

## CHAPTER-6

### CONCLUDING REMARKS

This chapter is the summary of the findings of the entire dissertation. The research topic entitled “Code Mixing and Code Switching in Bodo Language: A Case Study of Kokrajhar District” has been discussed under six chapters.

In chapter I, entitled ‘Introduction’ has been discussed about the introduction of Bodo language, its various aspects like origin, present status of Bodo language, characteristic of Bodo language, the area of the study, aims and objectives of the study, importance of the study, methodology of the study, hypothesis, review of the related literature, problems of statement, data collection and so on.

Bodo language is the part of Sino-Tibetan languages under Bodo-Garo sub group. Among the other tribal language under Bodo-Garo group Bodo has a largest group of population. The bodo speakers are majority among the tribes of North East India. It is one of the scheduled languages of North East India having a unique identity and characteristics of its own. Most of the scholars believe that the Bodos has followed the Hwang Ha and Yangtze-kiang River and have accidentally reached the present day of North East India. The Bodos are recognized as the Scheduled Tribe (Plain) as per the constitution of India 1950 and amended modification order in 1950 and ST order Act 1976.

Chapter II, deals with the linguistic situation of kokrajhar district. In the chapter, the study showcase about the Introduction of Kokrajhar District, the entire history of Kokrajhar District. Kokrajhar is one among the 33 districts of Assam. Kokrajhar became a separate district on 1<sup>st</sup> July 1983. The total area of Kokrajhar district is about 5169.22 sq km. As per the population census of 2011, the population of Kokrajhar district was 887142. Out of these 434237 were females and 452905 were males respectively. The male literacy rate of Kokrajhar District was 71.83% while that of the female was 58.27%. The language census of Kokrajhar District as per 2011 census was 28.39% Bodo speakers, 23.78% Assamese speakers, 17.78% Bengali speakers, 11.9% Santali speakers, 7.62% Rajbongshi speakers, 2.58%

Rabha speakers, 1.76% Hindi speakers, 1.65% Nepali speakers, 1.42% Kurukh speakers and 1.21% Garo speakers.

The religious percentages of Kokrajhar District as per the 2011 census are:

Hindusim	-	529068(59.64%)
Islamism	-	252271(28.44%)
Christianity	-	101091(11.40%)
Sikhism	-	93(0.01%)
Buddhism	-	1718(0.19%)
Jainism	-	396(0.04%)
Others	-	123(0.01%)
Not Stated	-	2382(0.27%)

Kokrajhar District is a multi-lingual district, where many languages are spoken. It often leads to learn different languages along with his native language. Different situation like social relation, market place situations, education, classroom, literature etc. are leads a person to learn various languages according to the time, place and reason.

Chapter III, deals with "Code Mixing". In this chapter, Code mixing, reason for code mixing uses in our daily lives, Code mixing uses in different fields of communication, types has been studied. While expressing feelings, people mix up words of different languages to communicate each other. It is Code mixing. Now a day, it has become very popular in every means of communication, it may be a classroom, school, colleges, marketplaces, music and songs, family environment and so on. It is used everyday in almost in every steps of life with social relationship, education, giving high priority to other language, to better express the meaning of the words, scarcity of words, influence, business, service, jobs, and so on. It transforms the entire process of communication from a monolingual to bilingual, bilingual to multilingual.

Different students are studying in the different medium like English, Assamese, Bodo, Hindi and so on. As a result of giving priority higher to other language, higher education brings the habit of code mixing. Children have become more smarter and

understanding of different issues. They learn different languages right from their childhood stage through education. In case of Bodo language too code mixing happens through expressing the meaning of the word, scarcity of words, influence of other languages, Education, scarcity of words, social relation, giving high priority to other language etc.

Apart from that, Code mixing can be found in Bodo language through in Grammer, by changing phonemes, adding languages of different words and forming one word. It is also uses in numerical terms, measurement, kinship, food items, dress code, while wishing someone, illicit terms, mentioning festivities etc in Bodo language.

Chapter IV, has been discussed about "Code Switching". In this chapter Code Switching, Reason for Code switching, Code switching in Bodo language in different situation, types of Code switching in Bodo language has been studied. There are different reasons, situation wise code switching and types of Code switching in Bodo language. It is also a little bit same with code mixing. While people insert sentences, phrases etc from other language to own language, it is called code switching and when inserts words, phrases etc from different languages to own language it is code mixing. Reason for both are same because both are occurs in a language through bilingual and multilingual situation.

There are four types of Code switching like inter sentential switching, intra sentential switching, tag switching and intra word switching. Code switching is used in different aspects in Bodo language like in literature, in song, through social media, text, etc.

Chapter V, has been discussed about the relation and influence of Code mixing and Code switching. Code mixing and code switching has both positive and negative influences in Bodo language and other native languages. Some of the positive influence of code mixing and code switching are it helps people to understand a language better, it helps in case of scarcity of words and so on. Code mixing and switching uses in places like classroom, school, colleges, etc. has also negative influences in a native language or in a person's mind. Some of the negative influences of code switching are it makes a language grammarless, it leads a person

to forget everything like words, phrase etc. about his own language and decreases the ability to communicate clearly with his own language. Moreover, when it occurs more in a person's communication everyday it can lead a person to shift completely from his own language to other languages.

From the overall analysis and research, it is observed that Bilingual and Multilingual situations are the major advantage of code mixing and code switching in Bodo language. Either literate or illiterate, both code mixing and code switching can be found in all types of people. That's why code mixing and code switching both are a vital topic to consider in today's society.