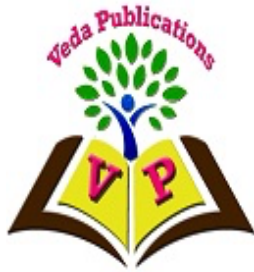


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2025**RESEARCH ARTICLE****EXPLORING SANSKRIT EQUIVALENTS TO NEW ENGLISH WORDS****Prof. (Dr.) Sanjay K. Jha & Dr. Ganesh Bhat***(Amity Centre for Sanskrit and Indic Studies, Amity University Haryana.)*Email: skjha@ggn.amity.eduDoi <https://doi.org/10.54513/JOELL.2025.12113>**ABSTRACT****Article history:**

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The continuous phenomenon of new word formation underscores the dynamic and ever-evolving nature of language as a living linguistic entity. Among the world's languages, English stands out for its exceptional lexical productivity. According to the Global Language Monitor (GLM), the English language is estimated to generate a new word approximately every 98 minutes, a rate driven predominantly by rapid advancements in science, technology, culture, and lifestyle. This lexical fertility positions English as perhaps the most adaptive and expansive global language in contemporary times. In contrast, classical languages such as Sanskrit, while historically rich and structurally profound, are often perceived as static or resistant to modern lexical evolution. The foundational principles that shaped the current work is based on the methodology of Amarakosha creation. The current work highlighting its thematic organization, mnemonic techniques, and the incorporation of cultural and epistemic ideas from the Indian knowledge tradition, or Bharatiy Gyan Parmpara. By examining the internal logic of the lexicon and its connection to broader Indian grammatical and philosophical frameworks, this study reveals the connectivity and the relevance of the IKS for the current work. This reflective article seeks to critically examine this perception by exploring the potential for Sanskrit to provide equivalents or create new formations that parallel the newly coined terms in English. Through this investigation, the study aims to understand whether Sanskrit's morphological and etymological resources can accommodate modern concepts, thereby reinforcing its relevance in the context of present-day linguistic innovation.

Keywords: *Entries (words), Word formation, English, Sanskrit equivalent**Author(s) retain the copyright of this article*

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INTRODUCTION

Language is an ever-evolving, living entity that grows and transforms in response to the dynamic currents of human society. Among the world's languages, English holds a unique position as one of the most widely spoken and globally influential tongues. It constantly adapts to shifts in society, technology, and culture, absorbing new terms and expressions to describe emerging concepts, innovations, and developments across diverse fields. This relentless pace of lexical expansion has made English particularly agile in capturing the spirit of the times. In contrast, Sanskrit, the ancient classical language of India, is traditionally associated with sacred texts, philosophical treatises, and timeless literary works. It carries a rich legacy of intellectual and spiritual traditions, yet it is often viewed as removed from the rapid transformations of the contemporary world. The central premise of this study is to explore whether Sanskrit, with its profound grammatical structure and word-formation mechanisms, can rise to the challenge of coining new equivalents for the plethora of English words introduced in the 21st century. By undertaking this investigation, the study aims to bridge the seeming divide between antiquity and modernity. The prime objective is to revitalize Sanskrit, positioning it alongside English as a language capable of expressing contemporary realities. This involves making Sanskrit more accessible and functionally relevant in today's world, particularly in terms of generating lexical counterparts for modern concepts.

To achieve this, the study gathered a curated sample of 3,000 newly coined or popularized English words. These words were systematically collected

from reputable and authoritative sources, including the official websites of the Oxford English Dictionary, Cambridge Dictionary, Merriam-Webster Dictionary, and Dictionary.com. In addition, three authentic and reliable e-resources were consulted to ensure the comprehensiveness and accuracy of the data set. Through this comprehensive sampling and reflective analysis, the study sets out to examine the scope, methods, and challenges of crafting Sanskrit equivalents for these contemporary English terms, with the larger goal of reinforcing Sanskrit's place in the evolving global linguistic landscape.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

A dictionary archives lexical growth of a language. More precisely, it records new words and their usage as they come into existence. The reason of lexical growth or outnumbering words in a language is not only testimony to the fact that language changes diachronically (across the time) but also because the new words keep on evolving due to advancement and new perspectives in different spheres of life such as science, technology, law, culture, management, sports, etc. The knowledge of new words in today's fast changing world is indispensable not only in having higher language proficiency in global academia but also in facilitating smoother integration into diverse cultural and social environments. According to the Global Language Monitor (GLM) there are roughly 1,019,729 words in English language and one new word is coined almost every 98 minutes globally. Viewing the outnumbering lexical entries in English lexicon, this study aims at creating an abridged dictionary of 3000 new lexical entries recorded in the past ten years and make one aware of them for daily use. To be more precise, the



current project is an endeavour to firstly list up evolving new words, phrases, and expressions of English language followed by finding their Sanskrit equivalents along with their definitions and contextual usage, with the appropriate and the approved methodology of the ancient Indian scholars by which the Parampara of the Indian tradition has been sanctified. And this is the point of departure for this study as the researchers strongly believes that Sanskrit fraternity and Sanskrit lexicon and its users should not remain unaware of the lexical evolution happening in other languages. The easy access for the Sanskrit fraternity id the Sanskrit dictionaries like Vachaspatyam, Shabdakalpadruma and Amarakosha, in order to shape the newly coined words the methodology of the Amarakosha has been considered and followed. This statement of problem leads to set three research objectives as follows:

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

In line with the broad objective stated above, the study aims at achieving two specific objectives as follows:

- Exploring 3000 new entries added in the 21st century English lexicon.
- Ensuring whether Sanskrit equivalents against the new English entries are at par or not.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

Conforming to the stated research objectives above, the study has framed two research questions as follows:

- What are the authenticated 3000 new words of the 21st century added in the English dictionaries of higher credibility?

- Are Sanskrit equivalents of the new English words at par in terms of their morphosemantic accuracy and natural acceptance?

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The significance of this study is manifold and extends across linguistic, cultural, and academic dimensions. Firstly, it offers users, whether they are language enthusiasts, scholars, or general readers a valuable resource for understanding and familiarizing themselves with newly coined English words. As English continues to evolve at an unprecedented pace, with fresh terms emerging to describe innovations in technology, science, lifestyle, and popular culture, this study provides an organized and accessible compilation of such lexical additions.

Secondly, and more importantly, the study contributes to Sanskrit scholarship by offering carefully crafted Sanskrit equivalents for these modern English words. These equivalents are developed with meticulous attention to both morphological structure and semantic fidelity, ensuring that they align with the principles upheld by Sanskrit linguists and lexicographers like Amarasimha. By adhering to the classical rules of word formation without creating and jargons, such as samasa (compounding), taddhita (secondary derivation), and krdanta (primary derivation), the Sanskrit terms proposed in this work maintain linguistic purity while effectively conveying modern meanings.

Finally, this pioneering effort plays a transformative role in repositioning Sanskrit within the global linguistic ecosystem. By expanding Sanskrit's lexical repertoire to include terms for



contemporary concepts, the study enhances the language's functional capacity and makes it competitive on the international stage. It bridges the historical richness of Sanskrit with the pragmatic demands of modern communication, thus opening pathways for its use not only in academic and cultural spheres but also in areas such as science, technology, and media. In doing so, this research reinforces the idea that Sanskrit, far from being a relic of the past, holds dynamic potential as a living language capable

of engaging with the evolving realities of the modern world.

METHODOLOGY

The methodologies adopted in Wordweb project are aligned with the lexicographic framework governed by appropriate principled approaches. The Wordweb project has adopted a nine-layered approach to enlist close equivalents of 3000 selected new English words in the following manner.

English (Phase 1)					Sanskrit (Phase 2)			
Index ¹	Word ²	Word Class ³	Gloss ⁴	Usage ⁵	Word ⁶	Usage ⁷	Remarks ⁸	Reference ⁹

There are five layers in the first phase where the data collection and elaboration take place.

- The first layer is the serial number of new English words sorted in alphabetical order as seen in the above table.
- The second layer provides new English words using convenience sampling technique in which the required data were retrieved from the following nine e-resources. The data of 3000 new words were prepared on the basis of new words added in the official websites of four authentic English dictionaries and five authentic web references as mentioned hereunder. All the raw data have been compiled in excel format.

Lexicons Used to Find the New Words	E-sources Used to find the new words
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. New words in Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary 2. Time Traveler by Merriam-Webster Words from 2011 3. Merriam-Webster.com Dictionary with 690 New Words 4. New Dictionary Words-Summer 2021 Dictionary.com 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. New words Archives - About Words - Cambridge Dictionary blog 2. 50 New Words Added to the Dictionary in the 21st Century Stacker 3. 53 Modern Words Recently Added to the Dictionary Mental Floss 4. 60+ new words in English with meanings! - SchoolConnect 5. 10 new words added to the dictionary in the past 10 years - Deseret News



- The third layer provides word class or parts of speech of the selected new English words.
- The fourth layer provides gloss or description of the selected new words in terms of their meaning or paraphrase.
- The fifth layer of the lexicon provides contextual examples for the selected new words.

The second phase is the crucial part, where the coining of the new Sanskrit words take place. In the current phase the methodology of Amarasimha has been followed, Amarasimha was a celebrated scholar, lexicographer, and linguist hailing from ancient India. While we don't have exact dates for his birth and death, it's widely believed he lived during the 4th to 5th century CE, likely in the Gupta period. His most notable work, the Amarakosa or Namalinganushasana, is a Sanskrit dictionary that organizes words into various categories, including synonyms, animals, plants, and celestial bodies. The sixth layer provides Sanskrit equivalent of the selected new English words, phrases, abbreviations, and acronyms. The adequate care has been taken to coin socially accepted and linguistically credible words in Sanskrit. However, all the coined words in Sanskrit are subject to modifications as per the experts' remarks in Wordweb's online homepage. The gender of a word (whether masculine, feminine, or neuter) is the most important area in Sanskrit lexicons, and that can be identified by examining the occurrence and variations in specific word forms, namely 'आ', 'अः', and 'अम्'. These forms indicate the respective genders of words in Sanskrit, and the predominance of one form over the others helps in determining the gender of a word. For example,

words ending in 'आ' are generally feminine, 'अः' can be masculine, and 'अम्' is often neuter. For the narration of distinctions, there is neither duality, nor multiple residues, nor confusion "भेदाख्यानाय न द्वन्द्वो नैकशेषो न संकरः". It suggests that when explaining or narrating differences (distinctions), there should be clarity and singularity of focus. There should be no duality (no conflict between two opposing ideas), no leftover or multiple interpretations (no excess or unnecessary complication), and no confusion or mixing of ideas. The other important principle is about "त्रिलिङ्ग्यां त्रिव्रित्ति पदं मिथुने तु द्वयोरिति". In case of words that have all three genders (masculine, feminine, neuter), these are called त्रिलिङ्गी (tri-lingual) words in Sanskrit grammar. मिथुने तु but in the case of a pair or dual (मिथुन = pair, coupling). द्वयोः इति The word "द्वि" (meaning "two") is applied. That is, it denotes two items. This rule from Amarakosha gives us a grammatical guideline about how numbers are used with certain words in Sanskrit based on their gender and meaning. त्रिलिङ्ग्यां त्रिषु if a word can appear in three genders (masculine, feminine, neuter), then the word "त्रि" (meaning three) is used when referring to three objects. मिथुने तु द्वयोः, In the case of a pair (called mithuna), we use "द्वि" (meaning two), even if the concept involves two combined or coupled items. The seventh layer provides Sanskrit usage of the newly coined Sanskrit word for easier understanding and usage of the newly coined words. The usage



along with the paraphrase has been made for the easy understating of any Sanskrit scholar and student. The eighth layer called remarks gives value added information of the Sanskrit word in terms of its word formation, context, and other information. The ninth layer provides the URL. reference of the new English words wherefrom they have been taken.

THE PROGRESS AND DISCUSSION

The progress and achievements of this study over its initial six-month phase have been both significant and encouraging. First and foremost, the study has successfully surpassed its preliminary target by completing within six months what was originally planned for a full year. Specifically, it has created a comprehensive database comprising a total of 3,000 newly coined English words. For each entry, the database meticulously records the word class (such as noun, verb, adjective, etc.), a clear gloss or definition, contextual usage examples, and precise references to the source from which the word was drawn. The words were carefully collected from a range of authoritative and widely recognized e-sources, including: New words in Oxford Advanced

Learner's Dictionary

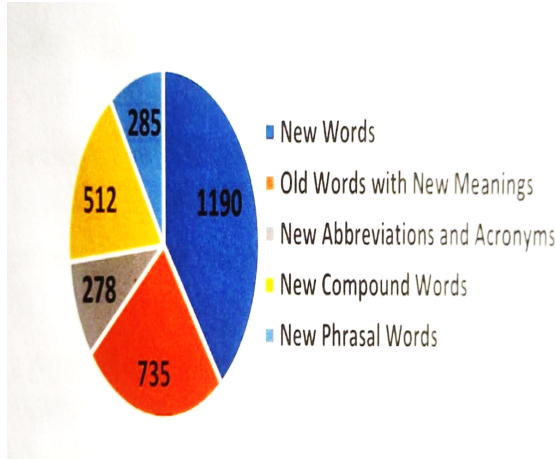
Secondly, an analytical study of the collected 3,000 words revealed distinct patterns in the nature of these additions to the English lexicon. The newly added words fall predominantly into five broad categories, the proportions of which have been visually represented through a pie chart (referenced in the full report). This categorization offers critical insights into the domains and linguistic trends driving contemporary word formation in English.

Thirdly, an important milestone of the project has been the successful coining of Sanskrit equivalents for 2500 out of the total 3,000 English words and phrases. This task was carried out with rigorous linguistic precision and scholarly validation as per Indian Parampara methodology, involving due consultation with five officially nominated stalwarts and leading authorities in the field of Sanskrit linguistics. Their expert input has ensured that the newly coined Sanskrit terms are morphologically sound and semantically faithful to the original English concepts. The interface of the created dictionary appears as follows:

English (Phase 1)					Sanskrit (Phase 2)			
In 1	Word ²	Word Class ³	Gloss ⁴	Usage ⁵	Word ⁶	Usage ⁷	Remarks ⁸	Reference ⁹
1	Academic freedom	Noun	the ability of people who teach or do research at a university or college to freely express their ideas	The dictator had suppressed academic freedom in the country.	शैक्षणिक - स्वातन्त्र्य म्	शैक्षणिक स्वातन्त्र्यं यदि नास्ति तर्हि छात्रेभ्यः सम्यक् प्रबोधनं न भवति।	Education	https://www.yourdictionary.com/academic-freedom



The project's evolving e-database does not merely stop at listing Sanskrit equivalents. It also provides syntactic usage examples for all 2500 newly created Sanskrit terms, demonstrating their practical application within properly constructed Sanskrit sentences. This feature significantly enhances the utility of the database for learners, scholars, and educators by offering ready models of usage in context.



The newly coined Sanskrit words resembles the genders, the Samasa, Krudanta and Sansdhis. In mapping the scope of modern vocabulary expansion, the project has identified that the 3,000 new English words sourced for the study originate from twelve major fields. These fields include: scientific innovation, social media, culture, information technology (IT), health, gaming, entertainment, law, workplace environments, and more. This classification underscores the interdisciplinary nature of modern word formation and highlights the diverse range of human activity that continues to drive linguistic evolution in the 21st century.

CONCLUSION

Creating Sanskrit usages for new English words introduced since 2019 is a significant endeavor with

cultural, linguistic, and intellectual implications. While it poses challenges, its potential to preserve Sanskrit, facilitate cross-cultural understanding, and encourage intellectual exploration make it a valuable project. By adapting to evolving language and concepts, Sanskrit reaffirms its timeless significance and relevance in the modern world. As far as benefits of this project is concerned, here one can see four benefits like Preservation: It preserves Sanskrit by making it a language relevant to modern concepts and terminologies. Communication: The project facilitates cross-cultural communication by providing Sanskrit equivalents for new English words. Intellectual Engagement: Scholars, students, and enthusiasts are encouraged to engage with Sanskrit, fostering intellectual exploration and cultural appreciation. Adaptability: Sanskrit demonstrates its adaptability and relevance in the contemporary world, dispelling the notion that it is solely a historical language. Talking of challenges, the project is poised to face several challenges. Firstly, English vocabulary evolves rapidly, with new words continually being introduced. Keeping pace with these changes in real-time is challenging. Secondly, Adapting English words to Sanskrit while maintaining linguistic accuracy and cultural relevance can be complex. Thirdly, demand for Sanskrit in everyday life is relatively limited, which may impact the practicality of implementing these usages in daily conversations. Fourthly, raising awareness and educating people about the project's significance is essential to ensure its success.

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