**CHAPTER V**

**CONCLUSION**

The spread of the Bodo Tribe Peoples living in the Assam state of North-East India are developing greatly in the Education, Political, Economics and different fields. Till now, the character of the Proto-Tibeto-Burman Language is being seen in the formation of different words of this Language. For example, the use of different monosyllabic words is most pronounceable. Because there are used of various monosyllabic words in Bodo. e.g. na (fish), dɯi (water), bar (air), za (eat), maw (do), tʰaŋ (go), pʰɯi (come), aŋ (I), nɯŋ (you), tʰar (truth), srem (dry) and etc. Apart from the character of Proto-Tibeto-Burman Language, some special characters are also being seen in Bodo those which character were not being seen in the Proto-Tibeto-Burman Language. According to the example the formation of newly derived words and Compound words are could be mentioned. Because the derived words is form in Bodo by adding Affixes before and after the different meaningful words. On the other hand, the compound words are formed in Bodo by adding two different meaningful words are together. These special characters of the Bodo reflect clearly with the proposed topic “A study on the process of Adjective Word Formation in Bodo Language with special reference to Affixation, Compounding and Reduplication”.

From the above discussion, it is clearly said that there is the use of primary adjectives in Bodo. There is no addition of Affixes with these adjectives. But monosyllabic primary adjective is not available in Bodo. Only a few primary adjectives can be seen in the monosyllabic structure. In Bodo, more primary adjectives happen in disyllabic structure. e.g. udaŋ (free), baigɔr (unstable), mizi (smooth), gazri (bad), gɯnaŋ (rich) and etc. Apart from this, some primary adjectives are in polysyllabic structure. e.g. adua (fool), badua (impure), gɯlɯndaŋ (powerless), zaulia (mad), and etc.

Apart from the primary adjectives, there is the use of many derived adjectives and compound adjectives in Bodo. By using Reduplication of different words a new meaningful adjective can be formed. Therefore in the formation of the adjectives, these three processes are to be mentioned. These three processes take a vital role in the formation of different meaningful adjectives of Bodo.

In Bodo, the derived adjectives are more than the primary adjectives. To the formation of derived adjectives of Bodo, some Affixes are added before and after the different meaningful words. Mainly by adding different class-changing derivational prefixes and suffixes before and after the various simple verbs, more derived adjective is formed. e.g. gɯ- zɯu (high), ga- hai (short), gi -kʰɔ (craven), sɯm -kʰɯr (green) etc. Apart from this by adding class-changing derivational suffixes behind the primary noun, new derived adjectives has formed. e.g. dɯi -su (watery), muŋ -daŋkʰa (famous), dɯi -bru (salt less) etc. Along with this, it is seen that by adding some Affixes with the limited Bound Base, a new adjective is formed. e.g. gɯ- kʰa (bitter), kʰa -le (slightly bitter) and etc.

It should be mentioned here there is the use of synonyms derived adjective in Bodo. Because, a derived adjective is formed in Bodo by adding both prefixes and suffixes with the simple verb. But both the meaning of the words became the same. e.g. ga- + ham> gaham (thin), ran+ -tʰeŋ > rantʰeŋ (thin) etc. In this example have seen that both the meanings of the words becoming the same. Therefore these are can be called synonyms derived adjectives of Bodo.

Apart from the primary and derived adjectives, the use of compound adjectives is being seen in Bodo which has been discussed in the compounding process. Through the discussion in this chapter, it is clearly said that the compound adjective is formed by adding together only the two different meaningful words. Because there is no formation of compound adjectives in Bodo by adding more than the two meaningful words are together. In the formation of compound adjectives of Bodo mainly the three meaningful words take a vital role. These are: Noun, Verb and Adjective. Because by adding an adjective with the noun, a new compound adjective is formed. e.g. n.gɯsɯ + adj. guduŋ > gɯsɯguduŋ (zealous), n.gɯsɯ + adj.tʰɯule > gɯsɯtʰɯule (absent minded) and etc. Apart from this by adding together a verb behind another verb, a new compound adjective is formed. e.g. pʰɯtʰai + kʰebsɔ > pʰɯtʰaikʰebsɔ (faithless), nai + gɯmɯ > naigɯmɯ (Slow-witted), etc. There is a kind of compound adjective in Bodo those which formed by adding together a word of another language with a word of Bodo. These are can be called Hybrid adjectives of Bodo. Apart from this, there is also the use of many Idiomatic adjectives in Bodo. These idiomatic words are formed in Bodo by the compounding process. There is a deep or internal meaning in Idiomatic words. Idiomatic words do not explain directly the external meaning of the words. In a sentence, it always defines the internal meaning of the words.

The Reduplication is also a most productive process in the formation of adjective words of Bodo. Through the process of reduplication many meaningful adjectives can be formed in Bodo. The formation of the adjective in Bodo by the reduplication can be found into five structural types. These are: by using a partial reduplication form of Bound Base or Independent meaningless words, by using a full reduplication form of the Independent meaningless word, by using reduplication of the verbs, by using compound reduplication of two different words and by using an echo-word of both the primary and derived adjectives. By relying on this perspective it can be clearly said that in the formation of different meaningful adjective of Bodo the process of Reduplication also takes a major role like the Affixation and Compounding.

From the brief discussion above, it is clearly said that in the formation of different meaningful adjectives of Bodo all the three processes namely Affixation, Compounding and Reduplication takes a vital role. But from the discussion upon only by these three processes can’t take a final decision on the formation of the adjective words of Bodo. Therefore in last, it is being said that in the future time, the Researchers are can make again a research work on the formation of adjectives of the Bodo Language.