

Process of word Formation in Bodo

Daithun Baro

Ph. D. Research Scholar, *Department of Bodo, Gauhati University, Assam, India.*
Corresponding Author: *Daithun Baro*

Abstract: *The term Bodo represents the language as well as community. These language speakers belong to Tibeto-Burman group of Sino-Tibetan language family. Word formation is a morphological process whereby new words are created in a language. Word formation is a technical term of word structure. It can be termed as word typology. In Bodo language, there are four types of word formation processes, viz. Inflectional, derivational, compounding and reduplication. Among these four types of processes- derivational, compounding and reduplication are the productive and inflectional is non-productive.*

Key Word: *Bodo, word formation, inflection, derivation, compounding, reduplication.*

I. Introduction

The Bodo is a great community having its own culture, language and tradition. Their main concentration is found fairly in the Brahmaputra valley of Assam and its adjacent states of India like Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, West Bengal and neighbouring countries like Bangladesh and Nepal. Genetically and linguistically the Bodo language belongs to the Tibeto-Burman sub-family of the Sino-Tibetan language family, which is the second largest family in the world. According to the population census report of Assam 2001, this language speaker has 1296162.¹

II. Objective

The main objectives of the study are-

1. To draw out the typological features of word formation in Bodo. It is to be observed that how new words are being formed in the language;
2. To know the authentic structure of the language;
3. The word formation processes may increase the vocabulary of the language;
4. The study may also enrich in the academic sphere of the society as well as the language learners a lot.

III. Methodology

The study of analysis is based on morphological process and through linguistic points of view. Being a native speaker of Bodo language data have been collected from self-information sources. He himself can provide the necessary data for this study by acting as an informant. Secondly, data for this study has also been collected from secondary sources. These secondary sources have been collected from some published books and Ph. D theses. A few data are collected from internet browsers also.

IV Discussion

Word Formation

The term 'Word Formation' means creating a new meaningful word from the root or base word. It may be by the process of derivation, compounding and reduplication. Despite, the inflectional also come under the system of word formation processes but it is not a productive one. So, derivation, compounding, reduplication are the productive and inflectional is non-productive. The word formation is a branch of morphology that studies the structure of words systematically. However, it is better related to the study of word structure. It can be termed as word typology. In this paper, the researcher will study the major morphological processes that affect roots and stems and lead to the production of new words.

There are four types of word formation processes in Bodo. This processes are-

- A. Inflection
- B. Derivation
- C. Compounding
- D. Reduplication

¹http://planassam.info/Economic_Survey_Assam_2010-11/Economic%20Survey_Chapter-2_POPULATION.pdf

A. Inflection

An inflectional is a letter or group of letters which is added to the base form of a word.²The inflectional is not a productive one, are mostly formed by adding suffix or suffixes. In English, for example, the inflection *-s* is suffixed to the singular of many nouns to form plural, e.g.- *dog-s* > *dogs*. Here, the word *dogs* is a noun that is inflected for number, specifically to express the plural; the content morpheme *dog* is unbound because it could stand alone as a word, while the suffix *-s* is a bound because it cannot stand alone as a word. Similarly, the inflection *-ed* is suffixed to the root word of many verbs to form the past tense or past participle, e.g.- *develop-ed* > *developed*; *jump-ed* > *jumped* etc. In another words-*the inflectives are generally the outermost layer of morphological constructions, and syntactically responsible for grammatical agreement with other form.*³Inflectional morphology or inflectional suffix (es) does not change the meaning or grammatical category of the existing word. It reflects in the grammatical categories like noun, pronoun, verb, adjective etc. A details discussion on inflectional suffixes has given under.

Inflection of nouns for plural suffixes or number {-p^hur, -mun}

In Bodo, most nouns are inflected by adding plural suffixes like {-p^hur, -mun}. The plural suffix {-p^hur} is used with human and non-human nouns. Likewise, the plural suffix {-mun} is used with kinship terms and personal pronouns (with 2nd and 3rd person honorific). e.g.-

{-p^hur}: the plural suffix {-p^hur} is inflected with the animate and inanimate nouns to intensify the meaning of plurals. e.g.-

- | | | | |
|------|-------------------------|---|------------------------|
| (i) | dau-p ^h ur | → | daup ^h ur |
| | bird-PL | → | birds |
| (ii) | mansi-p ^h ur | → | mansip ^h ur |
| | man-PL | → | men |

{-mun}: The inflectional morpheme {-mun} is suffixed with the kinship terms to denote the plural and honorific. e.g.-

- | | | | |
|------|------------|---|--------------------|
| (v) | ada-mun | → | adamun |
| | brother-PL | → | brother and others |
| (vi) | ai-mun | → | aimun |
| | mother-PL | → | mother and others |

The above examples of {**dau, mansi**} and {**ada, ai**} are the nouns of singular forms. In the structure, the plural suffixes like {-p^hur, -mun} are inflected with the nouns to imply the plural meaning without changing the meaning of the base words where the grammatical category remaining the same.

Inflection of nouns with case markers

In Bodo language, all the case markers are inflected with nouns or nominal bases. It is inflected to show definiteness or to determinate the sentence in the right and meaningful way. Few examples are as follows-

Nominative case

- | | | |
|-----|---------|-----------------------|
| (i) | mansi-a | t ^h uisula |
| | man-NOM | mortal |
- (Man is mortal).

Accusative case

- | | | | |
|-----|------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| (i) | bima-ja | gɔt ^h ɔ-k ^h uu | t ^h uk ^h ui-dunɲ |
| | mother-NOM | child-ACC | to make bath-CONT (make bath) |
- (Mother is bathing the child.)

Instrumental case

- | | | | |
|-----|-------------------------|-----------|-------------------|
| (i) | sik ^h a-zunɲ | gɔi | k ^h aɔ |
| | knife-INST | betel nut | cut |
- (Cut betel nut with knife.)

Inflection of Pronoun

(a) Inflection of personal pronoun with plural suffix {-sur, -mun}

There are two suffixes, viz.-{-sur, -mun}, inflected with the personal pronouns. Both the suffixes do not come with first person *an* (**I**) but come with second person *nunɲ* (**you**) and third person *bi* (**he/she**). In case of {-mun} plural suffix, when this suffix is added to the second and third personal pronouns, {-t^hanɲ} always

² Kirkpatrick, B. (2012). *Modern English Grammar*. Media Eight International Publishing Limited. p. 84-85.

³ Goswami, G.C. (1982). *Structure of Assamese*. Department of Publication, Gauhati University. p. 161.

precedes it. However, morpheme {-t^haŋ} cannot be termed as infix at all. In this case {-t^haŋ} is functioning as honorific. Here, the inflected word denotes the plural form and the grammatical class remains the same. Examples are as follow-

{-sur}:

- (i) nuŋ-sur ma k^halam-duŋ
 you-PL what to do-CONT
 (What are you doing?)

{-mun}:

- (ii) nuŋ-t^haŋ-mun-a masi-aɔ ziraj
 you-hon.-SUFF-NOM chair-LOC sit
 [Please you (pl) sit on chair.]

(b) Inflection of Demonstrative Pronoun for plural suffix {-p^hur}

There is only one plural suffix {-p^hur} inflected for demonstrative pronoun of near and far denoting {be (this), bui (that)}. However, it is a very common plural suffix that comes with nouns, pronouns and adjectives.

Near	Far
be-p ^h ur this-SUFF (These are)	bui-p ^h ur that-SUFF (Those are)

(c) Inflection of Demonstrative Pronoun for Case marker

All the case markers are inflected with near and far denoting demonstrative pronouns in Bodo as shown below.

Near Demonstrative	Far Demonstrative
be-a this-NOM 'it has'	bui-a that-NOM 'that have'
be-k ^h uu this-ACC 'this one'	bui-k ^h uu that-ACC 'that one'
be-zuŋ this-INST 'with this'	bui-zuŋ that-INST 'with that'
be-nu this-DAT 'to it'	bui-nu that-DAT 'to that'
be-nip ^h rai this-ABL 'from it'	bui-nip ^h rai that-ABL 'from that'
be-ni this-GEN 'its'	bui-ni that-GEN 'of that'
be-aɔ this-LOC 'here'	bui-aɔ that-LOC 'there'

(d) Inflection of verbs for tense markers

There are tense markers that are inflected for verbs and change the meaning and grammatical class of the root words. The inflectional suffix *-ju -duŋ, -bai* and *-gun* are attached with verbs and distinguishes the context of present, past and future tense, as the following example can show.

- (i) aŋ uŋk^ham za-ju.
 I rice eat-HAB
 (I eat rice.)
- (ii) aŋ uŋk^ham za-duŋ.
 I rice eat-CONT
 (I am eating rice)

(e) Inflection of verbs for subordinating suffix {-nu}

The subordinating suffix *-nu* is inflected with verbs; is used to indicate the meaning ‘in order to’ and it always establishes relationship between two verbs in the syntactic level. It never comes with a single verb in the sentence. The suffix *-nu* comes with the first verb and both the verbs belong to the same subjects.

- (i) aŋ uŋk^ham za-nu nagir-duŋ
I rice eat-SUB. SUFF search-CONT
(I suppose to eat rice.)
- (ii) Reema-a hat^hai-ao t^haŋ-nu uŋk^har-duŋ
Reema-NOM market-LOC go-SUB. SUFF get ready-CONT
(Reema is supposed to go to market.)

(f) Inflection of verbs for Imperative/Commanding Suffix {-du}

The suffix representing imperative sense and commanding are the same in Boro language. Its differences are identified only from the intonation used during the time of utterance.⁴ The imperative or commanding suffix *-du* is inflected with the verbs only in Bodo. e.g.-

- {-du}:** (i) v. K^har-du>k^hardu
run-SUFF>lets run/you run
- (ii) v. Luŋ-du>luŋdu
drink-SUFF> lets drink/you drink

(g) Inflection of Verbs for Pleonastic suffix {-p^ha, -t^har}:

The pleonastic suffixes {-p^ha, -t^har} used in Bodo language are inflected only for verbs. Depending upon the use in the sentences, sometimes the pleonastic suffixes are placed in between the verb and tense marker. The suffix *-p^ha* represents the meaning of more emphasis and suffix *-t^har* represents the sense of definiteness in a word, as the following examples can show.

- {-p^ha}:**
- (i) ada-zuŋ bizab p^hɔraj-p^ha
brother-INST book read-PLE
(Read the book along with brother.)
- (ii) bi-u aŋ-zuŋ p^hui-p^ha-duŋ
he/she I-INST come-PLE-CONT
(He/She is coming with me.)

- {-t^har}:**
- (i) nuŋ gabun p^hui-t^har
you tomorrow come-PLE
(You come definitely on tomorrow.)
- (ii) nuŋ k^hamani-k^huu maɔ-t^har-naŋguun
you work-ACC do-PLE-FUT
(You must to do the work.)

(h) Inflection of Verbs for Optative Suffix {-t^huŋ}

Optative sentences are formed by suffixation of suffix *-t^huŋ* with the verb. Here, the suffix {-t^huŋ} is the optative suffix that inflected with the verbs to denote the meaning of blessings or allowing any action of the verbs.

- (i) ɡɔsai-a nuŋ-k^huu bur sarsri-t^huŋ
god-NOM you-ACC bless to sprinkle-OPT
(May god shower blessings on you.)
- (ii) bi uŋk^ham za-t^huŋ
he/she rice eat-OPT
(Let him/her take rice.)

(i) Inflection of adjectives for case markers

All the adjectives may take case markers in some conditions. The case markers are freely inflected with adjectives and it denotes the meaning of definiteness in the sentence. Few specimens are-

- (i) muzaŋ-k^huu labu
good-ACC bring

⁴Chainary, S.P. (2005). *Boro and Garo: A Comparative Linguistic Analysis*. A Thesis Submitted to the University of Gauhati for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the Faculty of Arts. p. 194

- (ii) (Bring the good one.)
 muzaŋ-ni t^hak^hai maɔ
 good-GEN for do
 (Do for good.)

B. Derivation

The affix which being added to some root allows further affixation is called a derivation or derivational morpheme (Madhu Ram Baro:New edition 2008). Derivation is one of another important process of word formation in Bodo. Derivation takes a vital role in the formation of words which constitute a new lexeme by affixation. The derivational affixes or morphemes can be either prefixes or suffixes, are bound morphemes. Bodo has never use of infix. Derivation may discuss under the following two heads-

- (i) Derivation by Prefixation
- (ii) Derivation by Suffixation

Derivation by Prefixation

Most of the Bodo words are constructed with prefixes. These prefixes can bring changes in the meanings and some of the grammatical categories also. In the words of **Swarna Prabha Chainary-Prefixes in Boro can either form word or may just be attached to the words without forming any new words. These can also change or may not change the grammatical category or the meaning of the words.**⁵In this context, the word can be found as class maintaining derivation and class changing derivation.

(a) Prefixed with Noun to derive Noun:

Bodo language has limited number of prefixes which added to the root words to constitute nouns. That is call noun to noun derivation and this will observe the class maintaining derivation or abstract noun. The prefixes are bound in form which cannot signify any meaning but while this are prefixed with the free noun, constitute a new noun word. Examples are-

- {bi-}**: bi-n. p^haŋ > n. bip^haŋ
 PREF-plant > tree
{p^hi-}: p^hi-n. t^hɔr > n. p^hit^hɔr
 PREF-piece/drop > a small piece
{si-}: si-n. t^hɔr > n. sit^hɔr
 PREF-piece > pimple

In the above examples, the prefixes **{bi-, p^hi-, si-}** are attached to the noun words without bringing any changes either to the grammatical category or to the meaning of words.

(b) Prefixed with Verb to derive Noun

There are a few prefixes (the prefixes are bound in form) which attached to the root word verb and transmute the existing grammatical category in to the deverbal nouns.

- {bi-}**: bi-v. bar > n. bibar
 PREF-bloom > flower
{p^hi-}: p^hi-v. t^huɔb > n. p^hit^huɔb
 PREF-to paste > cocoon
 p^hi-v. t^hai > n. p^hit^hai
 PREF-to fruit > fruit

(c) Prefixed with Verb to derive Verb

The bound morphemes like- **{bi-, be-, si-, su-, p^he-,}** etc. are prefixed with the verbs which constitute new verbs word. This kind of formations can't bring any changes to the grammatical category but it gets some modifications in the meaning. This prefix when used with verbs generally represents causative meaning.

- {bi-}**: bi-zir > bizir
 PREF-to peel > analyse
 bi-si > bisi
 PREF-to get wet > tore/of tear
{be-}: be-k^heɔ > bek^heɔ
 PREF-open > open
{si-}: si-gi > sigi
 PREF-to fear > to make scared

⁵Chainary, S. P. (2014). *Tibeto-Burman Languages of North East India*. Mittal Publication, New Delhi. p. 127

- si-t^hab>sit^hab
 PREF-to paste> to make paste
- {**su-**}: su-gab > sugab
 PREF-to cry > to make cry
 su-la>stula
- {**p^he-**}: p^he-seb> v. p^heseb
 PREF-to be narrow > to make narrow
 p^he-der>p^heder
 PREF-become big > to make big

(d) Prefixed with Verb to derive Adjective

In Bodo language, some adjective words are derived from verbs by prefixing {**ga-, gu-,ge- gu-**} etc. The prefixes directly attached to the verbs without any interchange in a word and lead to form adjectives.

- {**ga-**}: ga-ham>gaham
 PREF-be good > good
 ga-hai>gahai
 PREF-become short > short
- {**gu-**}: gu-zuu>guzuiu
 PREF-to grow > high
 gu-zam>guzam
 PREF-be old > old
- {**ge-**}: ge-der >geder
 PREF-to grow > big
 ge-sew >gesew
 PREF- to rot > rot
- {**gu-**}: gu-p^hur>gup^hur
 PREF-be white > white
 gu-duŋ>guduŋ
 PREF-to heat > hot

Besides the above discussion, Bodo language has one negative prefix {**da-**} which attached to verbs to signify the negative meaning/sense and sometime used to indicate prohibition. It occurs only before the verbs. While this negative prefix attached to verbs it never changes its form or do not allow the verbs to change.

- da-maɔ>damaɔ
 PREF-do > don't do
 da-za>daza
 PREF-eat > don't eat

Derivation by Suffixation

Words are also formed by suffixation which leads to the production of new words. This is the highly productive process of word formation in Bodo. Different suffixes are added either to the nouns, verbs or adjectives to form different grammatical categories of words.

(a) Suffixed with Nouns to derive Noun

Like the prefixes, Bodo language has adequate numbers of suffixes which attached to the nouns to constitute other new nouns. That is call noun to noun derivation and this will observe the class maintaining derivation or abstract noun. The suffixes are bound in form which cannot signify any meaning but while this are suffixed with the free noun, constitute a new noun word. The suffixes are- {**-t^hi, -ari, -t^hai, -bru, -ru, -gra, -sali**} etc. Examples are stated in the following-

- {**-t^hi**}: sudub-t^hi>n. sudubt^hi
 word-SUFF> meaning
 subuŋ-t^hi>n. subuŋt^hi
 man/people-SUFF> humanity
- {**-ari**}: gami-ari> n. gamijari
 village-SUFF> villager
 nuŋur-ar>n. nuŋurari
 city-SUFF> citizen
- {**-t^hai**}: p^haɔ-t^hai>n. p^haɔt^hai
 act-SUFF> drama
 ak^hu-t^hai>n. ak^hut^hai

- character-SUFF> characteristics
- {-bru}**: dui-bru>n. duibru
water-SUFF> watery
ha-bru>habru
soil-SUFF> mud
- {-ru}**: dawha-ru> n. dawharu
war-SUFF> warrior
- {-gra}**: k^hi-gra>n. k^higra
stool-SUFF> latrine
- {-sali}**: t^han- sali>n. t^hansali
place of worship-SUFF >temple (a place where the villagers are worship god/goddess)

(b) Suffixed with Verb to derive Noun

Most of the nouns are derived from verb by the addition of noun formation suffixes like **{-ari, -gra, -giri, -t^hai, -t^hi, -naj, -sali, -sija}** etc. These suffixes are attached directly with the verbs without any inter changeable and forms deverbal noun. e.g.-

- {-ari}**: v.bibaj-ari> n. bibajari
to beg-SUFF > beggar
v. sibi-ari> n. sibijari
to worship-SUFF > worshiper
- {-gra}**: v. za-gra> n. zagra
to eat-SUFF > eater
v. undu-gra> n. undugra
to sleep-SUFF > sleeper
- {-giri}**: v. lir-giri>n. liringi
to write-SUFF >n. writer
v. maɔ-giri>maɔgiri
to do-SUFF > doer
- {-t^hai}**: v. nar-t^hai> n. nart^hai
to press-SUFF > pressure
v. k^har-t^hai> n. k^hart^hai
to run-SUFF > speed
- {-t^hi}**: v. maɔ-t^hi> n. maɔt^hi
to do-SUFF > worker
v. gɔnaj-t^hi> n. gɔnajt^hi
to accept-SUFF > acceptance
- {-naj}**: v. za-naj> n. zanaj
to eat-SUFF > act of eating
v. luŋ-naj> n. luŋnai
to drink-SUFF > n. act of drinking
- {-sali}**: v. p^hɔraj-sali> n. p^hɔrajsali
to read-SUFF > school
v. sibi-sali> n. sibisali
to pray/worship-SUFF > temple/a place of worship
- {-sija}**: v. baɔ-sija> adj. baɔsija
to forget-SUFF >forgetful

(c) Suffixed with Verb to derive Verb

In Bodo language, primary suffixes are attached at the end of verb roots and forms a new verb again. The suffixes are class changing derivational and bound in form. The suffixes are **{k^hɔ, -k^hɔ, -k^hreb/k^hrub, -p^ha, -t^har}**. Examples are given below-

- {-k^hɔ}**: v. dan-k^hɔ>dank^hɔ
to cut-SUFF > curve out
v. lir-k^hɔ>lirk^hɔ
to write-SUFF> copy by writing
- {-k^hɔ}**: v. dan-k^hɔ>dan-k^hɔ
cut-SUFF> separate by cutting
v. bu-k^hɔ>bu-k^hɔ
pull-SUFF> separate by pulling

- {-k^hreb/k^hrub}**: v. de-k^hreb/k^hrub>dek^hreb/dek^hrub
to dash-SUFF > to turn into pieces by crushing
v. zuu-k^hreb/k^hrub>zuuk^hreb/zuuk^hrub
to kick-SUFF > break something by kicking
- {-p^ha}**: v. k^ha-p^ha > v. k^hap^ha
to pluck-SUFF>pluck along with(to bind-SUFF > to bind along with)
v. t^hañ-p^ha > v. t^hañp^ha
to go-SUFF > v. to go along with
- {-t^har}**: v. maɔ-t^har>v. maɔt^har
to do-SUFF > do definitely
v. p^hui-t^har > v. p^huit^har
to come-SUFF > come definitely/definitely come
Besides above discussions on derivational suffixes, there can be found three different primary suffixes **{-a, -lija, -ak^hui}** which attached to the verb bases, are derives and denotes the negative meaning.

(d) Suffixed with Verb to derive Adjective

Most of the adjectives are derived from verbs adding different derivational suffixes like- **{-k^hɔ, -k^hɔr-, -k^hur, -k^he, -t^hɛŋ, -t^hi, -brum, -zrw, -lu, -zalu, -zali, -sula, -suli, -rum}** etc. These derivational suffixes are bound in form which have no their own meaning. Some adjectives derived from verb bases are shown in the following examples-

- {-k^hɔ}**: v. gab-k^hɔ > adj. gabk^hɔ
to cry-SUFF>easily crying (person)
- {-k^hɔr}**: v. za-k^hɔr > adj. zak^hɔr
to eat-SUFF>one who eats more
- {-k^hur}**:v. sum-k^hur > adj. sumk^hur
to be back-SUFF>darkgreen
- {-k^he}**: v. sum-k^he > adj. sumk^he
to be black-SUFF >blackish
- {-t^hɛŋ}**: v. ran-t^hɛŋ > rant^hɛŋ
toto dry-SUFF > thin
- {-t^hi}**: bizir-t^hi > adj. bizirt^hi
to analyse-SUFF > explanation
v. za-t^hi > adj. zat^hi
to be-SUFF > slightly red
- {-brum}**: v. sum-brum > adj. sumbrum
be black-SUFF > slightly black
v. za-brum > adj. zabrum
to eat-SUFF > slightly red
- {-zrw}**: v. sum-zru > sumzru
be black-SUFF > slightly dark
- {-lu}**: v. buhui-lu > adj. buhuilu
to flow-SUFF > continue flowing
dumui-lu > adj. dumuilu
cloudy-SUFF > cloudy sky
- {-zalu}**: v. ɔn-zalu > adj. ɔnzalu
love_SUFF > dear
- {-zali}**: v. ɔn-zali > adj. ɔnzali
love-SUFF > dear
- {-sula}**: v. za-sula > adj. zasula
to eat-SUFF > voracious man
v. ɔn-sula > adj. ɔnsula
to love-SUFF > kind hearted man
- {-suli}**: v. za-suli > adj. zasuli
to eat-SUFF > voracious woman
v. ɔn-suli > adj. ɔnsuli
to love-SUFF > kind hearted woman
- {-rum}**:v. za-rum > adj. zarum
be red-SUFF > slight red/reddish

(e) Suffixed with Adjectives to derive Adverb:

Most of the adverbs are derived from adjectives by suffixing { -ui } in Bodo language. This are-
 adj. lasui-ui>lasuiui
 slow-SUFF> slowly
 adj. gurlui-ui>gurluiui
 easy-SUFF> easily
 adj. rezeṅ-ui>rezeṅui
 light-SUFF> lightly

C. Compounding

Compounding means combination of two or more than two constituent bases which are root morphemes and are members of the categories of noun, verb and adjective. The compounding may be the joining of more than one stem/affix either it is free or bound morpheme. Compounding is one of the highly productive word formation processes in Bodo. Compounding words may be a noun, a verb and an adjective or an adverb. Different processes of compounding may found in Bodo which have discussed below.

Noun Compounding

Noun is one of the most important parts of speech in the domain of morphology. A noun may be a combination of different constituents with various lexical categories. They have- noun + noun combination, noun + noun + noun combination, free noun + bound noun combination, noun + verb, noun + adjective, verb + noun combination. Following are the explanation for each combination.

(a)Noun + Noun

It is the process of compounding where two free nouns are combined together and create a new noun word having an independent meaning. The compound words remain the same grammatical category. This kind of compounding could be seen in terms of kinship terms, in terms of birds and animals. e.g.-

p^hisa (small/son) + zula (male) > n. p^hisazula~p^hisazla (son)
 p^hisa (small) + zu(female) > n. p^hisazu (daughter)
 dau (bird) + zula (male) > n. dauzula~dauzla~daula (cock)
 ɔma (pig) + bunda (male) > n. ɔmabunda (male pig)
 buurma (goat) + p^hant^ha (male) > n. buurmap^hant^ha (he goat)

Besides the above combination, when two free nouns are combined together sometimes they perceive the oblique form or contract form. In such combination, first word is always having di-syllabic and second word is monosyllabic in form. During combination, second syllable of the first word is automatically dropped and first syllable takes an oblique form but second word is always remain in intact position except a few changes taking place in the last vowel phoneme of the second word. As a result the compounding creates a new noun word having an independent meaning of its own. e.g.-

megɔn (eye) + k^hi (stool) > n. muik^hi (eye-excreta)
 gɔnt^hɔŋ (nose) + k^hi (stool) > .guŋk^hi(dried mucus in the nostril)
 megɔn (eye) + dui (water)> n. mudui (tears)
 k^huga (mouth) + dui (water)> n. k^hudui (saliva)

(b)Noun + Noun + Noun

The compounds made of more than two root morphemes that are noun + noun + noun compounding, as the following example can show.

bar (wind) + dui (water) + sik^hla (teen/young girl) >n. barduisik^hla (a nymph)

In the above examples, three free nouns are combined together which is creating again a meaningful new noun word. This type of noun compounding is very rare in Bodo language.

(c)Free Noun + Bound Noun

The birds, fishes, animals and fruits name are also compounding in structure with two grammatical units. In the structure, a free morpheme and a bound base is combined together which constitutes a new meaningful noun word. Examples are stated in the following-

Birds name: dau (bird) + sri (B) > n. dausri (martin)
 dau (bird) + k^ha (B) > n. dauk^ha (crow)
 dau (bird) + t^hu (B) > n. daut^hu (dove) etc.
Fishes name: na (fish) + t^hur (B) > n. nat^hur(prawn)
 na(fish) + sraj (B) > n. nasraj (a kind of fish)

Animals name:	mi (animal) + sa (B)	> n. musa (tiger)
	mi (animal) + suu (B)	> n. musuu (cow)
	mi (animal) + su (B)	> n. muisu (buffalo) etc.
Fruits name:	t ^h ai (fruit) + zuu (B)	> n. t ^h aizuu (mango)
	t ^h ai (fruit) + gir (B)	> n. t ^h aigir (wood- apple)
	t ^h ai (fruit) + lir (B)	> n. t ^h ailir (banana) etc.

(d)Noun + Verb

Another process of noun compounding is the combination of one noun and one verb. In this process, two free forms are combined together and turn to grammatical category of noun having an independent meaning. For examples-

dau (bird) + dui (to lay)	> n. daudui (egg)
ha (soil) + sib (to sweep)	> n. hasib (a broom)
san (sun) + duj (to heat)	> n. sanduj (the heat of the sun)
t ^h ai (fruit) + zau (to grow)	> n. t ^h aizau (mango)
t ^h ai (fruit) + lir (to write)	> n. t ^h ailir (banana)

In the examples, the two morphemes, nouns and verbs are mono syllabic in form but when they together it derives and becomes bi-syllabic noun word.

(e)Noun + Adjective

Most of the noun words are also compounding with one noun and one adjective. During compounding, no addition or deletion take place, both the components always keep in intact position without any changes and this type of combination is very limited, as the following structure can show the examples.

asi (finger) + ma (big)	> n. asima (thumb)
dui (water) + ma (big)	> n. duima (a big river)
dui (water) + sa (small)	> n. duisa (a small river)

(f)Verb + Noun

The last process of noun compounding is the combination of verb and noun. In the process, different verbs root follows the noun word *-dui (water)* and constitute a new noun word. In this process, no addition or deletion is occurred when two morphemes are compounding together. Examples are-

v. hasu (to urine) + n. dui (water)	> n. hasudui (urine)
v. gulum(to perspire) + n. dui (water)	> n. gulumdui (sweat)
v. guba (to vomiting) + n. dui (water)	> n. gubadui (vomiting)

Verb Compounding

Verbs are also compounding together which constitute a new verb having its own meaning. The compound verb may be a combination of more than two verb roots. They have- verb + verb combination, verb + verb + verb combination, verb + verb + verb + verb combination etc.

(a)Verb + Verb

In this formation of compound verb, two simple verbs are joining together and imply the meaning of order or request based on the utterers, as well as intonation and contextual use. The examples are given below-

mao (do) + p ^h ui (come)	> v. maop ^h ui (come and do)
za (eat) + p ^h ui (come)	> v. zap ^h ui (come and eat)
za (eat) + zub (finish)	> v. zazuub (at all/eat and finished)
gao (shoot) + t ^h ar (to die)	> v. gaot ^h ar (shoot out)
la (take) + bu (pull)	> v. labu (bring)
zui (kick) + p ^h aj (to boke)	> v. zup ^h aj (kick and broke) etc.

(b)Verb + Verb + Verb

In this process of verb compounding, three simple verbs are joining together. The simple verbs are mono-syllabic in form but when together they become polly-syllabic and no addition or deletion is occurred during combination. e.g.-

mao(do) + p ^h ui (come) + zub (finish)	> v. maop ^h uizub (come and do completely)
za (eat) + zub (finish) + laŋ(take)	> v. zazublaŋ (eat all and go)
hor (give) + p ^h ui (come) + zub (finish)	> v. horp ^h uizub (come and give all)

(c)Verb + Verb + Verb + Verb

Bodo has the large type of compounding process and this might see in the verb compounding process. This type of verb compounding is found very limited in Bodo language, as for examples-
 duun (keep) + k^har (run) + laŋ (take) + p^hui (come) > v. duunk^harlaŋp^hui (run and take away)
 liŋ (call/invite) + hōr (give) + k^huma (to hide) + zubb (finish) > v. liŋhōrk^humazubb (act of calling them secretly)
 za (eat) + laŋ (take) + zubb (finish) + p^hui (come) > v. zalaŋzubbp^hui (come and eat completely)

Above given examples are the verbs compounding processes. Besides these processes, there is another type of verb compounding process that is Prefix + verb. **-da** is only a negative formations prefix in Bodo which attached to all the verbs and formations negative sense of meaning, e.g.-

da-t^haŋ > dat^haŋ
 PREF-go > don't go
 da-p^hui > dap^hui
 PREF-come > don't come
 da-maɔ-p^hui > damaɔp^hui
 PREF-do-come > do not come to do

Adjective Compounding

Like the noun and verb compounding Bodo has also the adjective compound. This type of compound formation is very limited in number. Following are the two types of adjective compound formations-

(a) Verb + Adjective

p^hui (come) + guudan (new) > adj. p^huiguudan (new coming/newcomer)
 la (take) + guudan (new) > adj. laguudan (new taken)
 za (to be) + guudan (new) > adj. zaguudan (new born)

(b) Adjective + Noun

guurlui (soft) + gusuu (mind) > adj. guurluiguusuu (soft-hearted)
 guurlui (soft) + gōt^hɔ (child/baby) > adj. guurluigōt^hɔ (new born baby)

Hybridized Compound

A hybridized compound is a word, which the combination of a source language to different languages. Mostly, the hybridized compound may found with the combination of two words having an independent meaning from different languages which create a new meaningful word. Bodo language has the uses of such type of hybridized compound words. The specimens' are-

mas-laŋgk^har > maslaŋk^har (kingfisher)
 t^hai-se > t^haise (a place)
 mati-galdab > matigaldab (a kind of wild vegetable)

In these examples, *mas* (fish), *t^hai* (place) and *mati* (land) are Assamese origins and *laŋk^har* (take away), *se* (one) and *galdab* (flat) are Bodo origins and the combination of this two words have Boronized to definite or identify the species.

From the above and over all discussions we have come to know that the noun compounding is larger than the verb, adjective and adverb compound.

D. Reduplication

The last process of word formation here to be discussed is reduplication. Words are also formed by the process of reduplication. It is also one of the most active and productive process of word formation. Reduplication is used both in inflection to convey grammatical function such as plurality, intensification etc. and in lexical derivation to create new words.

Example (1)

nɔ nɔ (hose hose/house to house)
 sur sur (who who/who are)
 muzaŋ muzaŋ (good good)
 za za (eat eat)
 maɔ maɔ (do do)

In these examples of non-reduplicated forms *nɔ*, *sur* and *muzaŋ* are the noun, pronoun and adjective respectively which representing singular and the reduplicated form performs the grammatical functions representing the meaning of plurality; and *za* and *maɔ* are the verbs while the reduplicated forms represent the meaning of emphasis, order or request based on the mood of the speaker, changing of intonation and its contextual use.

Example (2)

- alai-silai (deserted)
- p^hri-p^hri (dazzling rain)
- ziri-ziri (flowing slowly)
- srai-srai (flowing profusely)

Lexically, the above stated examples do not have their own meaning when single but become meaningful while reduplicated. In the examples- *alai*, *k^haraɔ*, *p^hri*, *ziri*, *srai* have not their proper meaning and can't express anything without reduplication. So, these are the examples of lexical reduplication which derives and creates new meaningful words.

The reduplication can be found as full and partial reduplication both which occurred in Bodo language.

Full Reduplication:

Full reduplication is the repetition of total words of the base form. It can be termed as complete or full reduplication. Full reduplication occurred almost in the grammatical categories of nouns, pronouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs. Following are the examples of full reduplication-

Examples-

- (i) nɔ nɔ
house RED
(house house/houses)
- (ii) sur sur
who RED
(who who/who are)
- (iii) za za
eat RED
(eat eat)
- (iv) muzaŋ muzaŋ
good RED
(good good)

Partial Reduplication:

Partial reduplication is the repetition of only a single syllable of the reduplicated base word. The partial reduplication may be initial or final syllable of the base form. However, partial reduplication may be occurred in the phonological levels only, because, it is occurred some phonological part of the reduplicated word/stem.

Example (4)

- (i) mansi - dumsi
 man - RED
 (man and the like)
- (ii) *alai* - *sila*
no clear meaning - RED
 (here and there)
- (iii) lɔrgɔ - gɔ
week - RED
 (very week)
- (iv) p^hurɔɔ - ge
pale - RED
 (more pale)
- (v) hai^ha - t^ha
short - RED
 (short man)

The above discussion is only the overview on reduplication. From the lexical point of view different types of reduplication can be found in Bodo, viz. rhyming word reduplication, ablaut word reduplication, echo word reduplication and onomatopoeia etc.

IV. Conclusion

Word formation is a vast topic. It is not easy to discuss whole processes or types in this paper. The study on Word Formation Processes in Bodo which have discussed above is only a general introduction of the researcher on the particular topics. New words are created from existing ones by derivation (either prefixes or suffixes), compounding and reduplication. Bodo language has the large type of compounding processes and that is seen in the verb compounding processes (e.g.-V+V+V+V), which may not have other languages. Stems and

roots may be free or bound but affixes are always bound. The affixes may further classified as prefix and suffix. Bodo has never use of infix. Reduplication is also an important derivational process in the language. Reduplication is highly productive component in the language which forms some new words by repeating the stem/root. It is worth mentioning that, the Bodo language, which belongs to Tibeto-Burman group of language family, has high use of agglutinating characters besides monosyllabic characters. This agglutination may be more than one in a word, e.g.-**dau (bird)-p^hur (plural suffix) - zuuŋ (INST) > daup^hurzuŋ (with birds)**. But, this type of compoundisation has skipped in my discussions.

Abbreviations:

- ABL - Ablative
- ACC - Accusative
- Adj. - Adjective
- Adv. - Adverb
- CONT -Continuous
- DAT - Dative
- GEN - Genitive
- FUT - Future
- HAB - Habitual
- INST - Instrumental
- LOC - Locative
- N - Noun
- OPT - Optative suffix
- PLA - Pleonastic Suffix
- P - Prefix
- RED -Reduplication
- S - Suffix
- V -Verb

V. Notes and references

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