

Journal Meaning In Bengali

Bengali Americans Bengali Americans (Bengali: বাংলাদেশি আমেরিকান) are American nationals or residents who identify as Bengalis based on their ethnicity, language, and family Bengali Americans (Bengali: বাংলাদেশি আমেরিকান) are American nationals or residents who identify as Bengalis based on their ethnicity, language, and family history. This makes up about 0. Additionally, there are more than 600,000 non-resident Bangladeshi Bengalis living in the United States. New York City has long been the main center for Bengali settlement. 14% of the population. They trace their roots to the historic region of Bengal, which is now split between Bangladesh and West Bengal, India. Since the 1970s, New York has become a key destination for Bengali immigrants. Bengali Americans also belong to the broader groups of modern-day Bangladeshi Americans and Indian Americans. In terms of population, after Bangladesh, India, and Pakistan, the United States is the fourth country where Bengalis have established permanent settlements and have either acquired citizenship or are in. Demographic census (2020) suggest that around 453,191 people in the United States speak Bengali as their main language or alongside other languages. By 2025, the city had more than 250,000 Bangladesh-born immigrants living there. The number increases further when Bengalis originating from India are included f89896a669

== Pre-wedding rituals == f89896a669

Bengali Hindus ethnically, linguistically and genealogically identify as Bengalis. They make up the majority in the Indian states of West Bengal, Tripura, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and Assam's Barak Valley region and make up the largest minority in Bangladesh. Comprising about one-third of the global Bengali population, they are the largest ethnic group among Hindus. Bengali Hindus speak Bengali, which belongs to the Indo-Aryan language family and adhere to the Shaktism school of thought of Hinduism (majority, the Kalikula tradition) or Vaishnavism (minority, Gaudiya Vaishnavism and Vaishnava-Sahajiya) of their native religion Hinduism with some regional deities. They make up the majority in the Indian states of West Bengal, Tripura, Andaman and Nicobar Bengali Hindus (Bengali: বাংলাদেশি হিন্দু বাংলাদেশি হিন্দু, romanized: Bāṅgālī Hindu/Banghālī Hindu) are adherents of Hinduism who ethnically, linguistically and genealogically identify as Bengalis. There are significant numbers of Bengali-speaking Hindus in different Indian states f89896a669

It is also known as Baṅgālī (Bengali: বাংলালী, romanized: bōṅgalī), Pūrvavaṅgīya (Bengali: পূর্ববাংলা, romanized: pūrbôbôṅgīyô), Prācyā (Bengali: প্রাচ্য, romanized: prachyô), Vaṅga (Bengali: বাংলা, romanized: bōṅgô), or Vaṅgīya (Bengali: বাংলায়ী, romanized: bōṅgīyô). Chatterji often cited a more generalised variant of Eastern Bengali which he dubbed as, Typical East Bengali, for the sake of broader comparison with other varieties of Bengali. Eastern Bengali is often colloquially referred to by the exonym Bāṅgāl Bhāshā (Bengali: বাংলা ভাষা, romanized: bangal bhasha) in West Bengal due to its association with Bangals. It may also be referred to by names such as Khaisi-Gesi Bangla (Bengali: খাইসি-গেসি বাংলা, romanized: khaisi-gesi baṅla, lit. 'I've eaten-I've gone Bengali'), emphasising the contrast... f89896a669 This dialect is prevalent in Central Bengal specifically in the West Bengal districts of Kolkata, Nadia, Howrah, Hooghly, Ghatal and Tamluk in Midnapore, Murshidabad and Purba Bardhaman. It is also spoken natively in the Chuadanga, Kushtia and Meherpur districts of Bangladesh, which were a part of the Nadia district prior to the 1947 Partition of India. Along with Eastern Bengali dialects, Modern Standard Bengali has been formed on the basis of this dialect. f89896a669

Bengali Hindu wedding Bengali Hindu wedding (Bengali: বাংলাদেশি হিন্দু বিয়ে) refers to the traditional Bengali cultural wedding, typically conducted with Vedic (Hindu) rites and Bengali Hindu wedding (Bengali: বাংলাদেশি হিন্দু বিয়ে) refers to the traditional Bengali cultural wedding, typically conducted with Vedic (Hindu) rites and rituals native to the Bengal region of the Indian subcontinent that have been practised for centuries f89896a669

Bengalis Without proper rendering support, you may see question marks, boxes, or other symbols. The current population is divided between the sovereign country Bangladesh and the Indian regions of West Bengal, Tripura, Barak Valley of Assam, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and parts of Meghalaya, Manipur and Jharkhand. article contains Bengali text. Most speak Bengali, a classical language from the Indo-Aryan language family. Bengalis (Bengali: বাংলাদেশি, বাংলাদেশি Bengalis (Bengali: বাংলাদেশি, বাংলাদেশি [baŋɡali, baɳɡali]), also rendered as endonym Bangalee, are an Indo-Aryan ethnolinguistic group originating from and culturally affiliated with the Bengal region of South Asia f89896a669

Bengali language With over 242 million native speakers and another 43 million as second language speakers as of 2025, Bengali is the sixth most spoken native language and the seventh most spoken language by the total number of speakers in the world. spoken by the Bengali people, native to the Bengal region (Bangladesh, India's West Bengal) as well as in Barak Valley in Assam and Tripura in South Asia Bengali, also known by its endonym Bangla, is a classical Indo-Aryan language belonging to the Indo-Iranian branch of the Indo-European language family. It is primarily spoken by the Bengali people, native to the Bengal region (Bangladesh, India's West Bengal) as well as in Barak Valley in Assam and Tripura in South Asia f89896a669

The Bengali script has been included with the group of Indic scripts whose romanisation does not represent the phonetic value of Bengali. Some of them are the "International Alphabet of Sanskrit

Transliteration" or IAST system (based on diacritics), "Indian languages Transliteration" or ITRANS (uses upper case alphabets suited for ASCII keyboards), and the National Library at Calcutta romanisation. f89896a669 == Bengali nationalism during British colonial rule == f89896a669 Bengalis are the third-largest ethnic group in the world, after the Han Chinese and Arabs. They are the largest ethnic group within the Indo-European linguistic family and the largest ethnic group in South Asia. Apart from Bangladesh and the Indian states of West Bengal, Tripura, Manipur, and Assam's Barak Valley, Bengali-majority populations also reside in India's union territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, with significant populations in the Indian states of Arunachal Pradesh, Delhi, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Mizoram, Nagaland and Uttarakhand as well as Nepal's Koshi Province. The global Bengali diaspora have well-established communities in the Middle East, Pakistan... f89896a669

Romanisation of Bengali While different standards for romanisation have been proposed for Bengali, none has been adopted with the same degree of uniformity as Japanese or Sanskrit. Romanisation of Bengali is the representation of written Bengali in the Latin script. Various romanisation systems for Bengali are used, most of which do not perfectly represent Bengali phonology. Various romanisation systems for Bengali are used, most of which Romanisation of Bengali is the representation of written Bengali in the Latin script f89896a669

Bengali literature works of Syed Sultan and Abdul Hakim), Vaishnava texts (e. works of Alaol). g. Shahittô) denotes the body of writings in the Bengali language and which covers Old Bengali, Middle Bengali and Modern Bengali with the changes through the passage Bengali literature (Bengali: বাংলা সাহিত্য, romanized: Bangla Shahittô) denotes the body of writings in the Bengali language and which covers Old Bengali, Middle Bengali and Modern Bengali with the changes through the passage of time and dynastic patronization or non-patronization. g. Medieval Bengali literature consists of various poetic genres, including Hindu religious scriptures (e. biographies of Chaitanya Mahaprabhu), translations of Arabic, Persian and Sanskrit texts, and secular texts by Muslim poets (e. The earliest extant work in Bengali literature is the Charyapada, a collection of Buddhist mystic songs in Old Bengali dating back to the 8th century. The timeline of Bengali literature is divided into three periods: ancient (650–1200), medieval (1200–1800) and modern (after 1800). If the emergence of the Bengali literature supposes to date back to roughly 650 AD, the development of Bengali literature claims to be 1600 years old. g. g. Bengali has developed over the course of roughly 1,400 years. Nobel laureate Rabindranath. Mangalkavya), Islamic epics (e. Novels were introduced in the mid-19th century f89896a669

Around the 8th century, the Bengali language branched off from Magadhi Prakrit, a derivative of Sanskrit that was prevalent in the eastern region of the Indian subcontinent at that time. During the Sena period (11th – 12th century) the Bengali culture developed into a distinct culture, within the civilisation. Bengali Hindus and Muslims were... f89896a669

Central Bengali dialects Associated with the upper Delta and eastern Rarh region of Bengal, it forms the basis of the standard variety of Bengali. Central Bengali or Rārhi/Rāḍhī Bengali (Bengali: বাংলা মধ্যপ্রদেশী, romanized: Rārhi Bānlā, pronounced [raɽhiː baŋla]) is a group of dialects of the Bengali language Central Bengali or Rārhi/Rāḍhī Bengali (Bengali: বাংলা মধ্যপ্রদেশী, romanized: Rārhi Bānlā, pronounced [raɽhiː baŋla]) is a group of dialects of the Bengali language, spoken in the West-Central part of Bengal, in and around the Bhagirathi River basin of Nadia district and other districts of the Presidency division in West Bengal, as well as the undivided Kushtia district region of western Bangladesh f89896a669

== Geographical boundaries == f89896a669 In the context of Bengali romanisation, it is important to distinguish transliteration from transcription. Transliteration is orthographically accurate (the original spelling can be recovered), but transcription is phonetically accurate (the pronunciation can be reproduced). English does not have all sounds of Bengali, and pronunciation does not completely reflect orthography. The aim of romanisation is not the same as phonetic transcription... f89896a669 Bengali is the official, national, and most widely spoken language of Bangladesh, with 98% of Bangladeshis using Bengali as their first language. It is the second-most widely spoken language in India. It is the official language of the Indian states of West Bengal, Tripura and the Barak Valley region of the state of Assam. It is also the second official language of the Indian state of Jharkhand since September 2011. It is the most widely spoken language in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the Bay of Bengal, and is spoken by significant populations in other states including Bihar, Arunachal Pradesh, Delhi, Chhattisgarh, Meghalaya, Mizoram... f89896a669

Eastern Bengali dialects Eastern Bengali, Baṅgālī Bengali (Bengali: বাংলা উপপ্রদেশী, romanized: Bôṅgālī Bānlā, pronounced [boŋgali baŋla]) or Vaṅga Bengali (Bengali: বাংলা বঙ্গীয় Eastern Bengali, Baṅgālī Bengali (Bengali: বাংলা উপপ্রদেশী, romanized: Bôṅgālī Bānlā, pronounced [boŋgali baŋla]) or Vaṅga Bengali (Bengali: বাংলা বঙ্গীয়, romanized: Bôṅgô Bānlā, pronounced [boŋgo baŋla]), is a set of vernacular dialects of Bengali, spoken in most of Bangladesh, parts of Tripura and West Bengal, Barak Valley in Assam, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and surrounding areas f89896a669

== Names == f89896a669

Bengali nationalism Bengalis speak the Bengali language and mostly live across Bangladesh and the Indian states of West Bengal, Tripura and Assam (Barak Valley). of other languages and cultures while promoting its own in Bengal. Bengali nationalism is one of the four fundamental principles according to the Constitution of Bangladesh and was the main driving force behind the creation of the independent nation state of Bangladesh through the 1971 liberation war. Bengali Muslims make up the majority (90%) of Bangladesh's citizens (Bangladeshis), and are the largest minority in the Indian states of Assam and West Bengal, whereas Bengali Hindus make up the majority of India's citizens (Indians) in Indian states of West Bengal and Tripura, and are the largest minority in the Indian states of Assam and Jharkhand and the independent state of Bangladesh (8%). Bengalis speak the Bengali language and mostly live across Bangladesh and the Indian Bengali nationalism is a form of ethnic nationalism that focuses on Bengalis as a single ethnicity by rejecting imposition of other languages and cultures while promoting its own in Bengal f89896a669

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