

Nativization of Biblical Names in Manipuri

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Abstract

The translators must leave no stone unturned in order to get across the thoughts and ideas to the TL from the SL in the process of translation. Therefore, every word, phrase, and sentence must not be left untranslated. In this paper I would like to deal not only words, phrase, and sentence but the proper nouns, especially the biblical names. In dealing with the proper nouns, a translator cannot just leave them by transliterating, otherwise it would be so unnatural and foreign to the TL audience. Nativization of those proper nouns is extremely important. So, in this paper I would like to deal with the process of nativization of biblical names by analysing and comparing the phonological and the syllabic patterns of the SL and TL.

Keywords: Manipuri, translation, transliteration, nativization, phonological pattern, syllabic pattern.

Introduction

The Bible in its original untranslated form is a collection of ancient writings; the New Testament in Greek, the Old Testament in Hebrew and Aramaic, spanning many cultures and more than a thousand years. The 66 books into which the Bible is divided represent "a greater variety of literary styles, e.g., historical narrative, prophecy, poetry, instructions and exhortation etc. than any other piece of literature in the history of mankind" (Snell-Hornby, et al., 1998; 275). This variety of text types makes Bible translation a hard task for the translator, especially when translating into language like Manipuri which does not have a long written literary tradition. However, the Bible is the most translated book in the world.

Manipuri is a Tibeto-Burman language. It is the predominant language and lingua franca in the south-eastern Himalayan state of Manipur, in north-eastern India. It is the official language in government offices in the state. Although the state of Manipur is small, the total population of Manipuri speaking people all over the world is 1,500,000 (one million five hundred thousand/15 lakhs). Even though Manipuri native speakers mostly reside in the state of Manipur, there are native speakers in the neighbouring north-eastern states of India, notably in Assam and Tripura. It is also spoken in some parts of Bangladesh and Myanmar.

It is said that the original Manipuri Bible was printed in 1827 at Serampore (West Bengal) and revised in 1984. However, there are many problems with the current translation particularly in the Old Testament. The translators therefore started from scratch shortly after the last edition was printed to retranslate it. At last the most awaited second version of Manipuri Bible was

published in the year 2011 by the Bibles International. Even then there are still some flaws in this latest version.

The books of the Bible are written in a variety of literary genres. There are numerous unbridgeable gaps between two languages which a translator needs to tackle very wisely. Some of those gaps may be mentioned as *Cultural gap*, *grammatical gap*, *geographical gap*, *literary gap* or *linguistic gap*, etc. Thus, translating the Bible either from its original language or from English version to other languages is not an easy task. Manners and customs of the Bible are poles apart from that of ours. Since language of a speech community is interrelated to its culture, Bible is most accurately translated within its Jewish cultural context. One of the primary rules of Biblical interpretation is to understand what the original readers would have understood. This necessarily implies an awareness of the culture that would have affected that understanding. In other words, in order to understand the meaning of words from a different culture, we must understand the culture of the people using that language.

Focus of This Paper

The present paper particularly seeks to deal with the change of phonological shape of a loan word, viz., proper noun (Biblical names) when it is transferred in the target language from the source language. For example, Biblical names like James, Matthew, and Eve in English are transferred into Manipuri as Jakob, Mathi, Hawa respectively. Whenever any word is taken as loan word from a source language into a target language, the word always experiences a change in its phonological shape.

Three Issues Relating to Nativization

In this present paper I deal with three aspects or issues on the process of nativization of Biblical names in Manipuri. Firstly, the process of retention of the original pronunciation of the names with only slight changes; secondly, the influence of Hindi Bible in Manipuri translation; and finally, the issue of phonological gap between English and Manipuri. When it comes to translate a text a translator not only translates the meaning of the text, but the name of individuals and places has to be also transferred into the target language in the phonological pattern of the target language. For the sake of analysis for my present study, I have taken each of the first book of the Old and the New Testament of the Bible, namely Genesis and Matthew respectively.

Biblical Names

Biblical names from both OT (Genesis) and NT (Matthew) are given in Appendices 1 and 2 respectively to see how much the English Biblical names have undergone a change in their phonological shape in Manipuri.

In the above-mentioned appendices, altogether 64 Biblical names (37 Hebrew names from the Old Testament and 27 Greek names from the New Testament) have been taken and analysed. And the following table shows that in both M1 and M2 the Biblical names are transliterated more by the influence of Hindi language:

	Biblical names transliterated by the influence of Hindi in %	Biblical names transliterated by the influence of English in %	Biblical names transliterated by the influence of Hebrew/Greek in %	Biblical names transliterated by the overlapping influence of all the languages in %
M1	51.56 %	46.87 %	14.06 %	14.06 %
M2	46.87 %	42.18 %	21.87 %	12.50 %

Table 1

In the above table, it is found out that in M1, 51.56 % of the Biblical names are transliterated by the influence of Hindi, 46.87 % are done by the influence of English, 14.06% are done by the influence of the original language and other 14.06 % of them are done by the influence of all the languages. And in M2, 46.87 % of the Biblical names are transliterated by the influence of Hindi, 42.18 % are done by the influence of English, 21.87 % are done by the influence of the original language and other 12.50 % of them are done by the influence of all the languages.

When it comes to translating a text, a translator translates the meaning of the text. But as far as names of individuals and of places are concerned, the translator transliterates according to the phonological pattern of the target language. And while transferring the sounds of the names, there is always a change in the phonological shape in the target language.

Reason/s for the Change of Phonological Shape of Biblical Names

Why the phonological shape of the biblical names is changed when it is transferred in the process of translation?

From Appendices 1 and 2, we find that there is not even a single name that has been totally replaced by a native word/name. One or the other part is retained. But every name has undergone a change in their phonological shape. Therefore, one of the processes of nativisation of Biblical names is done by retaining the original phonological shape with just slight changes to adapt the phonological pattern of the target language. However, the degree of change varies from one to another. This variation can be discussed on the issues of *influence of the Hindi translation and the variation between the Manipuri phonological patterns and that of English*.

In the above given Table 1, the Biblical names are transliterated into Manipuri more by the influence of Hindi language than any other languages in both the versions of Manipuri translations, M1 and M2. The advent of Hinduism during the reign of Maharaj Garibniwaj (1709-1748 AD) brought a lot of changes in Manipuri society. And since society is so much interrelated with the language, it had a great effect in the Manipuri language also. During those times Hindu philosophies were ingrained in the heart and mind of the people that subsequently effected language they used. Therefore, the people have more affinity towards Indo-Aryan languages,

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Manoranjan Oinam, M.A. in Linguistics, Ph.D. Research Scholar
Nativization of Biblical Names in Manipuri

Hindi/ Bengali than the English language even today also. This, therefore, influenced the translation of the Bible into Manipuri language. Especially when it comes to introducing a new concept like Baptism, Holy Communion, etc., translators seemed to be more comfortable to do so by using Hindi/Bengali words with slight changes. This happened not only for the introduction of a new concept to the target language, i.e. Manipuri, but also while transferring the names of the individual.

The most accurate example that can be cited here is the translation of the word *Lord*. It is translated as *Prabhu* in Manipuri 1 which is very much a Hindi word. To cite some more examples from the above given list of names: Satan, Isaac, David, Ruth, Judas, Elijah, etc. These names are transliterated under the influence of Hindi language/Bible.

Process of Nativisation

Let us see the process of nativisation of Biblical names due to the variation between the Manipuri phonological patterns and those of English.

Manipuri Phonological Parameters

Manipuri consonant system:

According to Shobhana L. Chelliah (1997), there is a set of 25 Manipuri consonantal phonemes. Out of the 25 phonemes, 15 phonemes, viz. /p, t, č, k, p^h, t^h, k^h, m, n, ŋ, s, h, l, y, w/ are found to occur at the initial position of native words whereas 10 consonants, viz. /b, d, č^h, ĵ, g, b^h, d^h, ĵ^h, g^h, r/ are found to occur at the initial position only in the borrowed/loan words. This goes to show that there are only 15 consonants in the ancient sound system of Manipuri and latter 10 consonants were borrowed from other languages, especially from the Indo-Aryan languages like Hindi, Bengali etc. and internalised as a native sound system. Moreover only 10 phonemes, viz., /p, t, k, m, n, ŋ, l, r, y, w/ can occur at the final position. Manipuri language is enriched by new 9 voiced and 1 voiceless consonant phonemes by the process of taking loan words from other languages. Translation is a means to enrich a language.

All the 25 Manipuri consonantal phonemes are tabulated below:

		Bilabial	Alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Laryngeal
Stops	Unaspirated	p b	t d		k g	
	Aspirated	p ^h b ^h	t ^h d ^h		k ^h g ^h	
Affricates	Unaspirated			č ĵ		
	Aspirated			č ^h ĵ ^h		
Fricatives			s			h
Nasals		m	n		ŋ	
Laterals			l			
Trills (flap)			r			
Semi-vowels		w		y		

Table 2: Table of Manipuri consonants based on Shobhana L. Chelliah (1997)

NB: Where symbols appear in pairs, the one to the right represents a voiced consonant. English language has 24 consonants and all the consonants are tabulated below:

	Bilabial	Labiodental	Dental	Alveolar	Post-Alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Plosives/stops	p b			t d			k g	
Nasal	m			n			ŋ	
Fricatives		f v	θ ð	s z	ʃ ʒ			h
Affricates					tʃ dʒ			
Central Approximants	w			r		j		
Lateral Approximants				l				

Table 3: Table of English Consonants based on Daniel Jones, 15th Edition 1997

Note: Where symbols appear in pairs, the one to the right represents a voiced consonant. As we compare these two tables (Tables 2 and Table 3), there is a big difference between the consonant systems of English and Manipuri. The following English consonants are not found in Manipuri: /f, v, θ, ð, z, ʃ, ʒ, tʃ, dʒ/. However, there are some consonants that are not found in English. They are: /p^h, b^h, t^h, d^h, k^h, g^h, č, ĵ, č^h, ĵ^h/

So, when there is a name with the consonant(s) [either in the initial or middle or final position] that is not found in Manipuri, then the particular consonant(s) needs to be substituted by a consonant that is found in Manipuri.

The substitutions of English sounds to the native Manipuri sounds are discussed below:

	E.P	M.P	Gloss
/θ/ > /t ^h /	/θomas/	/t ^h oma/	“Thomas”
	/mæθju:/	/mat ^h t ^h i/	“Matthew”
	/sɛθ/	/sait ^h /	“Seth”
> /t/	/ru:θ/	/rut/	“Ruth”
	/dʒeifɛθ/	/jap ^h et/	“Japheth”
/v/ > /b/	/leivi/	/leibi/	“Levi”
	/iv/	/ib/	“Eve”
	/dævid/	/dabid/	“David”
/f/ > /p/	/neftali/	/nəptali/	“Nephtali”
> /p ^h /	/dʒeifɛθ/	/jap ^h et/	“Japheth”
	/filip/	/p ^h ilip/	“Philip”
/ʃ/ > /s/	/enosʃ/	/enos/	“Enosh”
	/ʃem/	/sem/	“Shem”
/dʒ/ > /j/	/dʒeifɛθ/	/jap ^h et/	“Japheth”
	/dʒudə/	/jihuda/	“Judah”

/dʒan/

/johan/

“John”

(Where E.P is English Pronunciation and M.P is Manipuri Pronunciation)

Manipuri Syllabic Pattern

The syllabic pattern of Manipuri varies from that of English. This variation restricts transferring a name from English Bible into Manipuri without changing its phonological shape. The variation between syllabic patterns of Manipuri and English needs to be analysed very minutely and it is one of the most important steps for the process of nativization of Biblical names from English to Manipuri.

There are only six syllabic patterns in Manipuri whereas in English there are nine syllabic patterns as shown in the following table:

Syllabic patterns of Manipuri	Examples	Syllabic patterns of English	Examples
V	i 'blood' u 'tree'	V	I, eye, oh!
VC	in 'fishing net' un 'ice'	VC	all, up, ass
CV	li 'cane' wa 'bamboo'	CV	potato, matter, remember
CCV	kwa 'betal nut'		
CVC	mit 'eye' k ^h ut 'hand'	CVC	come, gone, boat
CCVC	k ^h waŋ 'waist' kwak 'crow'	CCVC	prize, school, spin
		CCCVC	scream, stream, screen
		CVCC	box, band, bold
		CVCCC	tents, tenths, bands
		CVCCCC	tempts, texts

Table 4: Comparison between the syllabic patterns of English and Manipuri

The process of nativization of Biblical names involves the transliteration of the names in the syllabic patterns in the target language. For example, the syllabic pattern of *John* is CVCC which Manipuri language does not have a CVCC syllabic pattern. Therefore, the Manipuri translator nativised *John* as /johan/ which has CVC syllabic pattern in the last syllable which Manipuri language permits. Here /dʒ/ changes into /j/. The Manipuri translators must have nativised it as /jon/ which has also CVC syllabic pattern. However, they made a very good decision in retaining the phoneme /h/ making it /johan/ since the Greek name from which the English translators adapted *John* reads as /jok^hanan/.

Another example that I want to analyse here is *James*. Its phonological shape is /dʒeims/. Manipuri does not have the consonant /dʒ/. Therefore, it is replaced by /j/. Moreover, its syllabic

pattern is CVCC which Manipuri language does not permit. Therefore it is nativised as /ɟakob/ because the Greek name from which English translators adapted reads as /i:akobos/.

Conclusion

In the original Hebrew/Greek Bible, the name of the individuals has its meaning. Every name sounds a particular word which has a particular meaning. However, when the names are transferred from the source language to the target language the transliterated names do not have any meaning in the target language. Hence even if the transferring of the sound of the names of individual is possible with a slight change in the phonological shape in the target language however the transferring of the meaning is absolutely impossible. From the above analysis it is concluded that the process of nativization of Biblical names into Manipuri involves: *the process of retention of the original pronunciation of the names with only slight changes; the influence of Hindi Bible in Manipuri translation; and the issue of phonological gap between English and Manipuri.* And among these three processes the process of nativization by bridging the phonological gap between English and Manipuri found out to be the most important one.

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Reference	Hebrew	Gender	English	Hindi	Manipuri 1	Manipuri 2	Remarks
Gen 2:19	אָדָם 'adam (aw-dawm')	M	Adam	आदम adəm	আদম adəm	আদম adəm	Both M1 and M2 are influenced by Hindi translation.
Gen 3:20	חַוְוָה Chavvah (khav-vaw')	F	Eve	हवा hawa	ইব ib	হবা hawa	M1 is transliterated from English whereas M2 is transliterated from Hebrew/Hindi
Gen 4:1	קַיִן Qayin (kah'-yin)	M	Cain	कैन kəin	কৈইন kəin	কাইন kəjin	M1 is transliterated from Hindi/English whereas M2 is transliterated from Hebrew.
Gen 4:2	הָבֶל Hebel (heh'-bel)	M	Abel	हाबिल habil	অবেল əbel	অবেল əbel	Both M1 and M2 have been transliterated from English.
Gen 4:17	חֲנוֹךְ Chanowk (khan-oke')	M	Enoch	हनोक hənok	এনোক enok	হনোক hənok	M1 is transliterated from English whereas M2 from Hindi.
Gen 4:25	שֵׁת Sheth (shayth)	M	Seth	शेत set	শেথ set ^h	শেথ set ^h	Both M1 and M2 are transliterated from English by adopting it into Manipuri phonemic system. θ>t ^h
Gen 4:26	אֵנוֹשׁ 'Enowsh (en-ohsh')	M	Enosh	एनोश enoʃ	এনোশ enos	এনোশ enos	Both M1 and M2 are transliterated from Hindi however the phoneme voiceless post-alveolar fricative /ʃ/ is not included in the Manipuri consonantal phoneme. /ʃ/ should have been replaced by voiceless alveolar fricative /s/. এনোশ > এনোস

Gen 5:29	נֹחַ Noach (no'-akh)	M	Noah	नूह nuha	नोहा noha	नोहा noha	Both M1 and M2 are translated by the influence of Hindi
Gen 5:32	שָׁם Shem (shame)	M	Shem	शेम jam	शेम sem	शेम sem	Both M1 and M2 are transliterated from Hindi however the phoneme voiceless post-alveolar fricative /ʃ/ is not included in the Manipuri consonantal phoneme. /ʃ/ should have been replaced by voiceless alveolar fricative /s/.
Gen 5:32	חָם Cham (khawm)	M	Ham	हाम ham	हेम hem	हाम ham	Both M1 and M2 are translated by the influence of Hindi
Gen 5:32	יָפֶֿתֿ Yepheth (yeh'-feth)	M	Japheth	येपेत yapat	यापेथ japet ^h	येफेत jap ^h et	M1 is transliterated by the influence of Hebrew with slight change. However M2 by the influence of Hindi.
Gen 11:26	אַבְרָם 'Abram (ab-rawm')	M	Abram	अब्राम abram	अब्राम abram	अब्राम abram	Both Hebrew and Hindi are same and M1 and M2 are transliterated from both.
Gen 17:5	אַבְרָהָם 'Abraham (ab-raw-hawm')	M	Abraham	इब्राहीम ibrahim	अब्राहाम abraham	अब्राहाम abraham	Both M1 and M2 are translated by the influence of English.
Gen 11:29	סָרַי Saray (saw-rah'-ee)	F	Sarai	सारे sarei	साराई sarai	साराई sarai	Both Hebrew and Hindi are same and M1 and M2 are transliterated from both.
Gen 17:15	סָרָה Sarah (saw-raw')	F	Sarah	सारा sara	साराह sarah	सारा sara	Both Hebrew and Hindi are same and M1 and M2 are transliterated from both.

Gen 16:11	יִשְׁמָעֵאל Yishma`e'l (yish-maw-ale')	M	Ishmael	इश्माएल ifmayəl	ইসম্মায়েল ismayel	ইস্মায়েল ismayel	Both M1 and M2 are translated by the influence of English and Hindi; only /ʃ/ is replaced by voiceless alveolar fricative /s/.
Gen 17:19	יִצְחָק Yitschaq (yits-khawk');	M	Isaac	इसहाक ishak	ইসহাক ishak	ইসাক isak	M1 is translated by the influence of Hindi however M2 is not.
Gen 22:23	רִבְקָה Ribqah (rib-kaw');	F	Rebekah	रिबका ribka	রিবেকাহ ribeka	রেবেকা rebeka	Both M1 and M2 are translated by the influence of Hebrew with a slight change.
Gen 25:26	יַעֲקֹב Ya`aqob (yah-ak-obe');	M	Jacob	याकूब jakub	য়াকোব jakob	য়াকোব jakob	Both M1 and M2 are translated by the influence of Hebrew.
Gen 29:6	רָחֵל Rachel (raw-khale');	F	Rachel	राहेल rahel	রাচেল raçel	রাহেল rahel	M1 is translated by the influence of Hebrew whereas M2 by Hindi.
Gen 29:16	לֵאָה Le'ah (lay-aw');	F	Leah	लिआ liya	লিহ lih	লেয়া liya	M1 is translated by the influence of both Hindi and English whereas M2 by Hebrew.
Gen 25:25	עֵשָׂו Esav (ay-sawv');	M	Esau	एसाव esav	ইসো iso	এসৌ esəw	M1 is influenced by English whereas M2 is influenced slightly by Hindi.
Gen 29:32	רְאוּבֵן Re'uwbən (reh-oo-bane')	M	Reuben	रुबेन ruben	রুবেন ruben	রুবেন ruben	Both M1 and M2 are translated by the influence of Hindi.

Gen 29:33	שִׁמְעוֹן Shim`own (shim-one')	M	Simeon	शिमोन simon	সিমেওন simeon	শিমোন simon	M1 is influenced by English whereas M2 is influenced by Hindi.
Gen 29:34	לֵוִי Leviy (lay- vee')	M	Levi	लेवी levi	লেবি lebi	লেবী lebi	Both M1 and M2 are translated by the influence of Hindi as well as English.
Gen 29:35	יְהוּדָה Yehuwdah (yeh-hoo-daw')	M	Judah	यहूदा yəhuda	যহুদাহ yəhudah	যিহূদা jhuda	Both M1 and M2 are translated by the influence of Hebrew and Hindi.
Gen 14:14	דָּן Dan (dawn)	M	Dan	दान dan	দান dan	দান dan	Both M1 and M2 are translated by the influence of Hindi.
Gen 30:8	נַפְתָּלִי Naphtaliy (naf-taw-lee')	M	Naphtali	नफ्ताली neptali	নপতালি nəptali	নপতালী nəptali	Both M1 and M2 are translated by the influence of Hindi.
Gen 30:11	גָּד Gad (gawd)	M	Gad	गाद gad	গাদ gad	গাদ gad	Both M1 and M2 are translated by the influence of Hindi.
Gen 30:13	אָשֶׁר Asher (aw-share')	M	Asher	आशेर aser	অশের əser	অশের əser	Both M1 and M2 are translated by the influence of Hindi.
Gen 30:18	יִשָּׂכָר Yissaskar (yis- saw-kawr')	M	Issachar	इस्साकार isakar	ইসাকার isakar	ইসাখার isak ^h ar	M1 is influenced by Hindi whereas M2 by English.

Gen 30:20	זְבוּלוֹן Zebuwlun (zeb-oo-loon');	M	Zebulun	जबूलून jebulun	जेबुलून jebulun	जेबुलून jebulun	Both M1 and M2 are translated by the influence of Hindi as well as English.
Gen 30:24	יוֹסֵף Yowceph (yo-safe');	M	Joseph	यूसुफ yusup ^h	योसेफ yosep ^h	योसेफ josep ^h	Both M1 and M2 are translated by the influence of English.
Gen 35:18	בְּנִימִין Binyamiyn (bin-yaw-mene')	M	Benjamin	बिन्यामीन binyamin	बेजामिन benjamin	बेजामिन benjamin	Both M1 and M2 are translated by the influence of English.
Gen 30:21	דִּינָה Diyneh (dee-naw')	F	Dinah	दीना dina	दिनाह dinah	दीना dina	M1 is influenced by English whereas M2 by Hindi.
Gen 41:52	אֶפְרַיִם 'Ephrayim (ef-rah'-yim)	M	Ephraim	एफ़ैम ep ^h rayəm	इफ़ैम ip ^h rem	इफ़ायिम ip ^h ayim	M1 is influenced by English whereas M2 by Hebrew.
Gen 41:51	מְנַשֶּׁה Menashsheh (men-ash-sheh')	M	Manasseh	मनश्शे mənəsseh	मनासेह mənaseh	मनासे mənase	Both M1 and M2 are translated by the influence of English.

Appendix 1: List of biblical names from the Old Testament along with their phonological shape in Hindi, Manipuri 1 and Manipuri 2

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Nativization of Biblical Names in Manipuri

[Manipuri 1: Manipuri version of the Bible printed in 1984; Manipuri 2: Manipuri version of the Bible printed in 2011. Hindi version that is used is *Pavithra Bible* published in 2003 by GFA Bible Society]

Reference	Greek	Gender	English	Hindi	Manipuri 1	Manipuri 2	Remarks
Mt 1:1	Δαβίδ Dabid (dab-eed')	M	David	दाऊद dayud	दायूद dayud	देबिद debid	M1 is influenced by Hindi whereas M2 by English and Greek.
Mt 1:1	Ἰησοῦς Iesous (ee-ay-sooce')	M	Jesus	यीशु yisu	যীশু jisu	যীশু jisu	Both M1 and M2 are translated by the influence of Hindi.
Mt 1:5	Βοόζ Booz (bo-oz')	M	Boaz	बोअज boaj	বোয়েস boyes	বোৱাজ bowaj	M2 is translated by the influence of Hindi however M1 is not.
Mt 1:5	Ῥαχάβ Rhachab (hrakh-ab')	F	Rahab	राहब rahab	রাহাব rahab	রাহাব rahab	Both M1 and M2 are translated by the influence of English
Mt 1:5	Ρούθ Rhouth (hrooth)	F	Ruth	रुत rut	রুৎ rut	রুৎ rut	Both M1 and M2 are translated by the influence of Hindi.
Mt 1:5	Ἰεσσαί Iessai (es-es-sah'-ee)	M	Jesse	यिसे yisei	মিশায় jisay	যেশী jesi	M2 is influenced by English whereas M1 is influenced by Hindi with a slight change.

Language in India www.languageinindia.com ISSN 1930-2940 18:7 July 2018

Manoranjan Oinam, M.A. in Linguistics, Ph.D. Research Scholar

Nativization of Biblical Names in Manipuri

Mt 1:16	Μαρία Maria (mar-ee'-ah)	F	Mary	मरियम məriyṁ	মারিয়ম mariyṁ	মেরি meri	M1 is influenced by Hindi whereas M2 is influenced slightly by English.
Mt 1:16	Ἰωσήφ Ioseph (ee-o-safe')	M	Joseph	यूसुफ yusup ^h	যৌসুফ jəwsəp ^h	যোসেফ josep ^h	Both M1 and M2 are translated by the influence of English.
Mt 2:1	Ἡρώδης Herodes (hay-ro'-dace)	M	Herod	हेरोदेस herodes	হেরোদ herod	হেরোদ herod	Both M1 and M2 are translated by the influence of English.
Mt 2:17	Ἱερεμίας Hieremias (hee-er-em-ee'-as)	F	Jeremiah	यिर्मयाह yirəmyah	যিরমিয়া jirmiya	যিরেমিয়া jiramiya	Both M1 and M2 are translated by the influence of English.
Mt 3:1	Ἰωάννης Ioannes (ee-o-an'-nace)	M	John	यूहन्ना yuhənnā	যোহান johān	যোহান johān	None of the M1 and M2 is influenced by any of the translations.
Mt 4:10	Σατανᾶς Satanas (sat-an-as')	M	Satan	शैतान seitan	সৈতান səitan	সৈতান səitan	Both M1 and M2 are translated by the influence of Hindi.
Mt 4:18	Πέτρος Petros (pet'-ros)	M	Peter	पतरस pətrəs	পিতর pitər	পিতর pitər	Both M1 and M2 are translated by the influence of English.

Mt 4:18	Ἀνδρέας Andreas (an-dreh'-as)	M	Andrew	अन्द्रियास andriyas	আন্দ্রিয়া andriya	আন্দ্রিয়ু andriyu	M1 is influenced by Hindi and Hebrew whereas M2 is influenced by English.
Mt 4:21	Ζεβεδάιος Zebedaios (dzeb-ed-ah'-yos)	M	Zebedee	जब्दी jəbdi	সেবেদী sebedi	জেবেদি jebedi	Both M1 and M2 are translated by the influence of English.
Mt 4:21	Ἰάκωβος Iakobos (ee-ak'-o-bos)	M	James	याकूब yakub	যাকোব jakob	যাকোব jakob	Both M1 and M2 are translated by the influence of English.
Mt 9:9	Ματθαῖος Maththaios (math-thah'-yos) or Matthaios (mat-thah'-yos)	M	Matthew	मती mətī	মাথি mat ^h i	মাথি mat ^h i	Both M1 and M2 are translated by the influence of Hindi.
Mt 10:3	Φίλιππος Philippos (fil'-ip-pos)	M	Philip	फिलिप्पुस p ^h ilippus	ফিলিপ p ^h ilip	ফিলিপ p ^h ilip	Both M1 and M2 are translated by the influence of English.
Mt 10:3	Βαρθολομαῖος Bartholomaios (bar-thol-om-ah'-yos)	M	Bartholomew	बरतुल्मै bərtulmei	বার্থোলোময় bart ^h oloməy	বার্থোলোমী bart ^h olomi	Both M1 and M2 are translated by the influence of English.

Mt 10:3	Θωμᾶς Thomas (tho-mas')	M	Thomas	थोमा t ^h oma	থোমা t ^h oma	থোমাস t ^h omas	M1 is influenced by Hindi whereas M2 is influenced by English and Greek.
Mt 10:3	Θαδδαῖος Thaddaios (thad-dah'-yos)	M	Thaddaeus	तद्दै tāddei	থাদিয়া t ^h addiya	থাদিয়াস t ^h addiyas	Both M1 and M2 are translated by the influence of English.
Mt 10:4	Ἰουδᾶς Ioudas (ee-oo-das')	M	Judas	यहूदा yəhuda	যিহূদা jihuda	যিহূদা jihuda	Both M1 and M2 are translated by the influence of Hindi.
Mt 14:3	Ἡρωδιάς Herodias (hay-ro-dee-as')	M	Herodias	हेरोदियास herodias	হেরোদিয়া herodiya	হেরোদিয়া herodiya	Both M1 and M2 are translated by the influence of Greek, English and Hindi but a slight change.
Mt 16:14	Ἡλίας Helias (hay-lee'-as)	M	Elijah	एलियाह eliyyah	এলিয়া eliya	এলিজা elija	M1 is influenced by Hindi whereas M2 is not.
Mt 26:3	Καϊάφας Kaiaphas (kah-ee-af'-as)	M	Caiaphas	काइफा kaip ^h a	কায়ফা kayap ^h a	কায়ফা kayap ^h a	Both M1 and M2 are translated by the influence of Hindi.
Mt 27:2	πιλάτος Pilatos (pil-at'-os)	M	Pilate	पिलातुस pilatus	পীলাৎ pilat	পীলাৎ pilat	Both M1 and M2 are translated by the influence of English.
Mt 27:16	Βαραββᾶς Barabbas (bar-ab-bas')	M	Barabbas	बरअब्बा bārabba	বারাবা baraba	বারাবাস barabas	M1 is influenced by Hindi whereas M2 is influenced by English and Greek.

Appendix 2: List of biblical names from the New Testament along with their phonological shape in Hindi, Manipuri 1 and Manipuri 2

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