

## CHAPTER-IV

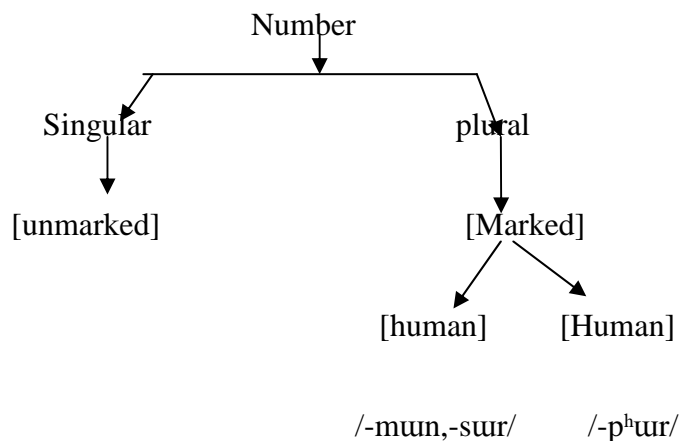
### USE AND FUNCTIONS OF NOMINAL SUFFIXES OF BODO AND HAJONG

This chapter discusses the nominal suffixes used in Bodo and Hajong languages. The nominal suffixes are those suffixes which come with the nominal bases.

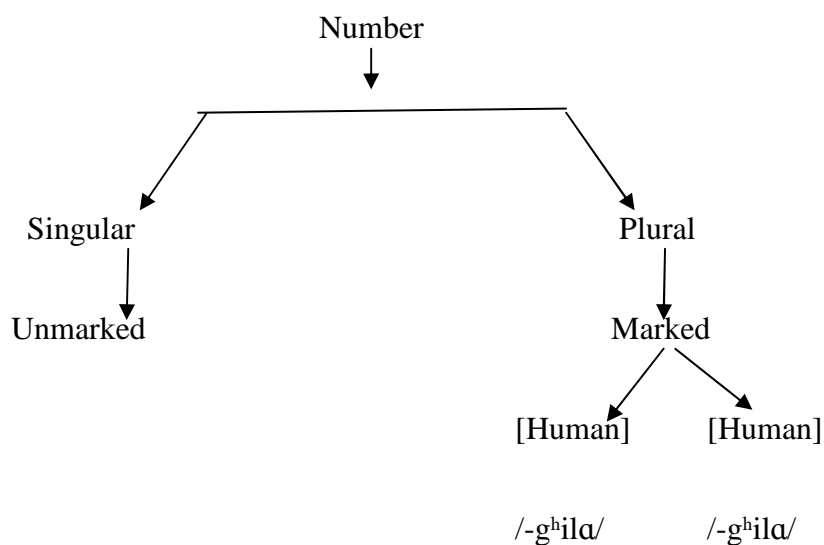
#### PLURAL SUFFIX IN BODO AND HAJONG:

The nouns are made plural usually by adding the plural morpheme to the singular forms of noun depending on whether the noun is human or non human. The plural morphemes are realized as /-mun/, /-p<sup>h</sup>ur/, /-sur/ in Bodo. These suffixes are morphologically conditioned allomorph. The /-p<sup>h</sup>ur/ is a very common plural suffix used with the nominals and the adjective though taking of plural suffix with the adjective are not allowed as per rule. The /-mun/ is used with very selected number of pronoun and is mostly used with the kinship terms. The suffix /-sur/ comes only with pronouns. In Hajong /-g<sup>h</sup>ila/, /-g<sup>h</sup>ela/, /-ra/ are plural morpheme. The /-g<sup>h</sup>ila/, /g<sup>h</sup>ela/ are very common plural suffix in Hajong. Plural suffixes of both the languages are given below in table.

Chart: Bodo and Hajong plural suffix



## Hajong's Plural Suffix



Examples are given below to support the above table:

**Table 110: Plural suffix of Bodo**

Bodo		Hajong	
Singular	Meaning	Plural	Meaning
/ap <sup>h</sup> a-muun/	'fathers'	/baba-g <sup>h</sup> ila/	'fathers'
/kolom-p <sup>h</sup> ur/	'pens'	/kolom-g <sup>h</sup> ela/	'pens'
/nuuη-sur/	'you'	/to-la/	'you'
/bi-sur/	'their'	/o-ra/	'their'

The noun is made plural usually by adding the plural morpheme to the singular form of human or non human nouns .The plural morphemes realized as /-p<sup>h</sup>ur/, /-muun/ and /-sur/ in Bodo and /-g<sup>h</sup>ila/, /-g<sup>h</sup>ela/, /-ra// -la/ in Hajong. /-p<sup>h</sup>ur/ occurs with human, non human, animate inanimate noun, /-muun/ occurs with human nouns used to honorific and kinship term of terms of address and /-sur/ occurs with

human and inanimate noun in Bodo. In case of Hajong the plural suffix realized as /-g<sup>h</sup>ila/,/-ra/ occurs with human and/-g<sup>h</sup>ela/ occurs with inanimate,non human.

**Bodo:**

**Table 111:Plural suffix of Bodo**

<b>Singular</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Plural</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
/p <sup>h</sup> oŋbai/	‘brother’	/p <sup>h</sup> oŋbai-mun/	‘younger brother and others’
/bi/	‘they’	/bi-sur/	‘they’
/nuŋ/	‘you’	/nuŋ-sur/	‘you’
/maozi/	‘cat’	/maozi-p <sup>h</sup> ur/	‘cats’

**Hajong:**

**Table 112: Plural suffix of Hajong**

<b>Singular</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Plural</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
/nunu/	‘brother’	/nunu-g <sup>h</sup> ila/	‘younger brother and others’
/toi/	‘they’	/to-ra/	‘they’
/oi/	‘you’	/o-ra/	‘you’
/bilui/	‘cat’	/bilui-g <sup>h</sup> ela/	‘cats’

Bodo has three plural suffix i.e/-p<sup>h</sup>ur/,/-mun/,/-sur/,these are given below with illustration.

(i)/-mun/ : The plural indicating suffix /-mun/ occurs only with honorific form of kinship terms ie. Terms of address, terms of references and honorific form of 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> person e.g.

**Honorific 2<sup>nd</sup> person**

/nuŋt<sup>h</sup>aŋ/ ‘you’

/nuŋt<sup>h</sup>aŋ-mun/ ‘you are

**Honorific 3<sup>rd</sup> person:**

/bit<sup>h</sup>aŋ/ ‘you’

/bit<sup>h</sup>aŋ-mun/ ‘you’

**Bodo:**

**TERMS OF ADDRESS:**

**Table 113: Plural suffix of Bodo**

<b>Singular</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Plural</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
/abuu/	‘grandfather’	/abuu-mun/	‘grandfathers’
/ap <sup>h</sup> a/	‘father’	/ap <sup>h</sup> a-mun/	‘fathers’
/madui/	‘aunty’	/madui-mun/	‘auntys’
/abo/	‘sister’	/abo-mun/	‘sisters’

## TERMS OF REFERENCE:

### 2<sup>nd</sup> PERSON KINSHIP TERMS:

Table 114: Plural suffix of Bodo

Singular	Meaning	Plural	Meaning
/nuŋhao/	'your father in-law'	/nuŋhao-muun/	'your father in-laws'
/nuŋkunjɔ/	'your mother in-law'	/nuŋkunjɔ-muun/	'your mother in-laws'
/nuŋjamadui/	'your son in-law'	/nuŋjamadui/	'your son-in-laws'
/nuŋhamjɔ/	'your douter in law'	/nuŋamjɔp <sup>h</sup> ur/	'your douter in laws'

(ii) **/-sur/**: The plural suffix **/-sur/** occurs only with 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> person pronoun.eg.

#### 2<sup>nd</sup> person:

/nuŋ/ 'you'

/nuŋ-sur/ 'you'

#### 3<sup>rd</sup> person

/bi/ 'he'

/bi-sur/

(iii) **/-p<sup>h</sup>ur/**: The plural indicating suffix **/-p<sup>h</sup>ur/** occurs with non honorific form of human animate and 3<sup>rd</sup> person kinship terms. Eg

**NON-HONORIFIC HUMAN:****Table 115: Plural suffix of Bodo**

<b>Singular</b>	Meaning	<b>Plural</b>	Meaning
/laok <sup>h</sup> ar/	‘cow boy’	/laok <sup>h</sup> ar-p <sup>h</sup> ur/	‘cow boys’
/bok <sup>h</sup> ali/	‘baby sitter’	/bok <sup>h</sup> ali-p <sup>h</sup> ur/	‘baby sitters’
/bahagi/	‘relative’	/bahagi-p <sup>h</sup> ur/	‘relatives’
/subuŋ/	‘person’	/subuŋ-p <sup>h</sup> ur/	‘persons’

**ANIMATE:****Table 116: Plural suffix of Bodo**

<b>Singular</b>	Meaning	<b>Plural</b>	Meaning
/oma/	‘pig’	/oma-p <sup>h</sup> ur/	‘pigs’
/suima/	‘dog’	/suima-p <sup>h</sup> ur/	‘dogs’
/gand <sup>h</sup> a/	‘rhino’	/ gand <sup>h</sup> a-p <sup>h</sup> ur/	‘rhinos’
/musa/	‘tiger’	/musa-p <sup>h</sup> ur/	‘tigers’
/mup <sup>h</sup> ur/	‘bear’	/mup <sup>h</sup> ur-p <sup>h</sup> ur/	‘bears’
/lokra/	‘leopard’	/lokra-p <sup>h</sup> ur/	‘leopard’

## THINGS:

**Table 117: Plural suffix of Bodo**

<b>Singular</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Plural</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
/balt <sup>h</sup> iŋ/	‘pail’	/balt <sup>h</sup> iŋ-p <sup>h</sup> ur/	‘pails’
/laot <sup>h</sup> i/	‘stick’	/laot <sup>h</sup> i-p <sup>h</sup> ur/	‘sticks’
/bizab/	‘book’	/bizab-p <sup>h</sup> ur/	‘books’
/k <sup>h</sup> ada/	‘basket’	/k <sup>h</sup> adap <sup>h</sup> ur/	‘baskets’
/hasib/	‘broom’	/ hasib-p <sup>h</sup> ur/	‘brooms’

**TERMS OF REFERENCE:** 3<sup>rd</sup> person kinship terms:

**Table 118: Plural suffix of Bodo**

<b>Singular</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Plural</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
/ap <sup>h</sup> a/	‘his/her father’	/ap <sup>h</sup> a-p <sup>h</sup> ur/	‘his/her father’
/ai/	‘his/her mother’	/ ai-p <sup>h</sup> ur/	‘his/her mother’
/bijamadui/	‘son in-law’	/bijamadui-p <sup>h</sup> ur/	‘son in-laws’
/bihao/	‘father in law’	/bihao-p <sup>h</sup> ur/	‘father in-laws’
/bikunjū/	‘mother in law’	/ bikunjū-p <sup>h</sup> ur/	‘mother in laws’

Sometimes the plural suffix {-p<sup>h</sup>ur} occurs with plural form which have no singular form in Bodo. eg /raizur-p<sup>h</sup>ur/ ‘the people’

Hajong has two plural markers i.e. /-g<sup>h</sup>ila/ and /-g<sup>h</sup>ela/. This are given below with examples:

(i)/-g<sup>h</sup>ila/: The plural suffix /-g<sup>h</sup>ila/ in Hajong occurs with human noun to indicate plural form.eg.

(ii)/-g<sup>h</sup>ela/: The plural indicating suffix /-g<sup>h</sup>ela/ occurs with non human to indicate plural form.

### **Hajong:**

#### **HUMAN NOUN:**

**Table 119: Plural suffix of Hajong**

<b>Singular</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Plural</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
/man/	‘person’	/man-g <sup>h</sup> ila/	‘persons’
/sengra/	‘young boy’	/sengra-g <sup>h</sup> ila/	‘young boys’
/hapal/	‘child’	/hapal-g <sup>h</sup> ila/	‘child’
/morot/	‘man’	/morot -g <sup>h</sup> ila/	‘men’

The plural suffix /-g<sup>h</sup>ila/ is also suffixed with terms of address and terms of reference in 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> personal pronoun. These are given below with illustration

#### **TERMS OF ADDRESS:**

**Table 120: Plural suffix of Hajong**

<b>Singular</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Plural</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
/baba/	‘father’	/ baba-g <sup>h</sup> ila/	‘fathers’
/ajo/	‘grandfather’	/ajo-g <sup>h</sup> ila/	‘grandfathers’
/nunu/	‘younger brother’	/nunu-g <sup>h</sup> ila/	‘younger brothers’



/dada/	‘brother’	/dada-g <sup>h</sup> ila/	‘brothers’
/mama/	‘maternal uncle’	/mama-g <sup>h</sup> ila/	‘uncles’
/buini/	‘sister’	/buini-g <sup>h</sup> ila/	‘sisters’

**TERMS OF REFERENCE:**

**2<sup>nd</sup> person pronoun:**

**Table 121: Plural suffix of Hajong**

<b>Singular</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Plural</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
/tola bap/	‘father’	/tola bap-g <sup>h</sup> ila/	‘your fathers’
/tola mao/	‘mother’	/tola mao-g <sup>h</sup> ila/	‘your mothers’
/tola dada/	‘brother’	/tola dada -g <sup>h</sup> ila/	‘your brothers’
/tola buini/	‘sister’	/tola buini-g <sup>h</sup> ila/	‘your sisters’
/tola mama/	‘maternal uncle’	/tola mama-g <sup>h</sup> ila/	‘your maternal uncles’
/tola mami/	‘maternal aunty’	/tola mami-g <sup>h</sup> ila/	‘your maternal aunty’

**3<sup>rd</sup> person pronoun**

**Table 122: Plural suffix of Hajong**

<b>Singular</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Plural</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
/ola bap/	‘father’	/ola bap-g <sup>h</sup> ila/	‘fathers’
/ola mao/	‘mother’	/ola mao-g <sup>h</sup> ila/	‘mothers’
/ola dada/	‘brother’	/ola dada-g <sup>h</sup> ila/	‘brothers’
/ola buini/	‘sister’	/ola buini-g <sup>h</sup> ila/	‘sisters’

/ola ajo/	‘grandfather’	/ola ajo-g <sup>h</sup> ila/	‘grandfathers’
/ola abu/	‘grandmother’	/ola abu-g <sup>h</sup> ila/	‘grandmothers’

**ANIMATE:**

**Table 123: Plural suffix of Hajong**

Singular	Meaning	Plural	Meaning
/kukul/	‘dog’	/kukul-g <sup>h</sup> ela/	‘dogs’
/guru/	‘cow’	/guru-g <sup>h</sup> ela/	‘cows’
/bieluih/	‘cat’	/bielaih-g <sup>h</sup> ela/	‘cats’
/gundar/	‘rhino’	/gundar-g <sup>h</sup> ela/	‘rhinos’
/hat <sup>h</sup> i/	‘elephant’	/hat <sup>h</sup> i-g <sup>h</sup> ila/	‘elephants’
/bandor/	‘monkey’	/bandor-g <sup>h</sup> ila/	‘monkey’
/hoor/	‘pig’	/hoor-g <sup>h</sup> ila/	‘pigs’

**INANIMATE NOUNS OR THINGS:**

**Table124: Plural suffix of Hajong**

Singular	Meaning	Plural	Meaning
/lati /	‘Stick’	/lati-g <sup>h</sup> ela/	‘sticks’
/duri/	‘rope’	/duri-g <sup>h</sup> ela/	‘rops’
/saku/	‘knife’	/saku-g <sup>h</sup> ela/	‘knifes’
/kural /	‘axe’	/kural-g <sup>h</sup> ela/	‘axes’
/sati/	‘umbrella’	/sati-g <sup>h</sup> ela/	‘umbrellas’

## HUMAN NOUN:

**Table 125: Plural suffix of Hajong**

<b>Singular</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Plural</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
/hapal/	‘child’	/hapal-g <sup>h</sup> ela/	‘children’
/sakor/	‘servant’	/sakor-g <sup>h</sup> ela/	‘servants’
/nunu/	‘brother’	/nunu-g <sup>h</sup> ela/	‘brothers’
/man/	‘person’	/man-g <sup>h</sup> ila/	‘persons’
/mama/	‘maternal uncle’	/mama-g <sup>h</sup> ila/	‘maternal uncles’

## Bodo

**Table 126: Plurality form by reduplication**

<b>Singular</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Plural</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
/nugur/	‘city’	/nugur-nugur/	‘cities’
/gami/	‘village’	/gami-gami/	‘villages’
/hagra/	‘forest’	/hagra-hagra/	‘forests’
/hajuu/	‘hill’	/hajuu-hajuu/	‘hills’
/no/	‘house’	/no-no/	‘houses’
/jaiga/	‘place’	/jaiga jaiga/	‘places’

**Hajong:**

**Table 127: Plurality form by reduplication**

<b>Singular</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>plural</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
/nagar/	‘city’	/nagar- nagar/	‘cities’
/gao/	‘village’	/gao-gao/	‘villages’
/jangle/	‘jungle’	/jangle jangle/	‘forests’
/pahar/	‘hill’	/pahar pahar/	‘hill’
/g <sup>h</sup> or/	‘house’	/g <sup>h</sup> or g <sup>h</sup> or/	‘houses’

Pronoun

**Bodo:**

**Singular**

**Plural**

/sur/ ‘who’

/sur sur/ ‘who’(pl)

**Hajong:**

**Singular**

**Plural**

/kai/

/kai kai/ ‘who’(pl)

## ADJECTIVE:

### Bodo:

**Table 128: Plurality form by Reduplication**

/gwtuŋ/	‘strick’	/gwtuŋ gwtuŋ/	‘stricks’
/gusuŋ/	‘short’	/gusuŋ gusuŋ/	‘shorts’
/guduŋ/	‘hot’	/guduŋ guduŋ/	‘hots’

## PLURALISATION OF KINSHIP TERMS:

**Table 129: Pluralisation of Kinship term**

<b>Bodo</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Hajong</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
/binanao-muŋ/	‘sisters’	/buini-g <sup>h</sup> ila/	‘sisters’
/ai-muŋ/	‘mothers’	/mao-g <sup>h</sup> ila/	‘mothers’
/ap <sup>h</sup> a/	‘fathers’	/baba-g <sup>h</sup> ila/	‘fathers’
/abuu/	‘grandfathers’	/ajo-g <sup>h</sup> ila/	‘grandfathers’
/abui/	‘grandmothers’	/abu-g <sup>h</sup> ila/	‘grangmothers’

## PLURALIZATION WITHOUT SUFFIX:

Both the Bodo and Hajong use pluralization without suffixes. In Bodo, in some cases the collective numbers used as adjectives like/ese/(few),/gubaŋ/(many),/burza/(lots of).on the otherhand Hajong used /bak<sup>h</sup>ar/(many/lotsof),/olpo kom/bak<sup>h</sup>ar kom/(few).which indicate the uncountable qualities of the norms. In these contexts noun bases (not pronoun) are interpreted to

be plural forms either with allomorphic zero suffixes or without any plural indicating suffixes. e.g.-

**Bodo:**

- (i) /gubaŋ muusrum pui-duŋ  
many ant-(Ø) come-CONT  
(Many ant are coming)

**Hajong:**

- (i) /bak<sup>h</sup>ar poka- aiba-lagise/  
many insect come-CONT  
'Many insect are coming'

Besides having collective numbers, which already show the plurality, sometimes it is more pluralized or emphasized by adding one more suffix with the noun, which is shown in the examples given below-e.g.

**Bodo:**

- (i) /gubaŋ aiju-p<sup>h</sup>ur p<sup>h</sup>ui-duŋ/  
many woman-PL come-CONT  
(Many women are coming)
- (ii) /burza gotho-p<sup>h</sup>ur dwisa-jau dugui-duŋ/  
many boy-PL river-LOC bath-CONT  
(Many boy are bathing in the river)

**Hajong:**

- (i) /bak<sup>h</sup>ar timat-g<sup>h</sup>ila aiba lagise/  
many woman-PL come-CONT  
'Many women are coming'
- (ii) /bak<sup>h</sup>ar morod-caua gung ni gat d<sup>h</sup>uba lagise/  
Many boy-PL river-LOC. bath-CONT.  
'Many boy are bathing in the river'

Sometimes the definitive or numeral classifiers also indicate the number whether it is singular or plural. It can either precede or follow the noun when used in a sentence or without a sentence. Here the nouns do not take any plural suffixes but the numeral distinctly indicates the meaning whether it is singular or plural. e g.

- (i) /sa-do mansi tui-bai/  
CLF-five men-(Ø) die-IPA  
(Six men have died)
- (ii) /sa -bazi mansi p<sup>h</sup>uiduŋ-mun/  
CLF-fifty man-(Ø) die-IPA  
( Fifty men are coming)

**Hajong:**

- (i) /ca-ra man mur se/  
four- CLF men die-IPA  
'Six men have died'

(ii) /poncas-jon man aiba lagi-se/

fifty- CLF men come-IPA

‘Fifty men are coming’

Like the above mentioned examples (i) and (ii), here also plural suffix is added to the nouns to indicate more pluralized or emphasized by adding one more suffix with the noun e.g.-

(i) /sa -dozi mansi -p<sup>h</sup>ur p<sup>h</sup>ui -duŋ/

CLF-sixty men PL come -CONT

(Sixty men are coming)

### **Hajong:**

(i) /Seta man aiba lagi-se/

sixty- men come-CONT

‘Sixty men are coming’

From the above discussion, it is seen that in Bodo, the pluralization is very distinct and simple. Generally, the plural suffixes play the main role in transferring the meaning from singular to plural in word level.

### **CASE SUFFIXES IN BODO AND HAJONG:**

The case is grammatical category, which establishes a relationship between noun and verb in a sentence. The case suffixes are the inflectional nominal suffix and it can be suffixed to the nouns, pronouns, numerals, adjectives and verbal nouns, case markers are not terminating suffixes in the language and after the suffixation of the genitive marker with the categories mentioned above, it can take one more case



marker i.e. -two case markers can be used jointly and at a single time when suffixed to the nouns, pronouns and adjectives. Even a genitive may have a second case marker suffixed to it, if it is the last. In Bodo and Hajong case markers follow immediately after the nominal base in a simple form but whenever the base is in compound form the case markers follow the plural suffixes and then the post position or other suffixes come next.

There are seven cases in Bodo and Hajong. These are- Nominative case, Accusative case, Instrumental case, Dative case, Ablative case, Genitive case and Locative case.

Each of them has one case marker. The nominative is used for the actor or the subject, the accusative marks the thing acted upon, the instrumental which can mark the name of a tool or instrument that is used in performing the action the dative marks the recipient or offering, the ablative marks from the actor or subject, the genitive shows the relation of the subject and the location shows the time or the place of action. The case markers are -a, -k<sup>h</sup>u, -zuŋ, -nu, nip<sup>h</sup>rai, -ni and -au respectively and all these case markers are used as suffix.

#### **NOMINATIVE CASE SUFFIX:**

The nominative case suffix is the first suffix used with the subject. it is a kind case whose basic role is to indicate the definite subjects. In Bodo, the nominative case marker in Bodo is {-a} which has its allomorphs {-ya}, {-ua} and (-yu). {-a} is used to indicate definiteness or determinative sense. {-a} is used to noun, pronoun, numeral, numbers. Kinship terms, adjective and verbal nouns. {-a} is used with nouns ending with consonant and /u/ sound, {-ja} with nouns ending with front vowel, {-ua} with

nouns ending with back vowel, {-u} with consonant ending pronouns and {-ju} with vowel ending pronoun.eg

- (i) /-a/ occurs when preceded by a noun or pronoun ending in consonant and diphthong/ao/.
  - (ii) /-ya/ occurs when preceded by a noun or pronoun ending in /i/,/e/,/a/ and diphthong /ai/
  - (iii) /-wa/ occurs when preceded by a noun or pronoun ending in /o/ ,/u/,and diphthong/uu/.
  - (iv) /-yuu/ occurs when preceded by a noun or pronoun ending in /e/ and /i/.
- /-a/ occurs when preceded by a noun or pronoun ending in consonant and diphthong/ao/.

**Bodo:**

- (i) / kolom -a muzaŋ-muun/  
 Pen(n)-nom. good(v) –PST  
 (This pen was good)
- (ii) /muinat<sup>h</sup>i -a hat<sup>h</sup>ai-yao t<sup>h</sup>aŋ -duŋ/  
 muinat<sup>h</sup>i(n).nom market go(v) PST  
 (Mwinathi goes to market)
- (iii) /hajw p<sup>h</sup>ur -a somaina -t<sup>h</sup>ar/  
 hill(n) -PL nom. beautiful(v) -DEF  
 (Hills are very beautiful)

(iv) bijab –a poraitao nonya

book nom. readable not.(Neg)

‘Book is not readable’

### Hajong:

(i) /kolom-ra b<sup>h</sup>al/

Pen-nom good

‘This pen was good’

(ii) /muinati oi bazar bai jai/

muinati(n).nom market(n) pre. go(v)

‘Mwinati goes to market’

(iii) /pahar -ni t<sup>h</sup>ak a<sup>g</sup>h<sup>e</sup>l bohot b<sup>h</sup>ala/.

hill -nom. PL. very beautiful (v)

‘Hills are very beautiful’

(iv) /boi ra poribo obosta ni-nai/

Book (n) nom. readable (v) not(neg)

‘Book is not readable’

Whenever /-ya/ occurs when preceded by a noun or pronoun ending /i,e,a/ and diphthong {-ai} then nominative case suffix {-a} taken {-ya} form eg.-

### Bodo:

(i) /ap<sup>h</sup>a -ya bijab porai-dum/

father(n) -nom book(n) read-pre

‘The man has come to the fair’

- (ii) /ap<sup>h</sup>a ya bizab- porai-duŋ/  
 father-nom book(n) read(v)-pre  
 ‘My father reading a book’
- (iii) /abui -ya na gurhwi duŋ/  
 grant mother.nom fish(n) fishing pre.  
 ‘My grant mother went for fishing’
- (iv) /nable -ya solo -kuunt<sup>h</sup>a -duŋ/  
 nable -nom. story told(v) pre  
 ‘Nable told the story’

**Hajong:**

- (i) /baba ra boi purba lagise/  
 father nom. book(n) read(v) pre.  
 ‘My father reading a book’
- (ii) /mao ra mas d<sup>h</sup>urba jase  
 mother nom. fish(n) fishing(v) pre.  
 ‘My mother went for fishing’
- (iii) /nable oi k<sup>h</sup>is<sup>h</sup>a s<sup>h</sup>un -aise/  
 nable nom. story(n) told(v) pre.  
 (Nable told the story)

Whenever /-ua/ occurs the nominals end with vowel /o, u/ and diphthong /uu/ form eg.

**Bodo:**

- (i) /abo -ua gab dum/  
elder sister-nom cry(v) pre.  
'My elder sister is crying'
- (ii) /Lebu -ua guk<sup>h</sup>ui/  
lemon. nom sour(adj)  
'Lemon is sour'
- (iii) zuu- ua gu<sup>s</sup>a  
wine (n) nom. strong (adj)  
'The wine is strong'

**Hajong:**

- (i) /hapal ra kandiba lagise/  
child(n) nom. cry(v) pre.  
'The child is crying'
- (ii) /kakgi ra s<sup>h</sup>uka/  
lemon(n) nom. sour(v)  
'Lemon is sour'
- (iii) /mot da s<sup>h</sup>ukti ase/  
wine(n) nom. strong pre.  
'The wine is strong'

Whenever the nominals /-yuu/ occurs when preceded by a noun or pronoun ending in /e/and /i/

**Bodo:**

- (i) /bi -yu meth<sup>h</sup>ai kondun-mun/  
 she/he (pro) nom.song(n) sing(v) past.  
 ‘He/She sings a song.’
- (ii) /be -yu zuŋ gari/  
 this(pro) nom. our.gen car  
 ‘This is our car’
- (iii) /be -yu zuŋni no/  
 this (pro)nom. our gen. house  
 ‘This is our house

**Hajong:**

- (i) /oi gan gauai/  
 he/she song(n) sing(v)pre.  
 (He/she sing a song)
- (ii) /eda amla garay/  
 this(pro) our car(v) pre.  
 ‘This is our car’
- (iii) /eda amla g<sup>h</sup>or/  
 this(pro) our house  
 ‘This is our house’

Intransitive verb receives zero marker in Bodo. For example:

- (i) /ap<sup>h</sup>a Ø za dun/  
 father eat(v) pre.  
 ‘Father eats’

(ii) /bar bar duŋ/

wind(n) air(n) pre.

‘The wind is blowing’

Above mentioned processes are not found in Hajong.

### ACCUSATIVE CASE SUFFIX:

The accusation case marked /-k<sup>h</sup>uu,-Ø/ in Bodo and /-,-Ø/ in Hajong.

(i) /muider -a doŋp<sup>h</sup>aŋ Ø ruŋa-duŋ/

elephant(n). nom.wood c acc. Carry(v) pre.

‘Elephant is carrying wood’

(ii) /got<sup>h</sup>o- a t<sup>h</sup>aizuu- k<sup>h</sup>uu za duŋ/

boy(n)nom. mango(n)acc. eat pre.

‘Boy is eating Mango’

(iii) /mwinat<sup>h</sup>i -a muigoŋ Ø soŋ duŋ/

mwinat<sup>h</sup>i(n)nom. curry(n) acc. Cook(v) pre.

‘Mwinathi is cooking curry’

(iv) /bui kolom -k<sup>h</sup>uu binu hor/

that(d.p) pen(n) acc him give

‘Give that pen to him’

## Hajong:

(i) /hati ra gas taniba lagise/

Elephant(n) nom. wood carry(v) pre.

‘Elephant is carrying wood’

(ii) /caua ra am k<sup>h</sup>aba lagise/

boy(n) nom. mango(n) eat pre.

‘Boy is eating Mango’

(iii) /muinati oi s<sup>h</sup>ak banaba lagise/

mwinathi(n) nom. curry(n) cook(v) pre.

‘Mwinathi is cooking curry’

(i) /oda kolom ra oge di/

that(d.p) pen(n) acc. him give.

‘Give that pen to him’

However, the accusative case is always marked by /Ø/in Bodo when it refers to inanimate as well as animate objects but not definite as in-

(i) /bi -yu bijab Ø porai-bai/

He/She (p.p) nom. book(n) read(v)pp.

‘He/She has read a book’

(ii) /muinat<sup>h</sup>i -ya swima(n) Ø bu -bai/

munat<sup>h</sup>i(n) nom. dog(n) acc beat(v) pp.

‘Mwinat<sup>h</sup>i has beaten the dog’



## Hajong:

- (i) /oi            boi    pur    -se/  
he/she(p.p) book read(v) pp.  
'He/she has read a book'
- (ii) /muinat<sup>hi</sup>    oi    kukul    ge    kubase/  
mwinati(n) nom. dog(n) acc beat(v)  
'Mwinati has beaten the dog'

## INSTRUMENTAL CASE:

Instrumental case is the case of the animate forces or objects involved in the action or state identified by the verb. The instrumental case is expressed by postposing the marker /zuŋ/ in Bodo and /-de// -di// -diya/ in Hajong. consider the following Examples.

- (i) /ramun -ya    ruwa    -zuŋ            bon            dan-duŋ/  
ramun(n) nom. axe(n) with(inst firewood cut(v) pre.  
'Ramun is cutting firewood with Axe '
- (ii) /amar    -a    ap<sup>ha</sup>            zuŋ            mela nai-duŋ/  
amar (n) nom.father(n) with(inst) fair see(v)pre.  
'Amar went with his father to see fair'
- (iii) /aŋ    alasi    -zuŋ            Guwahati    ao    t<sup>ha</sup>aŋ    u/  
Pro. quest(n) with(inst) guwahati(n)loc. go(v)pre.  
'I go to guwahati with guest'
- (iv) /ruwati    -a    hasib    -zuŋ            sitla            sib-duŋ/  
servant(n)nom. broom with frontyard swab (v) pre.  
'Servant is sweeping frontyard with broom'

## Hajong:

- (i) /ramun oi kural diya k<sup>h</sup>uri kuteba lagise/  
ramun(n)nom. axe(n) with(inst firewood) cut(v) cut(v) pre.  
'Ramun is cutting firewood with axe'.
- (ii) /Amar oi baba lugi mila s<sup>h</sup>abo jase./  
amar(n)nom. father(n) with(inst) fair see(v) pre.  
'Amar went with his father to see fair'
- (iii) /moi gusti loge Guwahati ja bo/  
Pro. guest(n) with(inst) Guwahati(n) go(v) pre.  
'I went to Guwahati with guest'
- (iv) /kamli ra hasuŋ diya g<sup>h</sup>or haibo lagise/  
servant (n)nom. broom with house swab(v) pre.  
'Servant is sweeping frontyard with broom'

**DATIVE CASE:** It is the case of indirect object marked by the case marker /-nu/ in Bodo and /-ge// -gon/ in Hajong.

- (i) /anjali -ya bibaiyari-nu raŋ hor duŋ/  
Anjali nom. bagger(n) dat. money give(v) pre  
'Anjali gives money to begger'.
- (ii) /ram -a got<sup>h</sup>o nu jagra hor duŋ/  
Ram (n) nom. child(n) dat. food(n) give(v) pre.  
'Ram gives food to child'

**Hajong:**

- (i) /anjali oi bik<sup>h</sup>ari ge pois<sup>h</sup>a di se/  
Anjali nom. bagger(n) dat. money give(v) pre.  
'Anjali gives money to begger'
- (ii) /ram oi cawa ge b<sup>h</sup>at di se/  
Ram(n) nom. child(n) dat. food(n) give(v)pre.  
'Ram gives food to child'

**ABLATIVE:** The ablative case is marked by /-nip<sup>h</sup>rai/ in Bodo and /t<sup>h</sup>ike,t<sup>h</sup>okon/ in Hajong.

**Bodo**

- (i) /dongp<sup>h</sup>aŋ -nip<sup>h</sup>rai bilai siri duŋ/  
tree(n) from(abl) leaf(n) fall(v) pre.  
'Leaf falls from tree'

**Hajong:**

- (i) /ga:s t<sup>h</sup>ike patta pore/  
tree (n) from(abl) leaf(n) fall(v) pre.  
'Leaf falls from tree'

**GENITIVE:** The genitive case is marked by /ni/ in Bodo and /-la,-luw/ in Hajong.

**Bodo:**

(i) /bui yu aη ni no/

That (d,p) nom. I(p,p) gen. house(n)

‘That is my house’

**Hajong:**

(i) /ei glw mo la g<sup>h</sup>or/

That(d,p) nom. I(p,p) gen. house(n)

‘That is my house’

**LOCATIVE:**

(i) /aη t<sup>h</sup>ansali -yao t<sup>h</sup>aη-gun/

I(pp) temple(n) loc go(v) fut.

‘I shall go to Temple.’

(ii) /ayoη -nao raη doη/

uncle(n) loc money(n) be verb

‘Uncle have money’

(iii) /amai -ya soη-p<sup>h</sup>ur no-ao t<sup>h</sup>aη gun/

amai(n) nom. the day after to home go(v) fut

‘Uncle shall go to home the day after’

**Hajong:**

(i) /moi mandir bai jai/

I(pp) temple(n) loc. go(v) fut.

‘I shall go to temple’

(ii) /det<sup>ho</sup> la poisa ase/

Uncle(n) loc money(n) be verb

‘Uncle has money.’