
kemon	= how

acchi, accho, ache, achen = this verb is so important and will help you form a lot of sentence and phrases. It is used like *to be* (is, am, are) and *to have* (has, have).

Apni kemon achen? Ami bhalo acchi ! = You, how, to have? I, good, to have!

Baba ki bari achen? = Dad, what (question marker), home, is) Is Father home?

Okhani onek lok ache = There, a lot, people, to be / There are a lot of people there

The questions are often formed using the possessive. Instead of saying, "You have a bicycle," one would say "Yours, a bicycle (it) is" = Apnar saikel ache. Just like in English you can make this into a question just by changing your voice.

BUJCHTE NA ?!

কে	= kay / ke	= who
কি	= ki / key	= what
কখন	= kokhon	= when
কোথায়	= kothai	= where
কেন	= keno	= why
কেমন	= kaemon	= how
কত	= koto	= how much



Notice all the W-words in English are K-words in Bangla





bhalo

ভাল



kharap

খারাপ



shundar

সুন্দর

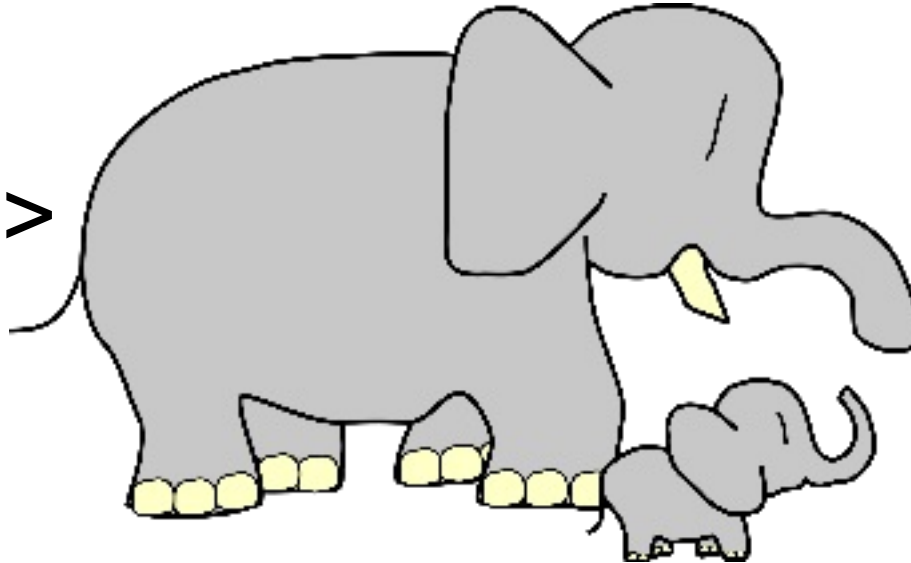


aorup

অরূপ

boro -->

বড়



choto

<-- ছোট

Hey, Rickshaw!

1. Jabey?

Will you go?

3. Ami (Gulshan Ek) jabo.

I am going to (Gulshan 1).

5. Koto taka?

How much/many taka?

7. Patch sho! Bhai! Teen sho taka debo.

Five hundred! Brother! I will give three hundred.

9. Char sho? Accha, chollo !

Four hundred? Okay, let's go!

2. Kothai jaben?

Where are you going?

4. Accha. Jabo.

Okay, I will go.

6. Patch sho taka.

Five hundred taka.

8. Char sho taka tik ache

Four hundred is alright.

Ekhani = এখানে = Here

Eta = এটা = This

Egulo = এগুলো = এগুলো

Okhani = ওখানেই = There

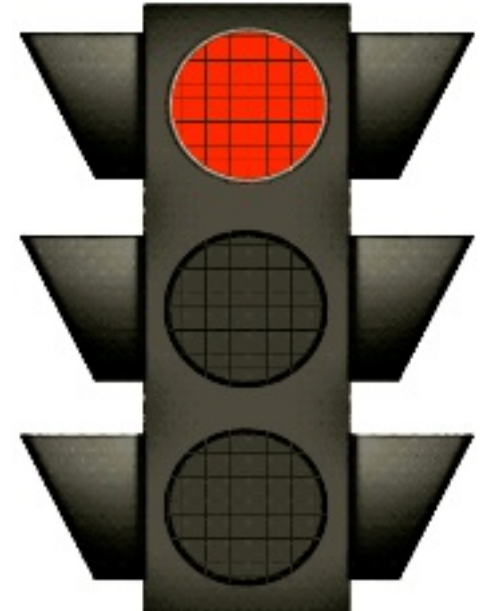
Ota = ওটা = That

Ogulo = ওগুলো = Those

Jan! = যান! = Go!



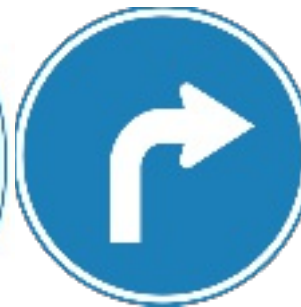
Thamun! or **Thamen!**



Bum-day



Sho-jah



Dan-day

Pareebar - পরিবার

মা
ma



বাবা
baba

পুত্র
putra

কন্যা
konya

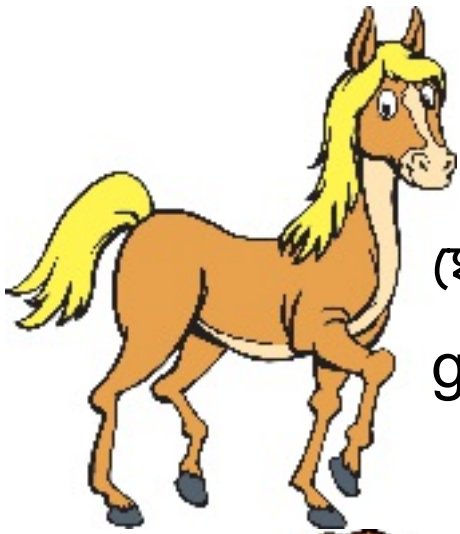


ভাই

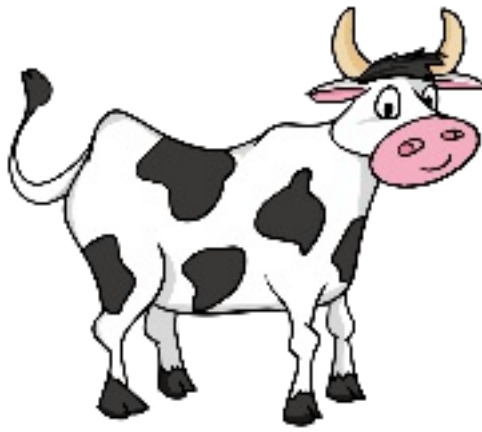
বোন

bhai

bone



ঘোড়া
ghora



গাভী
gabvhi



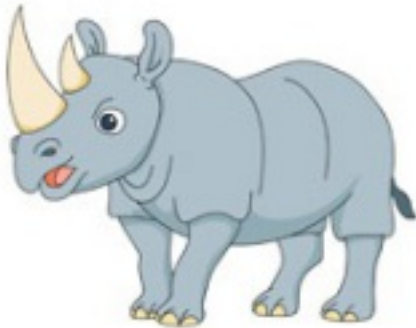
কুকুর
kukur



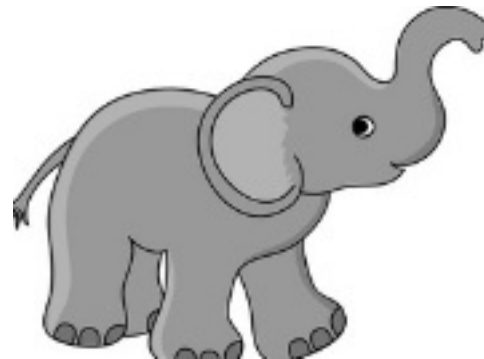
ছাগল
chagala



বিড়াল
biral



গণ্ডার
ghondar



হাতি
hati

Khabar

Cha (tea) is a vital component of Bangla culture. Throughout Bangladesh and India, you can almost always spot a group of friends drinking tea. It is most often drunk on the street in very small cups.



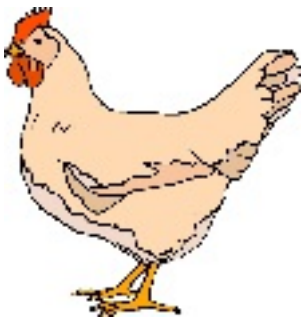
Cha

চা



Mach

মাছ



Murg

মুরগি



Bhaat

ভাত



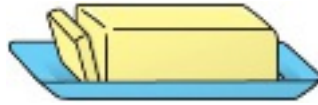
Ruuti

রুটি



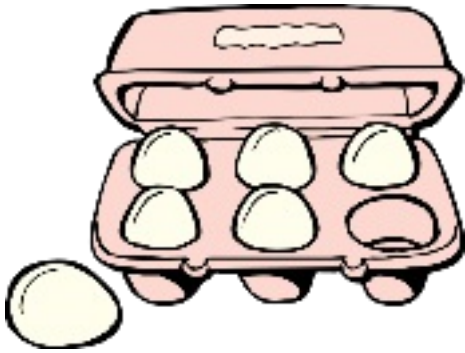
Doodh

দুধ



makhon

মাখন



Dim

ডিম



Kola

কলা



Angur

আঙ্গুর



Anarus

আনারস



Aam

আম

Ami kaj kori...

Office culture in Bangladesh is very different in Bangladesh than other so-called "Western" settings. More emphasis is set on relationship building and deadlines and schedules are a less of a concern. Office culture is, however, still quite hierarchical and gendered. Bangladeshis often forgo regular small talk in the office and will sometimes leave without saying goodbye or enter without saying good morning.

apni ki beshto ashen?

ami beshto ashi !

apni ki korichen?

ami kichu-ey korchi na !

apni eta kaj korte parbe?

ami janni na !

ami jete hobe!

ami agamikal ashbo

koto shomoy

protek-ke

protek-din

Are you busy?

I am busy !

What are you doing?

I am doing nothing !

Can you do this job?

I don't know !

I have to go

I will come tomorrow

How much time?

Everyone

Everyday



sambadpatra
সংবাদপত্র



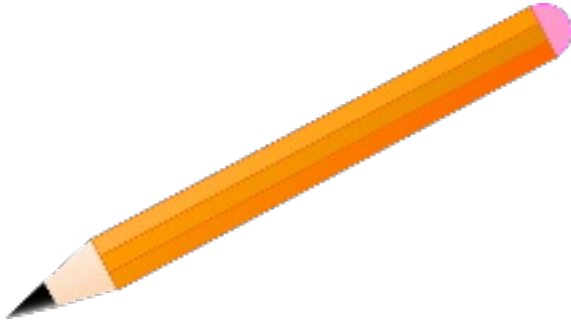
sahakarmi
সহকর্মী



pushtuk
পুস্তক



sabvha
সভা



penschil
পেনসিল



aaj
আজ



kagaaj
কাগজ



agamikal
আগামীকাল

As-salaam alykum

Peace be with you

Bhalo acchi. Apni Bangla bolte paren!?

I'm well. You speak Bangla!?

Ki shundar! Apni kothai theke asshe

Wow! Where are you from?

Canada onek sundar, di na ?

Canada is very beautiful, isn't it ?

Apnar naam ki?

What is your name?

Wallykum-as-salaam, bhalo accho?

And with you peace. How are you?

Na, ami bangla schkitchee

No, I am learning Bangla!

Ami Canada theke asche

I come from Canada.

Heh, onek shundar. Bangladesh o onek shundar.

Yes, very beautiful. Bangladesh is also beautiful.

Amar naam John.

My name is John.



THE END ---