CHAPTER V

USE AND FUNCTIONS OF VERBAL SUFFIXES OF BODO AND HAJONG

NEGATIVE SUFFIX OF BODO AND HAJONG:

Negative suffix: Negation is a part of Morphology. In Bodo, a negative verb form by adding a prefix or a suffix. The negative suffixes are/-a/,/ɯi/,/-la/˜/-lia/,/-akʰɯi/ and /-akʰisɯi/. On the otherhand Hajong negative suffix are /nɑ-/ /nɑi/.

/-a/: The /-a/ is a negative suffix. The /-a/ can be added to all regular and Irregular verbs. /a/ has three allomorphs, namely./-a/,/-ja/and/-ɯa/.

/-a/ suffix with irregular verb form-

Bodo:

(i)   /aŋ-ha   gabɯn   pɯi-a/

       1sg-poss   tomorrow   come-neg.

       'I shall not come tomorrow'

(ii)   /be kʰamani-kʰɯu aŋ mao-ja-mɯn/

       3sg. work   acc.   I.sg. do neg. Pst.

       'I do not want to do this work'

(iii)   /be-badi   buŋnai-a   gaham noŋ-a/

       3sg-like   speak-nom.   good   right-neg,

       'This way of speaking is not good'

Hajong:

/-na/ suffix with irregular verb form

      (i)   /edɑ   kɑm   rɑ   moi   kur-bo nɑsɑi/

             3 sg.   work -acc   1sg.   do- pst-neg.

             'I do not want do this work'

      (ii)   /edɑ   kotʰɑ koɯa lɑ   bʰɑlɑ nɑhɑi/

             3 sg.   speak -nom. good -neg

             'This way of speak is not good

In Bodo, the above example (ii) though the suffix/-mɯn/ is a past tense marker but here it   is used as continuous time context.eg.-

  /-a/suffix with regular verb:

Bodo:

      (i)   /gi -si   solai   -a   mɯzaŋ jɯŋ-a/

            wet –nom. matches nom.   good burn-neg.

            'Wet matches does not burn well.'

      (ii)   /aŋ   bi-kʰɯu   gi-ja/

            1sg   3sg-acc   afraid-neg

            'I am not afraid of it'

(iii)   /aŋ   lama nai-ja/

1sg.   way   see-neg.

'I don't see a road'

(iv)   /aŋ   maozi-kʰɯu   bu-ja/

1sg.   cat-acc.   beat-neg.

'I do not beat a cat'

/-na/ suffix with regular verb

Hajong:

(i)   /bʰija mesʰ   rɑ   bʰɑlɑke julɑɯɑ nɑpɑi/

Wet-nom.matches nom. good   burn   -neg

'Wet matches does not burn well'

(ii)   /moge   edɑ   bʰoi nɑ lɑge/

1sg.   3sg.   afraid –neg

'I am not afraid of it'

(iii)   /moi rɑstɑ nɑi dekkey/

1sg. way   neg -see

'I don't see a road'

(iv)   /moi belɑi rɑge nɑi kubɑi/

1sg. cat   acc. neg. beat

'I did not beat a cat'

In the above examples, the negative suffix-a (-ja,-ɯa) is used to indicate simple sentence in indefinite action. It may be in past, present, of future

(-ɯi)

Bodo:

(i)   /naŋ-ɯi   muɯa-kʰɯu gar-dɯŋ/

        need -ɯi   thing -acc   avoid-cont.

        'Throwing unneed things'

(ii)   /aŋ   ne-ɯi-lai   bi-jɯ   taŋ-bai/

        1sg.   wait-neg-IMP   3sg-nom. go-IPA

        (I did not wait so he went)

(iii)   /aŋ ja-ɯi-lai   bi-jɯ   ja-bai/

        1sg. eat-neg-IMP 3SG-nom   eat-IPA

        (I did not eat so he ate)

(iv)   /rɯŋ-jɯi   mansi-kʰɯu manɯ mao-hɯ-dɯŋ/

        Know-neg. man-acc   why   do-caus-cont.

        (Why are you making man to work who does not know to work)

/-nai/

Hajong:

       (i)   /moi nɑi tʰame oi   jɑse-gɑ/

            1sg. neg.wait   3sg.   go IPA

            'I did not wait so he went'

       (ii)   /moi nɑi kʰɑi odɑi oi kʰɑse/

            1sg. neg. eat   3sg. nom. eat-IPA

            'I did not eat so he ate'

Bodo:

/-akʰɯi/:

       (i)   or-a   kʰam-akɯi/

            fire-nom. burn-neg.

            (Fire is not burning)

       (ii)   sɯima-ja horao sɯŋ-akʰɯi

            dog-nom.   night   burk-neg.

            'The dog is not barking at the night')

       (iii)   /bilɯ-ni dɯi-a   bɯhɯi-ɯakʰɯ/

            lake -CG water-nom. flowing –neg.

            'The water at lake is not flowing'

/nai/

Hajong:

    (i)   /pɑs-rɑ   nɑi jole/

              fire nom.   not burning

              'Fire is not burning'

    (ii)   /kukul rɑ   rɑti ni   nɑi bʰuki/

              Dog-nom.   night   neg. burking

              'The dog is not barking at the night'

    (iii)   /gɑng -pɑni- rɑ   nɑi bɑhɑ/

              Lake   water nom. neg.-neg.

              'The water at lake is not flowing'

    /akʰisɯi/- The /akʰisɯ/i is a negative suffix. Both /akʰɯi/ and /akʰisɯi/ can be interchange but they are a bit different.

Bodo:

    (i)   /aη   poraisali-aɯ   taη-akʰisɯi/

              1SG school-   loc   go-NEG

              'I have not gone to school'

    (ii)   bida-pʰɯr-a   dabɯ no-pʰɯr-kʰɯu luɯa-akʰisɯi

              brother -PL- NOM yet   house-PL-ACC   -NEG

              (The elder brother did not build house)

/-nai/

Hajong:

   (i)   /moi school nɑi jɑi/

         1sg. School neg. go

         'I have not gone to school'

   (ii)   /dɑdɑ–gʰilɑ-oi gʰor nɑi bɑnɑi/

         brother PL- nom house neg.build

         'The elder brother did not build house

TENSE ASPECT SUFFIX:

The tense aspect suffixes are the main verbal suffixes. These suffixes are used in the sentences as last word. It indicates the time and manner of the verb in an action.

In Bodo language, tense is divided into three parts. They are – present tense, past tense and future tense.

PRESENT TENSE:

/-ɯ/: This/-ɯ/ is a tense suffix which shows the habitual action and it can be suffix in regular as well as in irregular verb. In Hajong languages do not follow the same structures.

Suffix {- ɯ} with irregular verb

   (i)   /nɯŋ-ha   ma   laj-ɯ   laʰ-a   aŋ   miti -ja/

         2SG-POSS what   take -HAB   take-NEG 1SG know-NEG

         (I don't know what you take or no)

   (ii)   /nɯŋ-ha   ma   mɯn-ɯ   mɯn-a   aŋ   miti -ja

          2SG-POSS   what   get- HAB   get- NEG 1SG   know -NEG

         (I don't know whatever you get or no)

(iii)   /nɯŋ-ha   ma   kalam-ɯ   kalam-a   aŋ   miti -ja/

2SG-POSS   what   do -HAB   do- NEG   1SG   know-NEG

(I don't know whatever you do or no)

Suffix /-ɯ/ with regular verb

Bodo:

(i)   /solai   -ja   jɯŋj-ɯ/

matches(n) -nom   burn-HAB

'Matches burn'

(ii)   /san-a   sanza-ha   wŋkʰar-ɯ/

Sun-nom.   east-direction   rise-HAB

(Sun rises in the east)

Hajong:

(i)   /mesʰ   ju-lɑo /

matches   burn

'Matches burn'

(ii)   /bilɑ   rɑ   put-bɑi   bɑrɑi/

Sun(n)nom.   rises   in the east

'Sun rises in the east'

PAST TENSE ASPECT:

Past tense specifies the action which took place before. The three past tense suffixes - /-bai/, /-mɯn/ and /-dɯŋmɯn/ are used in Bodo language. In Hajong, /-ise/. /-bɑn/ are used./-bai/: The/-bai/ is an immediate past tense which denotes suffix and it can be added to regular verbs. It specifies the verb action which may be completed a minute before.

/-bai /

(i)   /apʰa-ja   no- aɯ   pʰɯi-bai/.

        father-nom.   home-loc   come-IPA

        (My father has come at home)

(ii)   /gotʰo-ja   poraisali-aɯ pʰɯi-bai-mɯn/

        Child-nom.   school-loc come-IPA-pst.

        'child has come to school'

(iii)   /bi   be-jao   kʰamani   maɯ-pʰɯi-bai-mɯn/.

        3SG   here-loc.   work   do-come-IPA-pst.

        'She/He came for work here'

Hajong:

(i)   / bɑbɑ-rɑ   gʰor-bɑi ɑise/

          father-nom.   hom-loc   come

         'My father has come at home'

(ii)   /oi   e-bɑi   kɑm   kurbo- ge ahise/

          3SG hear-loc. work   do   come-IPA-pst

         'She/he may have come here to work'

/-mɯn/: The /–mɯn/ is an inflectional remote past tense. It can be added direct to dɔŋ (to have) verb. The suffix /-mɯn/ can be added to the both the regular and irregular verbs, Hajong use /-ban/. For example:

Bodo:

Suffix /-mɯn/ with dɔŋ(to have) verb :

> (i)　　/aŋ-ha　　goŋ-se　　　no　　doŋ-mɯn/
>
> 　　　　2SG.-poss　clf. one　　house have-PST
>
> 　　　　(I had a house)

> (ii)　　/hagra-jao　zibɯo　　doŋ-mɯn/
>
> 　　　　Jungle-loc. snake –have-PST
>
> 　　　　'There was snake in the jungle'

Hajong:

Suffix /-bɑn/ with tʰaki (to have) verb

> (i)　　/mo-lɑ　　ek-rɑ　　gʰor tʰɑki bɑn/
>
> 　　　　2SG .pos. One.clf　　house have-PST
>
> 　　　　'I had a house'

> (ii)　　/jungle-ni　hɑp　tʰaki bɑn/
>
> 　　　　Jungle loc. snake have-PST
>
> 　　　　'There was snake in the jungle'

Suffix/-mɯn/ with irregular verbs

Bodo:

(i) /I -ha   no   gɯi-a-mɯn/

3SG-POSS   house   to have-NEG-PST

(I don't have house)

(ii) bi-sɯr-ha   raŋ-   tʰɯ-a-mɯn

3PL-POSS   money   available-NEG-PST

'Money is not sufficient for them'

Suffix /-bɑn/ with irregular verb

Hajong:

(i) /mo-lɑ   gʰor   na tʰaki   -bɑn

3SG-poss   house   to have-neg.PST

'I had no house'

Suffix -mɯn with regular verb

Bodo:

(i) aŋ   ɯŋkʰam   za-jɯ-mɯn

1SG   rice   eat-HAB-PST

(She/He used to eat rice)

(ii) bi   dɯi   lɯŋ-kʰaŋ-bai-mɯn

3SG   water   drink-finish-IPA-PST

(she/he drank water)

(iii)   Iragdao-a   boro-ni   rajam-ɯn

            Iragdao-NOM. Boro-CG king-PST

            (Iragdao was the king of Boro)

(iv)   bi-ni   mohor   -a   somaina-mɯn

            3SG-CG. –NOM. face NOM.   beautiful-PST

            (Her face was beautiful)

/-dɯŋmɯn/: The /-dɯŋmɯn/ is an inflectional remote past tense specifying suffix and can be added to both regular and irregular verbs. This suffix is combine between progressive aspect /-dɯŋ/ and past tense suffix /-mɯn/. For examples-

(i)   / aŋ bedor za-dɯŋ-mɯn/

            1SG   meat   ate-PST

            'I ate meat'

(ii)   /nɯŋ   no-jao   tʰaŋ-dɯŋ-mɯn/

            2SG   home-LOC go-PST

            'You went home'

Hajong:

       /moi   mɑsʰɑng kʰɑse/

       1sg.   meat   ate-PST

       'I ate meat.'

FUTURE TENSE SUFFIX:

Future tense specifies the action verb of future happening. In Bodo language,

/-nɯsɯi/and **/-gɯu/** are the future specifying suffixes and /-gɯn/ is the remote future

specifying suffix.

/-**nɯsɯi/:** The -mɯsɯi is an immediate or near future indicating inflectional

suffix and it   can be added to any regular verbs.

(i)   /aŋ   metʰai   kon-nɯsɯi/

1SG   song   sing-FUT

(I want sing a song)

(ii)   /aŋ dugɯi-nɯsɯi/

1SG   bath –FUR

'I am taking a bath'

Hajong:

(i)   /moi   gɑn gɑɯɑy ɑse/

1SG   song   sing –FUT

'I am singing a song'

(ii)   /moi gɑɯ dʰum/

1SG   bath –FUT

'I shall take bath.'

/-**gɯn/:** The - gɯn is also another immediate future specifying suffix. It is

used to indicate the actions supposed to be done in future.

(i)　　/deol-a　　　mɯɯnpʰ-ɯi-gɯu

　　　deol-nom.　　arrive-fut.

　　　(Deol festival is supposed to arrive)

(ii)　　/ bi-yɯ　　　tʰaŋ-gɯu/

　　　3sg.nom.　　go-fur

　　　'She/he is likely to go Deol'

Hajong:

(i)　　/deol ɑhibo lɑgise/

　　　deol　arrive –fut.

　　　'Deol festival is supposed to arrive'

/-gɯu/ with irregular verb.

(i)　　bi-jɯ　　aŋ-kʰɯu　　za-dɯŋ-noŋ-gɯn

　　　3sg. nom.　　1sg.acc.　　eat-cont. right-fut.

　　　(She/ he will think that I have eat)

Hajong:

/oi bʰɑbibo　mo-ge　　kʰabo　lɑgibo/

3sg. think　　1sg. Acc　eat-cont. fur.

'She/He will think that i have eat.'

/-gɯn/ with regular verbs

(i)   /aŋ   metʰai   kon-gɯn/

1sg.   song   sing –fut.

(I shall sing a song)

(ii)   /bi-jɯ   kʰamani   maɯ-gɯn/

3sg.nom   work   .do-fut.

(She/he will do the work)

(iii)   bi-jɯ   aŋ-kʰɯu   za-gɯn   noŋ-dɯŋ

3sg. nom.   1sg-acc.   eat-fut   right-cont

(She/he is thinking that I will eat)

(iv)   bi-jɯ   aŋ-kʰɯ   za-dɯŋ   noŋ-dɯŋ

3sg-nom   1sg-acc.   eat-fut   right-cont.

(She/he will think that I have eat)

Hajong:

(i)   /moi gaan gawabo/

1sg   song   sing fut.

I shall sing a song.

(ii)   /oi   kɑm   rɑ   kuribo/

3sg. work nom. do fut.

'She/He will do the work'

CAUSATIVE SUFFIX:

Bodo:

(i)   /aŋ   bi-kʰɯu   bizab   porai-hɯ-bai/

1SG   3SG-ACC   book(n)   read(v)-CAUSE-IPA

'I let him/her to read a book.'

(ii)   /aŋ   bi-kʰɯu   metai   rɯjab-hɯ-bai/

1SG   3SG   song   sing-CAUSE-IPA

(I let him/her to sing a

Hajong:

(i)   /moi   o-ge   pur   ɑse/

1SG   3SG   read(v)-IPA

'I let him/her to read.'

(ii)   /moi   o-ge   gɑn   gɑɯae ɑse/

1SG   3SG   song(n) sing(v) IPA.

'I let him/her to sing a song.'

OPTATIVE SUFFIX:

(i)   aŋ-ha   bɯr   mɯn-tʰɯŋ

1SG   bless   get –OPS

(May God bless me)

(ii)   Gosai-a   nɯŋ-kʰɯu   bɯr   sarsri-tʰɯŋ

God-NOM 2SG-ACC   bless to   to sprinkle-0PS

(May God bless u)

(iii)　/Jwhwlao-ni　zɯi　zatʰɯŋ/

leader-CG　victory　to be-ops

(May the leader have victory)

Hajong:

(i)　/moge ɑsʰibɑd dibo pɑre/

1 sg.　bless　get-ops

'May God bless me'

(ii) / bʰogobɑn　toge　asʰibɑd　dibo pɑre/

God-nom.　2SG-Acc.　bless　to spirinkle-ops

'May God bless you.'