**CHAPTER II**

**ADJECTIVE FORMATION IN BODO BY THE AFFIXATION**

**2.0 Affixation**

In which process can be formed a new meaningful word by adding the different affixes before and after the Free Morpheme or meaningful words, it is called Affixation. It is a joining of a meaningful word and affix. Also in the Bodo Language, different new meaningful words can be formed by the Affixation. In this process Inflectional and Derivational the two affixes takes the major role. But in this study will be deeply analyzed only on the derivational affixes, which takes a vital role in the formation of new adjective words of Bodo.

**2.1 Affix**

Which Bound Morpheme forms a new meaningful word after adding with other morphemes or meaningful words, it is called affix. After adding with meaningful words, the affixes can change the meaning, class and grammatical structure of the Primary Words. In every language affixes can’t explain a clear meaning alone. Therefore it is also called a Bound Morpheme. R. L. Varshney clearly said on this, *“All affixes are bound morpheme, for they cannot occur alone.”[[1]](#footnote-2)*

**2.2 Parts of Affix**

Depending on the structure many Linguists and Researchers have classified affixes into the three parts. These are:

1. Prefix
2. Infix
3. Suffix

But in the formation of different new meaningful words of Bodo, only the prefix and suffix can be used. Apart from this, affixes can be divided into various smallest parts. The divided of R. L. Varshney is given below by the chart. In this chart, Varshney mentioned affix as a Bound Morpheme.

e.g. :

Morpheme

Free Bound

Prfix Infix Suffix (front) (middle) (last)

Derivational Inflectional Bound Base

Class-maintaining Class-changing

(Extracted from: An Introductory Textbook of LINGUISTICS & PHONETICS, P. 135)

**2.2.1 Prefix**

The prefix is a type of affix those which can be used before the different meaningful words. After adding with the meaningful words it can change the meaning and class or structure of the words. According to David Crystal, *“Prefix is a term in Morphology referring to an Affix which is added initially to a root or stem.”[[2]](#footnote-3)* There is the use of various prefixes also in the Bodo, which can change the meanings and classes of the root or stem words. These prefixes are given below with some suitable examples.

e.g. : i). bi- + v. bar (to bloom) > n. bibar (flower)

ii). gu- + v. duŋ (to be hot) > adj. guduŋ (hot)

iii). pʰe- + v. dem (to make bent) > c.v. pʰedem (make bent)

In the first example, by adding a derivational prefix {bi-} before a simple verb ‘bar’ (to bloom), a new meaningful noun has been formed. In the second example, by adding a derivational prefix {gu-} before a simple verb ‘duŋ’ (to be hot), a new meaningful adjective word has been formed. And in the last example, by adding derivational prefix {pʰe-} before a simple verb ‘dem’ (to make bent), a new complex verb has been formed. By seeing this example it can be clearly said that Affixation is a major process in the formation of new meaningful words of the Bodo Language.

There are some negative meaning identifier prefixes in Bodo those which can change only the meaning of the root or stem words. These are can’t change the classes of the meaningful words. This type of prefixes is seen used in the formation of complex verb of Bodo.

e.g. : da- + v. za (eat) > c.v. daza ( don’t eat)

da- + v. baw (to be forget) c.v. dabaw ( don’t forget)

In the above examples, prefixes have not changed the classes of the simple verbs into another word. Here only the meaning of the verbs has changed into negative meaning. It is also should be mentioned here that this kind of prefix is not used in the formation of all words of Bodo. For example, the formation of adjective words should be mentioned here. Because there is no use of this kind of prefixes in the formation of new meaningful adjective words of Bodo.

**2.2.2 Infix**

Infix is used in the middle place of the words and they can’t occur alone. There is no use of infix in the formation of different new meaningful words of Bodo. According to Phukan Chandra Basumatary, *“Infix can change the form of the primary words by entering in the middle place of the root or stem. The use of Infix can see in Colloquial English, Sanskrit, Arabic, Language of Indonesian, Tagalog language of the Philippines, Austra - Asiatic and Autronmosan language.*

*e.g. : Talalog : bili (buy) > b- um- ili (bought), graduate > gr- um-aduate (I graduate). There, the use of {-um} morph is an example of Infix.”[[3]](#footnote-4)*

**2.2.3 Suffix**

The suffix is a type of affix those which can be used behind the different meaningful words. After adding different meaningful words suffixes can change the meaning and classes of the words. According to David Crystal, *“Suffix is a term used in Morphology referring to an AFFIX which is added following to a root or stem.”[[4]](#footnote-5)* Many Linguists and Researchers have classified the suffix into three parts. These are: Derivational suffix, Inflectional suffix and Bound Base. These suffixes are discussed below.

i). Derivational Suffix: Which Bound Morpheme can change the meanings and classes of words, it is called Derivational suffix. Aleendra Brahma mentioned about the derivational suffix, *“which Affixes can create many new parts of speech by adding after the root or stem, it is called a derivational suffix.”[[5]](#footnote-6)* Derivational Suffix can be divided into two parts. These are: Class-changing and Class-maintaining.

a) Class-changing derivational suffix: According to R. L. Varshney, *“the class-changing derivations can change the class of the various meaningful words. In teacher, boyish, development, national, -er, -ish, -ment, -al, are class changing derivational suffix. In teacher, a verb teaches has become a noun after suffering –er. In boyish, a noun boy has become an adjective after suffering the –ish.”[[6]](#footnote-7)* In the same way which Bound Morpheme changes the classes of the words by adding with the meaningful words, it is called derivational suffix. This kind of suffix is used in the formation of various derived adjectives of the Bodo Language.

e.g. : i). v. za (eat) + -sula > adj. zasula (who eat too much.)

ii). v. sɯm (be black) + -brɯm > adj. sɯmbrɯm (slight black)

iii). n. dɯi (water) + -bru > adj. dɯibru (watery)

iv). n. dɯi (water) + -su > adj. dɯisu (saltless)

In the above example, all suffixes are changing the classes of the primary or basic words and formed new meaningful words. Therefore it is clearly said that which suffixes can change the meaning and classes of the primary or basic words, it is called Class-changing derivational suffix.

b) Class-maintaining derivational suffix: Which suffixes can change only the grammatical structure of the words, it is called Inflectional suffixes. These suffixes are can’t change the classes and meanings of the primary or basic words. Pluralized suffixes like- {-sɯr, -pʰɯr, -mɯn}, case markers, tense markers are the examples of Inflectional Suffixes of Bodo.

**2.3 Adjective Formation in Bodo by the Affixation**

Affixation takes the major role in the formation of derived adjectives of Bodo. By adding different class-changing derivational prefixes and suffixes before and after the verbs and nouns, several derived adjectives can be formed in this language. Apart from this by adding a prefix and suffix with a bound base, a new meaningful adjective can be formed. In Bodo, derived adjectives are more than the primary adjectives. Swarna Prabha Chainary says clearly about this, *“In comparison to primary adjectives, the proportion of derived adjective is more in Bodo. The derived adjective is derived from the simple verbs.”[[7]](#footnote-8)*

The formation of adjectives in Bodo by the Affixation can be divided into two broad types. These are:

1. By the prefixation
2. By the suffixation.

These are described below with suitable examples.

**2.4 By the prefixation**

In Bodo, a new adjective can be formed by adding the different class-changing derivational prefixes before the simple verbs. Apart from this by adding also the prefix before some bound base, a new meaningful adjective can be formed. Therefore, the formation of the adjective in Bodo by the prefixation can be divided into two structural parts. These are:

1. Prefix + Simple Verb > Derived Adjective
2. Prefix + Bound Base > Derived Adjective

**2.4.1 Prefix + Simple Verb > Derived Adjective**

There are many derived adjectives in Bodo which have been formed by adding different derivational prefix before the simple verbs. In this process, the derivational prefixes can change the class and meaning of the verbs into a new derived adjective word. These derivational prefixes are: { gi-, gɯ-, gu-, ge-, gɔ-, ga-, and a-}. The examples are given below.

i). { gi-} : In the formation of derived adjective of Bodo, the {gi-} prefix takes the role of class changing derivational prefix. After adding before some simple verb, this prefix can formed new meaningful derived adjectives in Bodo.

e.g. : gi- + v. si ( to get wet) > d. adj. gisi ( wet)

gi- + v. lir (to be heavy) > d. adj. gilir (heavy)

gi- + v. zi ( to tear off) > d. adj. gizi ( torn)

ii). {gɯ-} : The {gɯ-} is a class changing derivational prefix of Bodo. This prefix can be added before various simple verbs and can formed many derived adjectives in Bodo.

e.g. ; gɯ- + v. baŋ ( to be more/ much) > d. adj. gɯbaŋ ( more / much)

gɯ- + v. zam ( to be old/ ancient) > d. adj. gɯzam ( old / ancient)

gɯ- + v. taw ( to be tasty) > d. adj. gɯtaw ( tasty / delicious)

gɯ- + v. zɯu ( to be high) > d. adj. gɯzɯu ( high / tall)

gɯ- + v. tɯi ( to die) > d. adj. gɯtɯi ( dead / lifeless)

gɯ- + v. kʰɯi ( to be sour) > d. adj. gɯkʰɯi ( sour)

gɯ- + v. pʰar ( to be jagged) > d. adj. gɯpʰar ( jagged)

gɯ- + v. law ( be long) > d. adj. gɯlaw ( long)

gɯ- + v. ra ( to be rigid / hard) > d. adj. gɯra ( hard / rigid)

gɯ- + v. bɯu ( to be sharp) > d. adj. gɯbɯu ( sharp)

gɯ- + v. tʰɯu ( be deep) > d. adj. gɯtʰɯu ( deep)

gɯ- + v. tʰaŋ ( to be alive) > d. adj. gɯtʰaŋ ( living / alive)

gɯ- + v. bab ( to be salty) > d. adj. gɯbab ( salty)

gɯ- + v. rɯŋ ( be expert) > d. adj. gɯrɯŋ ( expert)

gɯ- + v. tʰɯŋ ( to be straight) > d. adj. gɯtʰɯŋ ( straight)

gɯ- + v. zɯn ( be happy / peace) > d. adj. gɯzɯn ( happy / peace)

gɯ- + v. pʰɯn ( to be demage) > d. adj. gɯpʰɯn ( demage)

gɯ- + v. ran ( be dry) > d. adj. gɯran ( dry)

gɯ- + v. sa ( be pain) > d. adj. gɯsa ( painful)

gɯ- + v. mɯn ( to be ripe) > d. adj. gɯmɯn ( ripen)

gɯ- + v. sɯm ( be black) > d. adj. gɯsɯm (black)

gɯ- + v. kʰam (to be burned ) > d. adj. gɯkʰam (burned )

gɯ- + v. bai ( to be break) > d. adj. gɯbai ( broken)

gɯ- + v. zɯŋ ( to be bright) > d. adj. gɯzɯŋ ( bright)

gɯ- + v. sai ( be impure) > d. adj. gɯsai ( impure)

gɯ- + v. gɯ ( to be holy) > d. adj. gɯgɯ (holy)

gɯ- + v. dɯi ( to be sweet) > d. adj. gɯdɯi ( sweet)

gɯ- + v. za ( be red) > d. adj. gɯza ( red)

gɯ- + v. zɯr ( be lasting) > d. adj. gɯzɯr ( permanent)

gɯ- + v. gaw ( be cracked) > d. adj. gɯgaw ( cracked)

iii). { gu-} : By adding before some simple verb, this prefix can change the meaning and classes of the verbs and formed new derived adjectives in Bodo.

e.g. : gu- + v. ruŋ ( to be loose) > d. adj. guruŋ ( loose)

gu- + v. pʰuŋ ( to be fat) > d. adj. gupʰuŋ ( fat)

gu- + v. duŋ ( to be hot) > d. adj. guduŋ ( hot)

gu- + v. suŋ ( be short) > d. adj. gusuŋ (short)

gu- + v. rui ( be be soft) > d. adj. gurui/gurwi ( soft)

gu- + v. su ( be cold) > d. adj. gusu (cold)

gu- + v. seb ( to be narrow) > d. adj. guseb (narrow)

gu- + v. buŋ (to be thick) > d. adj. gubuŋ (thick)

gu- + v. pʰur ( be white) > d. adj. gupʰur (white)

iv). { ge-} : In the formation of derived adjective of Bodo, it can be added before the limited simple verbs and formed some new meaningful adjectives.

e.g. : ge- + v. seŋ (be thin) > d. adj. geseŋ (thin)

ge- + v. seu (to be rot) > d. adj. geseu (rotten)

ge- + v. der (to be big) > d. adj. geder (big)

ge- + v. zen (to be defeated) > d. adj. gezen (defeated)

v). {gɔ-} : This prefix can be added before two simple verbs. These verbs are ‘zɔ’ and ‘gɔ’. after adding with verbs this prefix can formed two derived adjectives in Bodo.

e.g. : gɔ- + v. zɔ > d. adj. gɔzɔ

gɔ- + v. gɔ > d. adj. gɔgɔ

vi). { ga-} : This prefix can be added before two verbs and can formed only two new meaningful derived adjective in Bodo.

e.g. : ga- + v. ham (be good) > d. adj. gaham (good)

ga- + v. hai (be short) > d. adj. gahai (short)

vii). {a-} : This prefix can be added before only a verb. The verb is ‘buŋ’ (be full). After adding with the verb, this prefix can formed a new meaningful Derived adjective in Bodo.

e.g. : a- + v. buŋ (be full) > d. adj. abuŋ (full)

**2.4.2 Prefix + Bound Base > Derived Adjective**

The Bound Base is another form of affix which can’t explain a clear meaning alone. According to Phukan Chandra Basumatary, *“the bound base helps to produce new words. It is never free morpheme. The bound base is Monosyllabic, it can be pronounced within one breath. When added another morpheme with the bound base then the meaning of the bound base is reflected certainly.”[[8]](#footnote-9)*

The Bound Base takes the role of a stem or root also in the formation of a new meaningful word of the Bodo language. Because by adding the different affix before and after the bound base, a new meaningful word can be formed in this language. The ‘kʰa’ is only a Bound Base which can be used in the formation of new meaningful adjective word in Bodo. Before this Bound Base, only a prefix can be added and create only an adjective. This prefix is gɯ-. The example is given below.

e.g. : gɯ- + B.B. kʰa > adj. gɯkʰa ( bitter)

In the above examples, by adding an affix before the Bound Base ‘kʰa’, a new meaningful adjective has formed.

**2.5 By the Suffixation**

There are many derived adjectives in Bodo which is formed by adding different suffixes after the different meaningful words. Because by adding different class-changing derivational suffixes after the verbs and nouns many derived adjectives can be formed in Bodo. Apart from this by adding the suffix after some bound base, a new meaningful adjective can be formed in Bodo. By relying on this the formation of adjectives by suffixation can be divided into three structural parts. These are:

1. Verb + Derivational Suffix > Derived Adjective
2. Noun + Derivational Suffix > Derived Adjective
3. Bound Base + Suffix > Derived Adjective

These three structural parts are discussing below with suitable examples.

**2.5.1 Verb + Derivational Suffix > Derived Adjective**

The use of suffixes in the formation of adjectives in Bodo can be found in two types. These are: (a) Class-maintaining derivational suffix, and (b) Class-Changing derivational suffix.

(a). Class-maintaining derivational suffix : This type of suffixes can’t change the classes and meanings of the Basic Words.

e.g. : adj. haina (beauty) + -ri > d. adj. hainari (beauty)

adj. udkʰar (tyranny) + -ri > d. adj. udkʰari (tyrant)

In the above examples, the class and meaning of the adjectives are not changing. Therefore it can be clearly said that the class-maintaining derivational suffixes can’t take a major role in the formation of new meaningful adjectives.

(b). Class-changing derivational suffix: There are many derived adjectives in Bodo which is formed by adding different class-changing derivational suffix after the verbs. This kind of adjectives transformed from the verbs. Therefore these are can be called deverbal adjectives. Class-changing derivational suffixes can change the classes and meaning of the verbs into new adjectives words. The used of class-changing derivational suffixes are given below with suitable examples.

1). {-kʰɔ}: In the formation of adjective, the ‘-kʰɔ’ takes the role of a class-changing derivational suffix. Because by adding after the few verbs, this suffix can formed a new meaningful adjective in Bodo.

e.g. a) s.v. gab (to cry) + -kʰɔ > d. adj. gabkʰɔ (easily crying person)

example: bibaria zɯbɯr gabkʰɔ. (Bibari cries much.)

b) s.v. gi (to be afraid) + -kʰɔ > d. adj. gikʰɔ (coward)

example: anarua sase gikʰɔ mansi. (Anaru is a coward.)

2). {-kʰɔr} : The ‘-kʰɔr’ is a class-changing derivational suffix. In the formation of adjective, it can be added behind a few verbs. These are - lɯŋ (drink), and za (eat). The example is given below.

e.g. a) s.v. za (eat) + -kʰɔr > d. adj. zakʰɔr (who eat too much)

example: dabaruwa zɯbɯr zaɯ. ( Dabaru eats too much.)

b) s.v. lɯŋ (drink) + -kʰɔr > d. adj. lɯŋkʰɔr (who drink too much)

example: bijɯ zɯbɯr dɯi lɯŋɯ. (He drinks water too much.)

3). {-kʰɯr} : In the formation of derived adjective of Bodo, the ‘-kʰɯr’ takes the role of a class-changing derivational suffix. By adding after the ‘sɯm’ (be black) verb, this suffix can formed a new meaningful adjective.

e.g. a) s.v. sɯm (be black) + -kʰɯr > d. adj. sɯmkʰɯr (green)

example: bilaini gaba sɯmkʰɯr. (The color of the leaf is green.)

4). {-kʰaŋ} : The ‘-kʰaŋ’ is a class-changing derivational suffix of Bodo. By adding after a verb, it can formed a new meaningful derived adjectives which is defined the quality of the noun.

e.g. a) s.v. ran (to be dry) + -kʰaŋ > d. adj. rankʰaŋ (dried)

example: bini mɯkʰaŋa rankʰaŋnai. (His face is dried.)

5). {-kʰe} : The ‘-kʰe’ is a class-changing derivational suffix. It can be added behind only a verb. This verb is ‘sɯm’ (be black). After adding with the verb, it can form a new meaningful adjective which expresses the color or quality of the noun.

e.g. a) s.v. sɯm (be black) + -kʰe > d. adj. sɯmkʰe (darkish)

example: bini mɯkʰaŋa sɯmkʰe. (His face is darkish.)

6). {-kʰlab} : The ‘-kʰlab’ is a class-changing derivational suffix of Bodo. In the formation of derived adjective, it can be added behind the two verbs. These verbs are - zɯŋ (to be bright), and kʰaw (to cut). After the addition with the verbs, this suffix can formed two new meaningful adjectives.

e.g. a) s.v. zɯŋ (to be bright) + -kʰlab > d. adj. zɯŋkʰlab (glamorous)

example: bini marbila zɯbɯr zɯŋkʰlabnai. (His marble is very glamorous.)

b). s.v. kʰaw (to cut) + -kʰlab > d. adj. kʰawkʰlab (half)

example: kʰawkʰlabse zi. (Half cloth.)

7). {-khreb} : In the formation of the adjective, this suffix can be added to only a verb. This verb is ‘ran’ (to be dry). After the addition with the verb, it can form a new meaningful derived adjective.

e.g. a) s.v. ran (to be dry) + -kʰreb > d. adj. rankʰreb (dried)

example: rankʰrebnai bilai. (dried leaf.)

8). {-kʰeb} : The ‘-kʰeb’ is a class-changing derivational suffix of Bodo. It can be added to only a verb. This verb is ‘ra’ (be matured). After adding with verb, it can form a new meaningful derived adjective.

e.g. a) s.v. ra (be matured) + -kʰeb > d. adj. rakʰeb (thin / small)

example: rakʰeb-kʰeb mansi. (thin and small person.)

9). {-kʰreŋ} : This suffix can be added behind only a verb. This verb is ‘ham’ (be thin). After adding with the verb, it can form a new meaningful derived adjective.

e.g. a) s.v. ham (be thin) + -kʰreŋ > d. adj. hamkʰreŋ > hamkʰreŋ (thin)

example: hamkʰreŋ aizɯ. (thin woman.)

10). {pʰram} : In the formation of the derived adjective of Bodo, the ‘-pʰram’ can be added behind some verbs. These verbs are ‘sew’ (be rot), ‘mɯn’ (to be ripe), ‘kʰam’ (to be burned), and ‘ran’ (to be dry). After adding with these verbs, it can form some meaningful adjectives.

e.g. a) s.v. sew (be rot) + -pʰram > d. adj. sewpʰram (half-rotten)

example: sewpʰram ɯŋkʰri. (half-rotten curry.)

b) s.v. mɯn (to be ripe) + - pʰram > d. adj. mɯnpʰram (half ripe)

example: mɯnpʰram pʰitʰai. (half-rotten fruit.)

c) s.v. kʰam (to be burned ) + -pʰram > d. adj. kʰampʰram ( )

example: kʰampʰramnai ɯŋkʰam. (half-burned rice.)

d) s.v. ran (to be dry) + -pʰram > d. adj. ranpʰram (half-dry)

example: ranpʰramnai zi. (half-dry cloth.)

11). {-pʰɯd} : The ‘-pʰɯd’ takes the role of a class-changing derivational suffix. This suffix can be added to only a verb. This verb is ‘ra’ (be mature). After adding with the verb, it can form a new meaningful adjective.

e.g. a) s.v. ra (be mature) + -pʰɯd > d. adj. rapʰɯd (matured / strong)

example: rapʰɯd mansi. (Strong person.)

12). {-pʰru} : The ‘-pʰru’ is a class-changing derivational suffix and can be added to only a verb. This verb is ‘mɯdɯm’ (to smell). After the addition, it can form a new meaningful adjective.

e.g. a) s.v. mɯdɯm (to smell) + -pʰru > d.adj. mɯdɯmpʰru (fragrant)

example: mɯdɯmpʰru bibar. (fragrant flower.)

13). {-tʰaŋ} : The ‘-tʰaŋ’ is a class-changing derivational suffix of Bodo. In the formation of the derived adjective, it can be added only two verbs. These verbs are ‘du’ (to be Naughty), and ‘kʰɯi’ (to sour). After adding with the verbs, it can form two meaningful derived adjectives in Bodo that defines the meaning of character and taste of the noun or pronoun.

e.g. a) s.v. du (to be Naughty) + -tʰaŋ > d. adj. dutʰaŋ (Naughty)

example: dutʰaŋ hɯuasa. (Naughty Boy.)

b) s.v. kʰɯi (be sour) + -tʰaŋ > d. adj. kʰɯitʰaŋ (very sour)

example: kʰɯitʰaŋ-tʰaŋ pʰitʰai. (very sour fruit.)

14). {-tʰa / -tʰu} : In the formation of the derived adjective in Bodo, the ‘-tʰa / -tʰu’ takes the role of a class-changing derivational suffix. This suffix can be added to only a verb. The verb is ‘hai’ (be short). After adding with the verb the ‘-tʰa’ suffix can form a meaningful adjective which is define the meaning of the male height and the ‘-tʰu’ suffix create an adjective which is define the meaning of the female height.

e.g. a) s.v. hai (be short) + -tʰa > d. adj. haitʰa (short/tight )

example: haitʰa-tʰa hɯua. (short/tight man.)

b) s.v. hai (be short) + -tʰu > d. adj. haitʰu (short/tight)

example: haitʰu-tʰu hinzaw. (short/tight woman.)

15). {-tʰe} : This suffix can be added behind only a verb. The verb is ‘bu’ (to swell). After adding with the verb, it can form a new meaningful adjective.

e.g. a) s.v. bu (to swell) + -tʰe > d. adj. butʰe (swell)

example: butʰe mɯkʰaŋ. (swell face.)

16). {-tʰaw} : This suffix can be added behind the different meaningful verbs. After the addition with the verbs, this suffix can change the classes and meaning of the verbs and form new meaningful adjective words.

e.g. a) s.v. gɯmɯ (to be amazed) + -tʰaw > d. adj. gɯmɯtʰaw (wonderful / Incredible)

example: bini garaŋa gɯmɯtʰaw. (his voice is wonderful/Incredible.)

b) s.v. ɔn (to love) + -tʰaw > d. adj. ɔntʰaw (lovely)

example: ɔntʰaw gɔtʰɔ. (lovely child.)

c) s.v. pʰɯtʰai (to be believe) + -tʰaw > d. adj. pʰɯtʰaitʰaw (faithful/trustful)

example: pʰɯtʰaitʰaw mansi. (faithful/ trustful person.)

d) s.v. gikʰrɔŋ (be afraid) + -tʰaw > d. adj. gikʰrɔŋtʰaw (dangerous/dreadful)

example: mɯsaja gikʰrɔŋtʰaw zunar. ( The Tiger is a dangerous animal.)

e) s.v. gɔnai (to be accept) + -tʰaw > d. adj. gɔnaitʰaw

example: gɔnaitʰaw mansi. (acceptable person.)

f) s.v. sibi (to be worship) + -tʰaw > d. adj. sibitʰaw (worshipful)

example: sibizatʰaw mansi. (worshipful person.)

g) s.v.mini (to laugh) + -tʰaw > minitʰaw (comic)

example: minitʰaw sɔlɔ. (comic story.)

h) s.v. mugɯi (to hate) + -tʰaw > mugɯitʰaw (hateful / abominable)

example: mugɯitʰaw sɯlɔ. (hateful story.)

i)s.v. za (to eat) + -tʰaw > d. adj. zatʰaw (eatable)

example: zatʰaw pʰitʰai. (eatable fruit.)

j) s.v. lɯŋ (to drink) + -tʰaw > d. adj. lɯŋtʰaw (drinkable)

example: lɯŋtʰaw dɯi. (drinkable water.)

k) s.v. rɔŋza (to enjoy) + -tʰaw > d. adj. rɔŋzatʰw (joyful)

example: rɔŋzatʰaw radab. (joyful news.) etc.

17). {-tʰi} : This suffix can be added behind the limited verbs. These verbs are- ‘za’ (be red), ‘maw’ (to do), ‘zɯŋ’ (to light), and ‘bɯhɯi’ (to flow). After adding with these verbs, this suffix can form four meaningful derived adjectives in Bodo that defines the meaning of color, character of the nouns or pronouns.

e.g. a) s.v. za (be red) + -tʰi > d. adj. zatʰi (slightly red)

example: zatʰi-tʰi ɔma. (slightly red Pork.)

b) s.v. zɯŋ (to light) + -tʰi > d. adj. zɯŋtʰi (lighting)

example: zɯŋtʰi- tʰi gab. (lighting color.)

c) s.v. maw (to do) + -tʰi > d. adj. mawtʰi (active)

example : mawtʰi mansi. (active person.)

d). s.v. bɯhɯi (to flow) + -tʰi > d. adj. bɯhɯitʰi (flowing)

example : bɯhɯitʰi dɯima. (flowing water.)

18). {-tʰeŋ} : The ‘-tʰeŋ’ is a class-changing derivational suffix of Bodo and can be added to only a verb. This verb is ‘ran’ (to be thin). After adding with the verb, this suffix can form a derived adjective.

e.g. a) s.v. ran (to be thin) + -tʰeŋ > rantʰeŋ (thin)

example : rantʰeŋ mansi. (thin person.)

19). {-bru} : This suffix can be added behind only a verb. The verb is ‘gab’ (to cry). After adding with the verb, this suffix can form a new meaningful adjective that defines the character of the noun.

e.g. a) s.v. gab (to cry) + -bru > d. adj. gabbru/gabru (easily crying woman)

example: biɯ sase gabru aizɯ. (She is a easily crying woman.)

20). {-brɯm} : In the formation of meaningful adjectives of Bodo, the ‘-brɯm’ takes the role of a class-changing derivational suffix. It can be added behind the different verbs. After the addition, it can change the classes and meanings of the verbs into the adjectives.

e.g. a) s.v. dɯi (be sweet) + -brɯm > d. adj. dɯibrɯm (little sweet)

example: dɯibrɯm pʰitʰai. (little sweet fruit.)

b) s.v. sɯm (be black) + -brɯm > d. adj. sɯmbrɯm (slightly black)

example: bini gɔslaja sɯmbrɯm. (His shirt is slightly black.)

c) s.v. duŋ (to be hot) + -brɯm > d. adj. duŋbrɯm (little hot)

example: gilasao duŋbrɯm dɯi dɔŋ. (There is little hot water in the glass.)

d) s.v. za (be red) + -brɯm > d. adj. zabrɯm (little red)

example: biha mase zabrɯm mɯsɯu gai dɔŋ. (He has a little red cow.)

e) s.v. su (be cold) + -brɯm > d. adj. subrɯm (little cold)

example: sahaja subrɯm-brɯm jabai. (The tea became a little cold.)

f) s.v. si (be wet) + -brɯm > d. adj. sibrɯm (little wet)

example: bini zija sibrɯmnai. (His cloth is a little wet.)

g) s.v. kʰɯi (be sour) + -brɯm > d. adj. kʰɯibrɯm (little sour)

example: kʰɯibrɯm pʰitʰai. (little sour fruit.)

21) {-bu} : This suffix can be added behind only a verb. The verb is ‘ru’ (to boil). After the addition, this suffix can change the class and meaning of the verb into an adjective word.

e.g. a) s.v. ru (to boil) + -bu (soft)

example: runai alua rubu-rubu zabai. (The boiling potato became soft.)

22) {-dula / -duli} : The ‘-dula / -duli’ is a class-changing derivational suffix of Bodo. In the formation of meaningful adjective, it can be added to behind only a verb. The verb is ‘ba’ (be idle). After adding with this verb the ‘-dula’ can create an adjective word which is define the meaning of idle man and the ‘-duli’ create an adjective which is define the meaning of idle woman.

e.g. a) s.v. ba (be idle) + -dula > badula (idle man)

example: badula mansia ziuao daoganɯ haja. (The idle man can’t develop in life.)

b) s.v. ba (be idle) + -duli > baduli (idle woman)

example: minutia sase baduli aizɯ. (Minuti is an idle woman.)

23) {-dɯ} : This suffix can be added to only a verb. The verb is ‘milɯu’ (be melodious). After adding with the verb, this suffix can change the meaning and class of the verb into an adjective word.

e.g. a) s.v. milɯu ( ) + -dɯ > d. adj. milɯudɯ (melodious /harmonious)

example: milɯudɯ garaŋ. (Melodious / sweet voice.)

24) {-dem} : The ‘-dem’ is a class-changing derivational suffix of Bodo. It can be added to behind only a verb. The verb is ‘su’ (be cold). After the addition, it can form a new meaningful adjective.

e.g. a) s.v. su (be cold) + -dem > d. adj. sudem (pleasant)

example: sudem bar. (Pleasant air.)

25) {-dla} : In the formation of the meaningful adjective of Bodo, it can be added to the limited verbs. These are - rimɯn (be glib) and pʰur (be white). After adding behind these verbs, this suffix can form new meaningful adjective in Bodo.

e.g. a) s.v. rimɯn (be glib) + -dla > d. adj. rimɯndla (glib)

example: rimɯndla lama. (unsteady road.)

b) s.v. pʰur (be white) + -dla > pʰurdla (pale white)

example: bini gɔslani gaba pʰurdla-dla. (His shirt color is pale white.)

26) {-dɯm} : In the formation of derived adjective of Bodo, it can be added to behind only a verb. This verb is ‘si’ (be white). After the addition, it can form a new meaningful adjective.

e.g. : a) s.v. si (be white) + -dɯm > d. adj. sidɯm (damp).

example: sidɯm ha. (damp land.)

27) {-drai} : The ‘-drai’ is a class-changing derivational suffix of Bodo. It can be added to behind the various verbs. After adding with the verbs it can form new meaningful adjectives which are define the meaning of more or much.

e.g. : a) s.v. baŋ (to be more/much) + -drai > d. adj. baŋdrai (maximum / too much)

example: baŋdrai guduŋ. (too hot/entire hot.)

b) s.v. der (to be big) + -drai > d. adj. derdrai (more/too big)

example: derdrai megɔn. (more / too big eyes.)

c) s.v. seŋ (be thin) + -drai > d. adj. seŋdrai (more/too thin.)

example: seŋdrai ze. (more thin net.)

d) s.v. hai (be short) + -drai > d. adj. haidrai (more/too short)

example: haidrai aizɯ. (more short woman.)

e) s.v. duŋ (be hot) + -drai > d. adj. duŋdrai (more/too hot)

example: duŋdrai bɯtʰɯr. (more hot season.)

f) s.v. buŋ (be thick) + -drai > d. adj. buŋdrai (more/too thick)

example: buŋdrai ze. (more thick net.)

g) s.v. tʰɯu (be deep) + -drai > d. adj. tʰɯudrai (more/too deep)

example: tʰɯudrai dɯima. (more deep river.)

h) s.v. zɯu (be high) + -drai > d. adj. zɯudrai (too high / higher)

example: zɯudrai nɔ. (higher / too high house.)

i). s.v. ran (to be dry) + -drai > d. adj. randrai (more/too dry.)

example: randrai bilai. (more dried leaf.)

j) s.v. mɯn (be ripe) + -drai > d. adj. mɯndrai (more/too ripe)

example: mɯndrainai pʰitʰai. ( more ripe fruit.)

k) s.v. sɯm (be black) + -drai > d. adj. sɯmdrai (more/too black)

example: sɯmdrai mansi. ( a more black person.)

l) s.v. lir (be heavy) + -drai > d. adj. lirdrai (more/too heavy)

example: lirdrai mɔna. (more heavy bag.)

m) s.v. zam (to be old / ancient) + -drai > d. adj. zamdrai ( more/too old / ancient)

example: zamdrai nɔ. (more old / ancient house.)

n) s.v. law (be long) + -drai > d. adj. lawdrai (more/too long)

example: lawdrai nɔ. (more long house.) etc.

28) {-dɯb} : This suffix can be added to the limited verbs. These verbs are – ‘suŋ’ (be short), ‘si’ (to be wet) and ‘hai’ (be short). After adding behind these verbs it can form three meaningful adjectives in Bodo.

e.g. a) s.v. suŋ (be short) + -dɯb > d. adj. suŋdɯb (limited length )

example: suŋdɯb lawtʰi. (a stick of limited length.)

b) s.v. si (to be wet) + -dɯb > d. adj. sidɯb (wet )

example: sidɯb zaiga. (wet place.)

c) s.v. hai (be short) + -dɯb > d. adj. haidɯb (limited height )

example: haidɯb mansi. (a person of limited height.)

29) {-de} : This suffix can be added to only a verb. The verb is ‘bab’ (to be salty). After the addition, it can create a new meaningful adjective in Bodo.

e.g. a) s.v. bab (to be salty) + -de > d. adj. babde (salt-less)

example: babde-de ɯŋkʰri. (salt-less curry.)

30) {-dɔ} :In the formation of adjective, it can be added to only a verb. The verb is ‘suŋ’ (to be short). After the addition, it can change the class and meaning of the verb into an adjective word.

e.g. a) s.v. suŋ (to be short) + -dɔ > d. adj. suŋdɔ (short)

example: suŋdɔ nɔ. (short house.)

31) {-dla / -dli} : The ‘-dla / -dli’ is a class-changing derivational suffix of Bodo. It can be added to behind only a verb. This verb is ‘pʰur’ (be white). After adding with the verb the’-dla’ can create an adjective which is define the meaning of masculine and the ‘-dli’ create another adjective which is define the meaning of feminine.

e.g. : a) s.v. pʰur (be white) + -dla > d. adj. pʰurdla (pale white)

example: pʰurdla-dla mɯsɯu dambra. (pale white Bull.)

b) s.v. pʰur (be white) + -dli > d. adj. pʰurdli (pale white)

example: pʰurdli-dli dawzɯ. (pale white Hen.)

32) {-daŋga / daŋgi or –ga / -gi} : This suffix can be added to behind only a verb. The verb is ‘law’ (be long). After the addition, the ‘-daŋga or -ga’ can create a meaningful adjective which can define the meaning of tall man and the ‘-daŋgi or -gi’ create another adjective which can define the meaning of short woman.

e.g. a) s.v. law (be long) + -ga / -daŋga > d. adj. lawga / lawdaŋga (long height man)

example: bijɯ zɯbɯr lawga – ga. (He is a very long.)

b) s.v. law (be long) + -gi / -daŋgi > d. adj. lawgi / lawdaŋgi (long height woman)

example: bijɯ zɯbɯr lawgi – gi. (She is a very long.)

33) {-dia} : This suffix can be added behind only a verb. The verb is ‘baw’ (to be forget). After the addition, it can change the class and meaning of the verb into an adjective word.

e.g. a) s.v. baw (to be forget) + -dia > d. adj. bawdia (absent-minded)

example: biɯ sase bawdia mansi. (He / She is absent-minded Person.)

34) {-gɔb / -geb} : In the formation of the adjective, it can be added to behind only a verb. The verb is ‘bu’ (to swell). After the addition, the ‘-gɔb’ create an adjective which is define the meaning of masculine gender and the ‘-geb’ create another meaningful adjective which is define the meaning of feminine gender.

e.g. a) s.v. bu (to swell) + -gɔb > d. adj. bugɔb ( swell.)

example: bini mɯkʰaŋa bugɔb-gɔb. (his face is swelling .)

b) s.v. bu (to swell) + -geb > d. adj. bugeb (swell .)

example: bini mɯkʰaŋa bugeb-geb. (her face is swelling .)

35) {-gau} : This suffix can be added to behind only a verb. The verb is ‘pʰur’ (to be white). After the addition, it can change the meaning and class of the verb into a meaningful adjective.

e.g. - a) s.v. pʰur + -gaw > d. adj. pʰurgaw (color less)

example : pʰurgaw-gaw ɯŋkʰri. (color less curry.)

36) {-gɯr} : This suffix can be added to behind only a verb. The verb is ‘tʰɯŋ’ (to be straight). After the addition, it can form a new meaningful adjective.

e.g. : a) s.v. tʰɯŋ (to be straight) + -gɯr > d. adj. tʰɯŋgɯr (straight)

example: tʰɯŋgɯr kʰnai. (straight hair.)

37) {-sula / -suli} : This suffix can be added behind the different verbs. After the addition, the ‘-sula’ can create different meaningful adjectives which is define the meaning of masculine and also the ‘-suli’ can form different meaningful adjectives which is define the meaning of feminine.

e.g. : a) s.v. baw (to be forget) + -sula > d. adj. bawsula (absent minded)

example: bawsula hɯua. (absent minded man.)

b) s.v. baw (to be forget) + -suli > d. adj. bawsuli (absent minded)

example: bawsuli aizɯ . (absent minded woman.)

c) s.v. sibi (to worship) + -sula > d. adj. sibisula (worshipful)

example: sibisula hɯuasa. (worshipful boy.)

d) s.v. sibi (to worship) + -suli > d. adj. sibisuli (worshipful)

example: sibisuli aizɯ. (worshipful woman.)

e) s.v. rɔŋza ( be joy) + -sula > d. adj. rɔŋzasula (joyful)

example: rɔŋzasula hɯua. (joyful man.)

f) s.v. rɔŋza (be joy) + -suli > d. adj. rɔŋzasuli (joyful)

example: rɔŋzasuli aizɯ. (joyful woman.)

g) s.v. kʰar (run away) + -sula > d. adj. kʰarsula (unstable)

example: kʰarsula hɯua. (unstable man.)

h) s.v. kʰar (run away) + -suli > d. adj. kʰarsuli (unstable)

example: kʰarsuli hinzao. (unstable woman.) etc.

38) {-siu} : this suffix can be added to only a verb. The verb is ‘bab’ (to be salty). After the addition, it can form a new meaningful adjective.

e.g. : a) s.v. bab (to be salty) + -siu > d. adj. babsiu (salty)

example: babsiu ɯŋkʰri. (salty cury.)

39) {-slu} : It can be added to behind the two verbs. These verbs are ‘mini’ (to laugh) and lazi (to be shy). After adding with these verbs it can form two meaningful adjectives in Bodo.

e.g. a) s.v. mini (to laugh) + -slu > d. adj. minislu ( .)

example: minislu mɯkʰaŋ. ( .)

b) s.v. lazi (to be shy) + -slu > d. adj. lazislu ( .)

example: lazislu mɯkʰaŋ ( .)

40) {-srɯ} : This suffix can be added behind the limited verbs. These verbs are ‘zɯu’ (to be high), ‘hai’ (be short) and ‘lem’ ( ). After the addition, this suffix can form three meaningful adjective in Bodo.

e.g. : a) s.v. zɯu (to be high) + -srɯ > d. adj. zɯusrɯ (limited long.)

example: anaria zɯusrɯ-srɯ. (.)

b) s.v. hai (be short) + -srɯ > d. adj. haisrɯ (limited short.)

example: biɯ haisrɯ-srɯ aizɯ ( .)

c) s.v. lem (be down) + -srɯ > d. adj. lemsrɯ (limited down)

example: maia lemsrɯ-srɯ zadɯŋ. ( .)

41) {-sib} : This suffix can be added behind only a verb. The verb is ‘kʰɯi’ (to be sour). After the addition, it can form a meaningful adjective that defines the meaning of taste of the noun.

e.g. : a) s.v. kʰɯi (to be sour) + -sib > d. adj. kʰɯisib (little sour)

example: tʰaisri pʰitʰaija kʰɯisib. ( .)

42) {-sraw} : This suffix can be added to only a verb. The verb is ‘ran’ (to be dry). After the addition, it can form a meaningful adjective.

e.g. : a) s.v. ran (to be dry) + -sraw > d. adj. ransraw (dry)

example: gɯzaŋ bɯtʰɯraw ransraw bar barɯ. ( .)

43) {-zid} : In the formation of meaningful adjective, it can be added to the limited verbs. These verbs are ‘law’ (to be long), ‘kʰɯi’ (to be sour) and ‘dɯi’ (to be sweet). After adding behind the verbs it can form three meaningful adjective in Bodo that defines the meaning of character of the nouns.

e.g. a) s.v. law (to be long) + -zid > d. adj. lawzid (slightly long)

example: bini gɔntʰɔŋa lawzid-zid. ( .)

b) s.v. kʰɯi (to be sour) + -zid > d. adj. kʰɯizid (slightly sour)

example: tʰaigir pʰitʰaia kʰɯizid kʰɯzid. ( .)

c) s.v. dɯi (to be sweet) + -zid > d. adj. dɯizid (slightly sweet)

example: bɯigri belatʰia dɯizid-zid. ( .)

44) {-zrɯ} : This suffix can be added to behind only a verb. The verb is ‘sɯm’ (be black). After the addition, it can form only a meaningful adjective that defines the meaning of color of noun or pronoun.

e.g. : a) s.v. sɯm (be black) + -zrɯ > d. adj. sɯmzrɯ (limited black)

example: hainarija sɯmzrɯ-zrɯ hinzaw. (Hainary is a limited black woman.)

45) {-haw} : This suffix can be added to behind the ‘duŋ’ (to be hot) verb. After the addition, it can form a meaningful adjective.

e.g. : a) s.v. duŋ (to be hot) + -haw > d. adj. duŋhaw (hot)

example: gɯlɯm bɯtʰɯraw duŋhaw bar barɯ. ( .)

46) {-maŋgra / -maŋgri} : In the formation of adjective in Bodo, this suffix can be added to behind only a verb. The verb is ‘delai” (to luxuriate). After the addition, the ‘-maŋgra’ can create an adjective which is define the masculine and the ‘-maŋgri’ create an adjective which is define the meaning of feminine.

e.g. : a) s.v. delai (to luxuriate) + -maŋgra (luxuriate man)

example: gɔlaja dedlamaŋgra. (Gola is a luxuriate man.)

b) s.v. delai (to luxuriate) + -maŋgri (luxuriate woman)

example: sɯmsrija delaimaŋgri. (Swmsri is a luxuriate woman.)

47) {-nai} : This suffix can be added behind the different verbs. After the addition, it can change the classes and meanings of the verbs and create different meaningful adjectives in Bodo that defines the meaning of character, shape or form, value of the nouns.

e.g. : a) s.v. rɯmɯ (to be rot) + -nai > d. adj. rɯmɯnai (withered)

example: nɯibe barse rɯmɯnai bibar. (This is a withered flower.)

b) s.v. seu (to be rot) + -nai > d. adj. seunai (rotten)

example: seunai pʰitʰaikʰɯu raobɯ zaja. (No one eats rotten fruit.)

c) s.v. siri (to fall) + -nai > d. adj. sirinai (fallen)

example: sirinai pʰitʰai (fallen fruit.)

d) s.v. gereb (to be break) + -nai > d. adj. gerebnai (broken)

example: gerebnai gilas. (broken glass.)

e) s.v. bu (to swell) + -nai > d. adj. bunai (swell)

example: bini mɯkʰaŋa bunai. (His face is swelling.)

f) s.v. lem (be below) + -nai > d. adj. lemnai (lying down )

example: lemnai bipʰaŋ (lying down tree.)

g) s.v. tʰer (be distorted) + -nai > d. adj. tʰernai (distorted sound )

example: bini garaŋa tʰernai. (his voice is distorted.)

h) s.v. zɯb (to be end) + -nai > d. adj. zɯbnai (ended)

example: sɔlɔni zɯbnaija mɯzaŋ zanaŋgɯu. ( .)

i) s.v. pʰuduŋ (to boil) + -nai > d. adj. pʰuduŋnai (boiled)

example: pʰuduŋnai dɯi (boiled water.)

j) s.v. lɔrhai (to be rot) + -nai > d. adj. lɔrhainai (drooped (flower) )

example: lɔrhainai bibarzɯŋ pʰuza hɯzaja. (No worship with drooped flower.)

k) s.v. barpʰru (to be bloom) + -nai > d. adj. barpʰrunai (blooming (flower))

example: barpʰrunai bibar. (Fully blooming flower.)

l) s.v.mɯdɯm (be sweetness) + -nai > d. adj. mɯdɯmnai (sweetness / fragrant)

example: mɯdɯmnai bibarkʰɯu bɔibɯ mɯzaŋ mɯnɯ.(Everyone loves fragrant flower.)

m) s.v. kʰar (to be smell) + -nai > d.adj. kʰarnai (smelling)

example: kʰarnai zaigajaw bɔibɯ tanɯ haja. (No one can live in a smelling place.)

n) s.v. mɯdan (to be bright) + -nai > d. adj. mɯdannai (bright)

example: bini gɔslaja mɯdannai. (His shirt is bright.)

o) s.v. gao (be cracked/spit) + -nai > d. adj. gaonai (cracked/broken)

example: gaonai bultʰiŋ. (Broken basket.)

48) {-na} : This suffix can be added to behind only a verb. The verb is ‘sɔmai’ (to be beauty). After the addition, it can form only a meaningful adjective in Bodo.

e.g. : a) s.v. sɔmai (to be beauty) + -na > d. adj. sɔmaina (beautiful)

example : dawraija sɔmaina. (Peacock is beautiful.)

49) {-rɯu} : This suffix can be added behind only a verb. The verb is ‘za’ (to be red). After the addition, it can form a meaningful adjective.

e.g. : a) s.v. za (to be red) + -rɯu > d. adj. zarɯu (reddish)

example : bini mɯkʰaŋa zarɯu. (Her face is reddish.)

50) {-luŋ} : This suffix can be added behind the ‘kʰar’ (run) verb. After adding with the verb it can form a meaningful adjective in Bodo that defines the meaning of character of the noun or pronoun.

e.g. : a) s.v. kʰar (run) + -luŋ > d. adj. kʰarluŋ (unsteady)

example: lawduma sase kʰarluŋ akʰuni mansi. (Laudum is an unstable person.)

51) {-le} : This suffix can be added behind the two verbs. These verbs are ‘gʰubuŋ’ (be pollute) and ‘tʰɯu’ (be deep). After the addition, this suffix can form two meaningful adjectives that defines meaning of value and shape or form of the nouns.

e.g. : a) s.v. gʰubuŋ (be pollute) + -le > d. adj. gʰubuŋle (pollution /dirty)

example: nɯgɯrni bara gʰubuŋle. (The city air is dirty.)

b) s.v. tʰɯu (be deep) + -le > d. adj. tʰɯule (shallow)

example: beɯ sase tʰɯule melemni mansi. (He is an absent-minded person.)

In the above examples, many class-changing derivational suffixes of Bodo helped in the formation of different meaningful adjectives which adjectives can define the meaning of value, form, character, quantity and quality of the noun and pronoun. Apart from this, some class-changing derivational suffixes helped to create new meaningful adjectives that define the meaning of masculine and feminine.

**2.5.2 Primary Noun + Suffix > Derived Adjective**

In the Bodo language, a new meaningful adjective can be formed by adding the various suffixes after the limited primary verbs. These primary verbs are- ‘dɯi’ (water), ‘ha’ (land), ‘muŋ’ (name) etc. It is also called Denominal adjective. Because these are transform from the nouns. The examples are given below.

e.g. : n. dɯi (water) + -law > d. adj. dɯilaw (watery)

n. dɯi (water) + -bru > d. adj. dɯibru (saltless)

n. dɯi (water) + -sraŋ > d. adj. dɯisraŋ (water color)

n. dɯi (water) + -braŋ > d. adj. dɯibraŋ (colorless)

n. ha (land) + -srau > d. adj. hasrau (Arid)

n. muŋ + -daŋkʰa > d. adj. muŋdaŋkʰa (famous)

n. zarimin (history) + -ari > d. adj. zariminari (historical) etc.

**2.5. 3 Bound Base + Suffix > Adjective**

The ‘kʰa’ is a Bound Base of Bodo that can be used in the formation of adjectives. Behind this Bound Base by adding some suffixes or bound morphemes, a new meaningful adjective can be formed in Bodo. The examples are given below.

e.g. : kʰa + -braŋ > adj. kʰabraŋ

kʰa + tʰɯ > adj. kʰatʰw

kʰa + le > adj. kʰale

kʰa+ -hab > kʰahab

kʰa + -brɯm > kʰabrɯm

**2.6 Findings**

With the above discussion it can be clear that there is the use of various derived adjectives in Bodo. Many class-changing derivational prefixes and suffixes help in the formation of these adjectives. In the formation of derived adjectives mainly the two meaningful words take a major role. These words are: Verb and Noun. All the above discussion can be summarized with the following points.

i). In the formation of derived adjectives, different prefixes and suffixes are used. All the prefixes and suffixes can change the meaning and classes of the Primary or Basic words and form new meaningful adjectives in Bodo.

i). By adding various class-changing derivational prefix and suffix before and after the simple verbs many meaningful derived adjective is formed in Bodo that can define the meaning of the quality, quantity, number of the noun or pronoun. This kind of adjectives can be called deverbal adjective.

iii). In Bodo, by adding some class-changing derivational suffixes to the verbs a kind of adjective is formed that can define the meaning of masculine and feminine gender.

iv). By adding some class-changing derivational suffix after the limited nouns, new meaningful adjectives is formed. This kind of adjectives can be called denominal adjective.

v). By adding a bound morpheme or affix before and after the Bound Base new meaningful adjective is formed in Bodo.

vi). In the formation of different derived adjectives of Bodo, only the two meaningful words take a major role. These are verb and noun.

vii). The derived adjectives of Bodo can be found in disyllabic and polysyllabic structure.

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