**CHAPTER IV**

**ADJECTIVE FORMATION IN BODO BY THE REDUPLICATION**

**4.0 Reduplication**

Reduplication is a part of the Morphology. Full repetition and partial repetition of any syllable unit of the Base and Primary words is called Reduplication. In the Bodo Language, the use of Reduplication can be formed a new meaningful noun, verb, adjective, adverb and other words. Many Linguists and Researchers have given various definitions on Reduplication. According to Alec Marantz, *“Reduplication as a morphological process relating a base form via the affixation of phonemic material which is necessarily identical whole or in part to the base form.”[[1]](#footnote-2)* Rochelle Leiber has defined, *“Reduplication is a morphological process in which all or part of the base is repeated.”[[2]](#footnote-3)* Laurel J. Brinton has defined, *“Reduplication is a process similar to derivation, in which the initial syllable or the entire word is doubled, exactly or with slight morphological change.”[[3]](#footnote-4)*

From the above definitions it can be clearly said that Repetition of whole part of the words and Partial Repetition of any syllable unit of the words are called Reduplication. It can be difference only in a phoneme or syllable with the base and primary words. Reduplication can change the meaning and grammatical structures of the words. Sometimes it can change also the classes of the words. Reduplication can make boarder the meaning of the words.

e.g.- 1. adj. lɔrgɔ (loose/shack) - tʰɔrgɔ (RED) = adj. lɔrgɔ-tʰɔrgɔ (shaky).

2. v. gɔlai (to mix) - gɔtʰai (RED) = adj. gɔlai-gɔtʰai (mixed).

3. adj. mɯzaŋ (good) - mɯzaŋ (RED) = adj. mɯzaŋ-mɯzaŋ (goods).

In the above first example, Reduplication is making boarder the meaning of the word. In the second example, Reduplication is changing the class and meaning of the word. Because after the use of Reduplication the verb changing to an adjective word. And in the last example, Reduplication is changing only the grammatical structure of the word. Here, an adjective word ‘mɯzaŋ’ (good) is becoming from a singular to a plural form.

**4.1Kinds of Reduplication**

Many Linguists and Researchers have divided Reduplication into various parts. The divided of A. Parimalagantham is shown below by the chart.

Kinds of Reduplication

Lexical Reduplication (LR) Morphological Reduplication (MR)

Echo Formation Compound Word Reduplication Expressive

Expressive

Sound Symbolism mimic words iconicity Onomatopoeia

Word Reduplication

Complete (CWR) partial (PWR) discontinuous (DCWR)

Complete word Reduplication

Class maintaining (CM) Class changing (CC)

(Extracted from: A Study of Structural Reduplication in Tamil and Telegu (Ph.D Thesis, p.23-24)

Reduplication can be divided into two broad types also in the Bodo. These are Lexical Reduplication, and Morphological Reduplication. But in this study is based only on the Lexical Reduplication parts. Because only the parts of Lexical Reduplication like- Echo-Formation, Compound, and Word Reduplication are help to create different new meaningful word. Morphological Reduplication cannot create a new meaningful word. It cannot change the classes and meanings of the basic words, but can change in the grammatical part of any meaningful words.

**4.1.1 Lexical Reduplication**

According to M.D. Asad, *“Lexical Reduplication can be divided as one Lexical item or Lexeme which comprises two or more segmental identical parts of words. It is not group of complex forms of Lexical items.”[[4]](#footnote-5)*

Lexical Reduplication has the difference only in a vowel and consonant phoneme or syllable with the different meaningful words. It can be found as a complete or full and partial repetition of the different meaningful words. Sometimes Lexical Reduplication can be seen as a compound. The compound reduplication is formed with the two different lexical items having independent meaning. The examples are as given below.

e.g. 1. dulur (round/circle) - dalar (RED) = Round and the like.

2. gɯdɯi (sweet) - dɯi (RED) = Sweet. (Partial Reduplication of Primary adjective).

gɯdɯi (sweet) - gɯdɯi (RED) = Sweets. (Full Reduplication of Primary adjective).

3. kʰɯirɯm (slight sour) - dɯirɯm (slight sweet) = slight sour and slight sweet.

In the first example, behind a meaningful adjective ‘dulur’, a reduplication ‘dalar’ is adding. There is a difference only in a vowel phoneme between the two. Reduplication has no own meaning. But after adding behind a meaningful adjective, it can make broader the meaning of the adjective words. The second example is using a full and partial reduplication of an adjective. Here the meaning and class of the adjective word are not changed. But in the use of full reduplication, the grammatical structure of the word is changing. And in the last example, behind a meaningful adjective ‘kɯirɯm’ another meaningful adjective ‘dɯirɯm’ are adding together. After adding together, the meaning of the adjective is changing to a new broader meaningful adjective.

**4.2 Reduplication in Bodo**

In the Bodo language, Reduplication takes a vital role in the formation of a new meaningful word. In this language, Reduplication can change the meaning, classes, and grammatical structure of the noun, verb, adjective and other words. There are many processes of adjective formation in Bodo. In these processes reduplication also an important process. The use of reduplication always reflects in both the written and oral forms of the Bodo Language.

**4.3 Formation of the adjective in Bodo by the Reduplication**

Reduplication is a major process of adjective formation in Bodo. Many adjective words of the Bodo are formed by this process. The adjectives formation in Bodo by the reduplication can be divided into five types. These are:

i). by using partial reduplication of independent meaningless adjectives.

ii). by using complete or full reduplication of the different independent meaningless adjective words.

iii). by using partial reduplication of simple and complex verbs.

iv). by using echo-formation of both primary and derived adjectives.

v). by using compound reduplication of two meaningful adjective.

These are the discussing below with suitable example.

**4.3.1 By using partial reduplication of independent meaningless adjectives.**

A new meaningful adjective can be formed in Bodo by using a partial reduplication of independent meaningless adjectives. Here, the adjective is to be as a bound base. In this process, the adjective of primary form cannot explain a clear meaning alone. But after the use partial reduplication of theses bound base adjectives then they can clearly explain a new meaningful adjective. The examples are given below.

e.g. : i). akʰa pʰakʰa hɯua

(no clear meaning) (P. RED) (man)

“expert man.”

ii). akʰɔ pakʰɔ zaiga

(no clear meaning) (P. RED) (place)

“disadvantageous/ inconvenient place.”

iii). ala kʰala gɯsɯ

(no clear meaning) (P. RED) (mind)

“sluggish mind.”

iv). rege regaŋ agɔr

(no clear meaning) (P. RED) (crochet)

“ beautiful crochet.”

v). azaŋ gazaŋ mansi

(no clear meaning) (P. RED) man

“ lot of people.”

vi). uraŋ pʰaraŋ gɯsɯ

(no clear meaning) (P. RED) (mind)

“unsettled mind.”

vii). aili zaili kʰanai

(no clear meaning) (P. RED) (hair)

“uncombed hair.”

viii). kʰlab kʰlib marbil

(no clear meaning) (P. RED) (marble)

“shiny/ blazing marble.”

ix). usaw badaw gɯsɯ

(no clear meaning) (P. RED) (mind)

“skittish or unsteady mind.”

x). alai silai mansi

(no clear meaning) (P. RED) (person)

“neglected / deserted person.”

xi). gulai guzai zaiga

(no clear meaning) (P. RED) (place)

“dirty place.”

xii) zanla mɯnla mansi

(no clear meaning) (P. RED) (person)

“careless person.”

xiii). awa pawa hɯuasa

(no clear meaning) (P. RED) (boy)

“hesitated / perplexed boy.”

xiv). tʰɯble mable adar

(no clear meaning) (P. RED) (food)

“insufficient / not enough food.”

xv). lutʰur putʰur gɔtʰɔ

(no clear meaning) (P. RED) (children)

“fat and bonny children.”

xvi). aŋgɯ - saŋgɯ bɯrai

(no clear meaning) (P. RED) (old man)

“absurd old man.”

xvii). haraŋ hatʰaŋ hatʰai

(no clear meaning) (P. RED) (teeth)

“ very big and terrible teeth.”

xviii). sasu masu mansi

(no clear meaning) (P. RED) (person)

“shy / shamefaced person.”

xix). ani tʰani aizɯ

(no clear meaning) (P. RED) (woman)

“helpless / distressed woman.”

xx). pʰratʰ pʰritʰ hɯua

(no clear meaning) (P. RED) (man)

“tip-top man.”

xxi) kʰatʰra kʰutʰra mwkʰaŋ

(no clear meaning) (P. RED) (face)

“not plain / wrinkled face .”

xxii). pʰaŋ pʰuŋ gɔtʰɔ

(no clear meaning) (P. RED) (children)

“bad/ faithless children.”

xxiii). ubur zubur zi

(no clear meaning) (P. RED) (cloth)

“disorderly cloth.”

xxiv). gɯnɯ gɯtʰɯ mansi

(no clear meaning) (P. RED) (man)

“doubt / anxious man.”

xxv). awtʰali pʰawtʰali aizɯ

(no clear meaning) (P. RED) (lady)

“careless lady.”

xxvi). melekʰa melekʰi jug

(no clear meaning) (P. RED) (jug)

“oleaginous / dirty jug.”

xxvii). zab zub gɔsla

(no clear meaning) (P. RED) (dress)

“simple / low price dress.”

xxviii). mirɯu zirɯu bipʰaŋ

(no clear meaning) (P. RED) (tree)

“dying tree.”

xxix). dɔgɔ mɔgɔ mansi

(no clear meaning) (P. RED) (person)

“indecisive person.”

xxx). agre begre akʰɔr

(no clear meaning) (P. RED) (handwriting)

“spaceless and bad handwriting.”

xxxi) kʰawra mawra pʰitʰai

(no clear meaning) (P. RED) (fruit)

“half ripe fruit.”

xxxii) sɔtʰaŋ batʰaŋ gɔtʰɔ

(no clear meaning) (P. RED) (children)

“bad or characterless children.”

xxxiii) zɯlaw zɯpʰaw hɯua

(no clear meaning) (P. RED) (man)

“weak / powerless man.”

xxxiv) sɔmbra sɔmbri bɯisɯ

(no clear meaning) (P. RED) (age)

“equal / similar age.”

xxxv) zaba zuba zi

(no clear meaning) (P. RED) (cloth)

“simple / not good cloth.”

In the above examples all the second form is partial reduplication. All reduplication has difference only in a phoneme or syllable with bound base adjectives or independent meaningless adjectives.

**4.3.2 By using complete or full reduplication of the different independent meaningless adjective words**

There are many adjectives in Bodo that can define a clear meaningful adjective after using a complete or full reduplication form of different independent meaningless adjectives. This kind of adjectives does not explain alone a clear meaning of adjective without complete reduplication. The examples are given below.

e.g. : i). kʰɯlɯ kʰɯlɯ bar.

(no clear meaning) (F. RED) (wind).

“breezy wind.”

ii). srɯ srw bar.

(no clear meaning) (F. RED) (wind).

“tiny and cold wind.”

iii). rɯhɯ rɯhɯ ɔr.

(no clear meaning) (F. RED) (fire).

“blazing or flaming fire.”

iv). siu siu bar.

(no clear meaning) (F. RED) (wind).

“heavy and strong wind.”

v). tʰiŋ tʰiŋ sanduŋ.

(no clear meaning) (F. RED) (sunshine).

” hot or harsh sunshine.”

vi). blaw blaw ɔr.

(no clear meaning) (F. RED) (fire).

“huge fire.”

vii). dram dram ɔkʰa.

(no clear meaning) (F. RED) (rain).

“heavy / huge rain.”

viii). zɔb zɔb ɯŋkʰri.

(no clear meaning) (F. RED) (curry).

“little curry.”

ix). grɯu grɯu hagrabari.

(no clear meaning) (F. RED) (forest).

“deep forest.”

x). dɯmɯ dɯmɯ ɔr.

(no clear meaning) (F. RED) (fire).

“tiny fire.”

xi) pʰri pʰri ɔkʰa.

(no clear meaning) (F. RED) (rain).

“little or drizzling rain.”

xii). grɯm grɯm nɔ.

(no clear meaning) (F. RED) (house).

“prosperous house.”

xiii). sraŋ sraŋ mansi.

(no clear meaning) (F. RED) (man).

“decent person.”

xiv). tʰeŋ tʰeŋ gɔntʰɔŋ.

(no clear meaning) (F. RED) (nose).

“long nose.”

xv). kʰeŋ kʰeŋ mansi.

(no clear meaning) (F. RED) (person).

“pettish or jumpy person.”

xvi). haŋ haŋ hinzaw.

(no clear meaning) (F. RED) (woman).

“ bad woman.”

xvii). zɯgɯ zɯgɯ mansi.

(no clear meaning) (F. RED) (Man).

“lot of people.”

xviii). rɔgɔ rɔgɔ mairɔŋ.

(no clear meaning) (F. RED) (Rice ).

“solid Rice .”

xix). rɔdɔ rɔdɔ bedɔr.

(no clear meaning) (F. RED) (Meat)

“lot of meat.”

xx). redeŋ redeŋ asi.

(no clear meaning) (F. RED) (Finger)

“long and nice finger.”

xxi). lɯihwr lɯihwr mansi

(no clear meaning) (F. RED) (people)

“lot of people.” etc.

**4.3.3 By using partial reduplication of simple and complex verbs**

In Bodo, a new meaningful adjective can be formed by using a partial reduplication of both simple and complex verbs. Here the partial reduplication has difference only in a vowel or consonant phoneme and any syllable unit with the verbs. All partial reduplication has no independent meaning. But after adding with both simple and complex verbs all partial reduplication helps to create a new meaningful adjective word. The examples are given below.

e.g. : i). c.v. danpʰle dunpʰle bedɔr

(to cut) (P. RED) (meat)

“smallest/last part of any meat.”

ii). s.v. gɔlai gɔtʰai adar

(to mix) (P. RED) (food)

“mixed food.”

iii) s.v. delai malai hinzaw

(to luxuriate) (P. RED) (lady)

“luxurious/foppish lady.”

iv). c.v. rakʰaŋ sikʰaŋ bar

(to dry) (P. RED) (breeze)

“dried breeze.”

v). s.v. gɯdau sɯrau mansi

(be unhappy) (P. RED) (person)

“helpless/hesitated person.”

vi). s.v. geble getʰe mairɔŋ

(to break) (P. RED) (rice)

“undershot rice.”

**4.3.4 By using echo-formation of different meaningful adjectives**

Echo-Formation is a type of lexical reduplication. In Bodo, a new adjective can be formed by using an echo word of the different meaningful adjectives. These adjectives can be primary and derived. All echo words has no their independent meaning and can’t change the classes of the adjective words. But after adding with the adjectives they can add some similar meaning. Some echo word adds the meaning of ‘the like’, and ‘etcetera’ with original meaning of adjectives. The examples are given below.

(A). Echo-Formation of primary adjectives: In Bodo, there can be found echo-word of primary adjectives. There is the use of echo-word of primary adjectives in written and oral both form of this language. The examples are given below.

i). galdab guldab

(big) (RED)

“big and fleshy.”

ii). hɔlɔŋga bɔlɔŋga

(more broad) (RED)

“more/too big and broad.”

iii). lɔrgɔ tʰɔrgɔ

(shaky) (RED)

“shaky or foolish.”

iv). kʰeŋkʰra kʰeŋkʰri

(bent/curve) (RED)

“bent.”

v). lɔrgɔ tʰɔrgɔ

(loose) (RED)

“bad or broken.”

vi). dulur dalar

(round) (RED)

“chubby.”

vii). laŋdaŋ pʰadaŋ

(blank) (RED)

“blank and the like.”

viii). gɔdai gɔpʰai

(youngest) (RED)

“youngest and the like.”

ix). rezeŋ tʰezeŋ

(light) (RED)

“light and the like.”

(B). Echo-Formation of derived adjectives: Many derived adjectives of the Bodo have an echo-word. All echo-word cannot change the classes of the derived adjectives but can add some similar meaning with original meaning of derived adjectives. The examples are given below.

i). rakʰeb rukʰeb

(thin) (RED)

“thin and the like.”

ii). gewlaŋ gewtʰaŋ

(blooming) (RED)

“fully blooming.”

iii). zɯŋtʰi matʰi

(bright) (RED)

“glamours.”

iv). kʰawkʰlab kʰawkʰlib

(half) (RED)

“half and etc.”

v). geder tʰeder

(big) (RED)

“big and etc.”

vi). guruŋ tʰuruŋ

(loose) (RED)

“loose and the like.”

vii). geseŋ tʰeseŋ

(thin) (RED)

“thin and the like.”

viii). babde bubde

(saltless) (RED)

“saltless and the like.”

ix). sirinai tʰirinai

(rotten) (RED)

“rotten and the like.”

In the above examples have seen that all echo-word has a difference only in a vowel and consonant phoneme of any syllable unit with the primary and derived adjectives. From this perspective echo-word of primary and derived adjective can divide into two parts. These are: Change of vowel phoneme and change of consonant phoneme.

1. Change of vowel phoneme: Here, only in a vowel phoneme of both adjectives and echo words has a difference. The examples are given below.

e.g. : a). dulur(round) dalar(RED) (u ̴ a)

b). galdab(big/fat) guldab(RED) (a ̴ u)

c). kʰawkʰlab kʰawkʰlib(RED) (a ̴ i)

d). zɯŋtʰi matʰi(RED) (ɯ ̴ a)

2. Change of consonant phoneme: Here, only in a consonant phoneme of both adjectives and echo words has a difference. The examples are given below.

e.g. : a). lɔrgɔ(loose) tʰɔrgɔ(RED) (l ̴ tʰ)

b). geseŋ(thin) tʰeseŋ(RED) (g ̴ tʰ)

c). sirinai(rotten) tʰirinai(RED) (s ̴ tʰ)

d). zɯŋtʰi(bright) matʰi(RED) (z ̴ m) etc.

**4.3.5 By using compound reduplication of two meaningful adjectives**

There is a kind of adjective in the Bodo Language that can be formed by using compound reduplication of the two different meaningful adjectives. Here both adjectives have their own meaning. But after adding with two these adjectives can create a new deeper and wider meaningful adjective. Compound reduplication of two different adjectives is used in Bodo to express the wider and deeper meaning. This kind of adjective is not available in Bodo. It can be found in a limited number. The examples are given below.

e.g. : words Gloss Meaning

i) gɯzɯu-gidir (high-big) high and big

“gɯzɯu-gidir mansi.” (high and big Person.)

ii) kʰɯirɯm-dɯirɯm (slight sour-slight sweet) slight sour and sweet

“ kʰɯirɯm-dɯirɯm pʰitʰai.” (slight sour and sweet fruit.)

iii). gɯmɯ-gɯza (yellow-red) multi coloured

“gɯmɯ-gɯza bibar.” (multi coloured flower.)

iv). gurɯi-gɯrlɯi (soft-little) tender/downy

“gurɯi-gɯrlɯi gɯsɯ.” (tender mind.)

v). mɔdɔd-zaŋgila (fat-big) strong/powerful

“mɔdɔd-zaŋgila zɯhɯlaw.” (powerful Hero.)

vi). gɯbai-gizi (broken-torn) bad/damaged

“gɯbai-gizi besad.” (bad or damaged Things.)

vii). gidir-guar (big-broad) (big and broad)

“gidir-guar dɯima.” (big and broad river.)

viii). gitʰaw-gɯmɯtʰaw (terrible-wonderful) (dire/ horrible)

“gitʰaw-gɯmɯtʰaw zunar.” (horrible animal.)

ix). lazislu-minislu ( shy-happy) ( happy / enjoyable)

“lazislu-minislu aizɯ .” (happy and enjoyable woman.)

x). ɔntʰaw-batʰaw (cute-adorable) (adorable)

“ɔntʰaw-batʰaw gɔtʰɔ .” (adorable child.)

In the above example, by adding together the two meaningful adjectives a new wider and deeper meaningful adjective has formed.

**4.4 Parts of the Adjectives Reduplication in Bodo**

From the use perspective, the parts of adjective reduplication of the Bodo language can be divided into three parts. These are:

1. Echo-Formation
2. Compound
3. Word Reduplication

**4.4.1 Echo-Formation**

According to A. Parimalagantham, *“The partial repetition of a phoneme or syllable of the base may be called an Echo-Formation.” [[5]](#footnote-6)* Daithun Boro clearly says, *“Echo-Formation is a morph-phonemic change that reflects partial reduplication of lexical level only.”[[6]](#footnote-7)* From the structural point of view, Adjectives can be divided into two main parts. These are, Primary Adjective and Derived Adjective. Both the adjectives have their echo-words. These echo-words have no independent meaning. But after adding with the different meaningful adjectives they can add some similar meaning. Sometimes they can add the meaning of ‘the like’ and ‘etcetera’ with the adjectives. The examples are given below.

Words Reduplication Meaning Difference

P.adj. dulur(round) dalar chubby u ̴ a

P.adj. dabla(flat) dubla flat and the like a ̴ u

P.adj. gɯrlɯi(small) gɯrlam small and etcetera ɯi ̴ a

P.adj. gɯtʰaŋ(unripe) tʰɯtʰaŋ unripe and the like g ̴ tʰ

P.adj. mɯila(dirty) mɯitʰa dirty and the like l ̴ tʰ

D.adj. gizi(torn) tʰizi torn and etcetera g ̴ tʰ

D.adj. sɯmkʰe(darkish) sɯmkʰa darkish and the like e ̴ a

D.adj. rantʰeŋ(thin) runtʰeŋ thin and the like a ̴ u

D.adj. butʰe(swell) butʰa swell and the like e ̴ a

D.adj. ransraw(dry/arid) runsraw dry/arid and the like a ̴ u

**4.4.2 Compound**

Compound is another part of Lexical reduplication. The compound reduplication of the adjectives can be found in Bodo. In compound reduplication, the two adjectives having independent meanings are joined together and formed a new wider and deeper meaningful adjective. According to Daithun Boro, *“The compounds are formed with difference lexical items having independent meaning. Though in compounding the two lexical items have separate meaning, there is a semantic relationship between the two lexical items.”[[7]](#footnote-8)* K. Rangan says, *“Compound as a construction in which two or more words join together without any interruption.”[[8]](#footnote-9)*

In compound reduplication of adjectives of the Bodo, only two meaningful adjectives can be added together. This kind of reduplication is not available in Bodo. Some examples are as given below.

Words Gloss Meaning

gɯbai-gizi broken-torn broken and torn.

gɯzɯu-gidir high-big strong and stout.

kʰɯirɯm-dɯirɯm slight sour-slight sweet slight sour and sweet.

gɯmɯ-gɯtʰaŋ yellow-green multi coloured. etc.

**4.4.3 Word Reduplication**

M.D Asad clearly says, *“Word Reduplication is a linguistics term that refers to the complete or partial repetition or reduplication of the base word. This reduplication can be considered as unit of syllable or a large group of words.”[[9]](#footnote-10)* Many Linguists and Researchers have classified the word reduplication into two parts. These are Full Reduplication and Partial Reduplication. In the Bodo Language, the Reduplication of the adjectives can be found into these two types. The examples of full and partial reduplication of the adjectives are as given below.

1). Full Reduplication of adjectives: Complete or full repetition of the different meaningful word is called full reduplication. The complete or full reduplication of the adjectives can change only in grammatical parts. Because full reduplication of the adjective is define the meaning of Pluralized.

e.g. : Word Full Reduplication Meaning

P.adj. gepʰe (soft) gepʰe softs

P.adj. pʰisa (small) pʰisa smalls

P.adj. gɯba (thin) gɯba thins

P.adj. dulur (round/circle) dulur rounds/circles

P.adj. mɯzaŋ (good) mɯzaŋ goods

P.adj. gɔtʰa (solid) gɔtʰa solids

D.adj. gisi (wet) gisi wets

D.adj. gubuŋ (thick) gubuŋ thick

D.adj. gupʰuŋ (fat) gupʰuŋ fats

D.adj. geder (big) geder bigs

D.adj. gɯza (red) gɯza reds

D.adj. gɯkʰɯi (sour) gɯkʰɯi sours etc.

2). Partial Reduplication of the Adjectives: Partial repetition of the different meaningful words is called partial reduplication. There can be used a partial repetition of different meaningful adjectives which cannot explain a clear meaning alone. But after adding with meaningful adjectives these partial repetitions can make to convey a clearer meaning and definiteness or give more emphasis in a sentence. The examples are given below.

a). P.adj. dɔdre dre gɔtʰɔ

(little) (RED) (child)

“ little and lovely child.”

b). P.adj. galdab dab hɯuasa

(big) (RED) (boy)

“big and fleshy boy.”

c). P.adj. kʰatʰeŋ tʰeŋ mansi

(thin) (RED) (man)

“thin and powerless man.”

d). P.adj. lɯdɯ dɯ aizɯ

(fat) (RED) (woman)

“very fat woman.”

e). P.adj. rezeŋ zeŋ mɔna

(light) (RED) (bag)

“heavy less / light bag .”

f). P.adj. gɯrlɯi lɯi asi

(small) (RED) (finger)

“small and soft finger.”

g). D.adj. gusuŋ suŋ laɔtʰi

(short) (RED) (stick)

“short / useless stick .”

h). D.adj. gɯpʰɯn pʰɯn zi

(damage) (RED) (cloth)

“demage /useless cloth.”

i). D.adj. guseb seb nɔ

(narrow) (RED) (house)

“narrow and small house.”

j). D.adj. gɯra ra garaŋ

(loud) (RED) (voice)

“ loud and sweet less voice.”

k). D.adj.babsiu siu ɯŋkʰri

(salty) (RED) (curry)

“salty and tasteless curry.”

l). D.adj. minislu slu mansi

(happy) (RED) (man)

“happy and joyful person.”

**4.5 Findings**

With the above discussion, it can be clear that the Reduplication takes a major role in the formation of many meaningful adjectives. Because many meaningful adjective words of the Bodo has been formed by this process. The Bodo is a sub group of greatest Proto-Tibetan Burman language Family. All the above discussions can be summarised with the following points. These are:

1. In Bodo, a new meaningful adjective is formed by using the partial reduplication with the independent meaningless or Bound Base adjective.
2. By using full reduplication of the independent meaningless adjectives, many meaningful adjective is formed.
3. By using partial reduplication of Simple and Compound Verbs, some meaningful adjectives are formed.
4. By using Compound reduplication of the two different meaningful adjectives, new deeper and wider meaningful adjectives are formed.
5. By using echo-word of both the primary and derived Adjectives, some new meaningful adjectives are formed. These echo-words can’t change the classes of the adjective words. But can make broader the meaning of the adjectives.
6. Adjective Reduplication of the Bodo can be found into three forms. These are Echo-Formation, Compound and Word Reduplication.

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