

CHAPTER III

VERBAL GROUP OF BODO AND HAJONG

VERB OF BODO AND HAJONG:

Verb is an important part of Bodo and Hajong morphology. Verb can be defined as roots which can take the morphemes for tenses, aspects and moods. It includes words which refer to act of doing or doing something or an act which occurs. Verb as the grammatical category it can be recognized to tense aspect suffixes. It is divided into three groups. They are simple, complex and compound verb. The verbs of both Bodo and Hajong are either transitive or intransitive.

SIMPLE VERB:

Simple verb is composed of single verb root. Simple verb is the free morpheme in both the languages. Examples are given below.

Bodo:

Table 90: Simple verb of Bodo

Bodo:	English:
/ba/	'carry on back'
/bur/	'be made'
/ho/	'to shave'
/p ^h o/	'to pluck'

/p ^h orai/	‘to read’
/p ^h ui/	‘come’
/za/	‘eat’
/zo/	‘to sit’
/t ^h aŋ/	‘go’
/t ^h a	‘stay’
/la/	‘take’
/mao/	‘do’
/ga/	‘to clear’

Hajong:

Table 91: Simple verb of Hajong

Hajong:	English
/neo/	‘take’
/taka/	‘stay’
/por/	‘read’
/k ^h a/	‘to eat’
/k ^h atik/	‘to cut’
/ka/	‘eat’
/za/	‘go’

Transitive and Intransitive Verb:

Transitive and Intransitive verbs have no separate marker in both the languages. Transitive verb is that which can take direct object while intransitive verb is that which does not take direct object but can have an indirect object. These are given in the table.

Bodo:

Table 92: Transitive and Intransitive verb of Bodo

Transitive verb	Meaning	Intransitive Verb	Meaning
/der/	'to be big'	/bir/	'fly'
/dob/	'bend'	/gab/	'cry'
/dan/	'cut'	/gele/	'play'
/gidiŋ/	'to move'	/gosoŋ/	'Stand up'
/ham/	'be good'	/musa/	'dance'
/zurb/	'complete'	/ruzab/	'sing'
/za/	'eat'	/undu/	'sleep'
/lu/	'pour'	/t ^h abai/	'walk'
/nu/	'see'	/mini/	'smile'
/bu/	'beat'	/manbai/	'crawling'

In Hajong do not found the same structure

COMPLEX VERB IN BODO:

Complex verb is used in Bodo and Hajong. Complex verb are basically two morphologically segment structure as adding pre-fixation and suffixation. Complex verb may be negative or causative, e.g

By adding negative prefix:

Bodo:

Table 93: Complex verb of Bodo

/da-luŋ/	'do not drink'
/da-mao/	'do not do'
/da-la/	'do not take'
/da-taŋ/	'do not go'
/da-p ^h ui/	'do not come'
/da-za/	'do not eat'

Hajong:

Table 94: Complex verb of Hajong

/na-kor/	'do not do'
/na-neo/	'do not take'
/na-ahik/	'do not come'
/na-k ^h a/	'do not eat'

By adding causative prefix:

Table 95: Complex verb of Bodo:

Bodo:	English:
/p ^h u-suŋ/	‘make short’/
/p ^h u-ruŋ/	‘make loose’
/la - buu /	‘bring’/‘take and come’
/bi-baj/	‘go on begging’
/thaŋ-bro/	‘go accidentally’
/t ^h aŋ-bau/	‘go again’
/huub-t ^h a/	‘oppose’
/suu-mao/	‘move’

Table 96: Complex verb of Hajong

Hajong	English
/huru-banao/	‘make short’

Complex verbs are such kind of verbs which undergo in taking different derivations e.g,

Hajong:

Table 97: complex verb of Hajong

/bol-α/	‘make colour’
/bohol –α/	‘make wide’
/guli-α/	‘fire’

NEGATIVE VERB:

Negative verb forms by prefixation and suffixation. /da-/ is only one negative verb in Bodo which is used in imperative and optative negative clause while /-a/ is used in all other negative clause types.

/a-/ has three allomorphs namely /-a/, /-ja/, and /-ua/. e.g.

Table 98: Negative verb of Bodo:

/da-/	‘NEG’	+	- ja	don’t eat
/da-/	‘NEG’	+	- t ^h aŋ	don’t go
/da-/	‘NEG’	+	- gar	don’t throw
/da-/	‘NEG’	+	- p ^h ui	don’t come
/da-/	‘NEG’	+	- ta	‘don’t stay’
/da-/	‘NEG’	+	- tu	‘don’t poke’

/da-/	'NEG'	+	- mao	'don't work'
/da-/	'NEG'	+	- suo	'don't punch'
/da-/	'NEG'	+	- buŋ	'don't say'
/tʰaŋ-/	'NEG'	+	- a	'don't go'
/pʰui-/	'NEG'	+	-a	'don't come'

In Hajong, the negative marker /n a-/ prefixes only to finite verbs. Since /n a-/ obligatorily attaches itself to the verbal root and pre-fixation is obligatory to a finite verb.

Hajong:

Table 99: Negative verb of Hajong

/na-/	'NEG'	+	- kʰa	'don't eat'
/na-/	'NEG'	+	-kor	'do not do'
/na-/	'NEG'	+	-neo	'do not take'
/na-/	'NEG'	+	-hik	'don't come'
/na-/	'NEG'	+	-ja	'don't go'
/ni-/	'NEG'	+	-kin	'don't buy'
/ne-/	'NEG'	+	-pela	'don't throw'

Negative verbs in Bodo and Hajong they are only marked for past and present tense not for future tense. In Bodo, the negative marker {-a} never comes with the future tense marker {-gun}

CAUSATIVE VERB IN BODO:

Morphologically, the Causative verb in Bodo language can be formed by adding different prefixation and suffixation use especially intransitive verbs, There are several causative prefixes in Bodo language /p^ha-/p^ho-/p^hi-/p^he-/p^hu-/,and /p^hu-/of /p^hi-/form/bi-/be-/ba-/bo-/bu-/and/bu-/of/bV-/form, and /si-/se-//sa-/so-//su-/and /su-/of/SV-/ /la-/ form. But in Hajong language do not follow to same things. These forms are substituted by the following examples-

Causative verb:

Table 100: Causative verb of Bodo

(a)/ bi/ - + si ‘be torn’	bisi ‘tear’
(b) /be/- + geu ‘be united’	bek ^{heu} ‘untie’
(c)/ bo/- + go ‘escape’	bok ^{ho} ‘free’
(d) /bu/-gu ‘be uprooted become loose’	buk ^{hu} ‘uproot’
(e) /bu/-+ga ‘be separate’	buk ^{ha} ‘separate’
(f)/p ^h a - /+ ham ‘ to be well’	p ^h aham ‘cure’
(g)/p ^h o -/ + ruŋ ‘to be loose’	p ^h uruŋ ‘make loose’
(h)/p ^h i -/ + si ‘get wet’	p ^h isi ‘wet’

(i) /p ^h o/ + dob ‘couse to bend’	p ^h odob ‘bend’
(i) /p ^h e-/ + der ‘to be big’	p ^h eder ‘make large’
(j) /p ^h u/ + suŋ ‘be short’	p ^h usuŋ ‘make short’
(k) /la-/ + zubb ‘get complete,	lazubb ‘complete’
(l) /p ^h u-/ + ran ‘make dry’	p ^h uran ‘make dry,
(m) /p ^h u-/ + lao ‘make long,	p ^h ulao ‘make long’
(n) /se-/ + bai ‘break’	sep ^h ai ‘break’
(o) /Si-/ + gi ‘fear’	sigi ‘frighten’
(p) /su-/ + mao ‘couse to jerk’	sumao ‘couse to jerk’
(q) /So-/ + go ‘lose’	sok ^h o ‘lose’
(r) /su-/ + buŋ ‘be full’	sup ^h uŋ ‘feel’
(s) /su-/ + ga ‘be separate’	su ^k ha ‘separate’
(t) /su-/ + gab ‘cry’, weep	su ^g ab ‘make cry

Hajong do not follow the same structure.

COMPOUND VERB OF BODO AND HAJONG:

Verb can be formed when two or more compound with each other. In Bodo and Hajong languages, affixes can be added with one and another which gives different meaning. The compound verbs may be formed in the following sentence.

Bodo:**Table 101: Compound verb of Bodo**

Bodo:	English:
/p ^h ui-p ^h in/	‘come back’
/hab-pui/	‘come and enter’
/hu-p ^h ui/	‘come and give’
/zoma-kalam/	‘make collection’
/za-zub/	‘eat and finish’
/t ^h anlai-p ^h ui lai k ^h alam	‘go and come’

Hajong :**Table 102: Compound verb of Hajong**

/zoma-kor/	‘make collection
/d ^h ora- por/	‘be caught’
/k ^h ai- pela/	‘eat and finish’
/mar-k ^h a/	‘be beated’
/oha zoa-kor/	‘go and come’
/xek ^h -kor/	‘make finish’

ADJECTIVE IN BODO AND HAJONG:

In Bodo and Hajong, Adjective occupies very wide and large scope in morphology. Adjective is used in the grammatical classification of words to refer to main set of items which specify the attributes of nouns.

In Bodo and Hajong there are two kinds of adjective .They are (a) Primary adjective
(b) Derived adjective

- (i) **Primary adjective:** Primary adjectives can also be terms as basic adjectives. In Bodo and Hajong language, there are only a few members of primary adjectives those which are etymologically categorized under the class of adjectives. The primary adjective indicate the quality of noun or pronoun .e.g./mujaŋ/ (good),/gajri/ (bad),/sui^hu/ (truth) /somaina/(beautiful).

On the other hand, Hajong adjective are /b^hala/(good)

Bodo:

- (i) /muinati-ya sa-se muzaŋ sik^hla/

‘Muinati is a good girl’

- (ii) /be sik^hla- ya jambi/

‘This girl is fool’

Hajong:

- (i) /muinati ajon b^hala seŋri/gabur/

‘Muinati is a good girl’

- (ii) /tai jambi seŋri/

‘This girl is fool’

(a) **Derived Adjective:** Derived adjective are structurally verb and only a few adjective are there which are derived from nouns. Adjective which can be derived either by prefixation or by suffixation .In comparison to prefixes the suffixes are very numerous./go-/is the only prefix to derive adjective from verbs, e.g.

Bodo:

Table 103: Derived Adjective of Bodo:

/go-p ^h ur/	(be white)	gop ^h ur (white)
/go-dui/	(be sweet)	go-dui (sweet)
/go-t ^h ui /	(to die)	go-tui (dead)
/go-si/	(to met)	gi-si (wet)

Hajong do not follow the same structure.

ADVERB OF BODO AND HAJONG:

Adverb in Bodo and Hajong are those forms that modify the action of the verb. In other words, adverbs describe the manner, time and place of accomplishment of action of the verbs. They do not have a fixed place of occurrence in the sentence .They preferably occur in initial position in sentences and generally do not occur in initial position in sentences. There are three types of adjectives –1) Adverb of time, 2) Adverb of manner,3)Adverb of place.

Adverb of time: The adverb which indicates the time the action of the verb taken place are called adverb of time. For example-

Bodo:**Table 104: Adverb of time of Bodo**

Adverbial of time	English
/gabun/	'tomorrow'
/dinwui/	'today'
/muyiya/	'yesterday'
/sonp ^h ur/	'the day after tomorrow'
/dakali/	'the day before yesterday'
/ok ^h ali/	'the day before a few day'
/denan/	'remote future'
/semun/	'last year'
/osemun/	'the year before last year'
/deglai/	'this year'
/k ^h almasi/	'next year'

Hajong: Table 105: Adverb of time of Hajong

Adverbial of time	English
/azka/	'today'
/kalka/	'yesterday'
/kalka-dina/	'daybefore yesterday'
/oi-dina/	'that day'
/ei gain ton/	'remote future'
/jawa-bus ^h or/	'last year'
/ei-bus ^h or/	'next year'
/aha-bus ^h or/	'this year'

ADVERB OF PLACE:

The adverb which indicates focus of happening of the action of the verbs are called adverb of place. For example-

Bodo:

Table106: Adverb of place of Bodo

Adverbial of time	English:
/hayao/	'on the soil'
/noyao/	'on the home'
/bejao/	'hear'
/buijao/	'there'
/unao/	'behind'
/katiyao/	'near'
/gujauyao/	'above'
/gahaiyao/	'below'
/Siŋyao/	'inside'
/ak ^h ayao/	'at hand'
/ak ^h raŋao/	'on the sky'

Hajong:

Table 107: Adverb of Place of Hajong

/matini/	‘on the soil’
/ak ^h as ^h ni, ak ^h as ^h bai/	‘on the sky’
/hatoni, hatni/	‘at hand’
/g ^h orni/	‘on the home’
/edani/	‘hear’
/odani, obai/	‘there’
/osorni, karani, karate, osorte, baran/	‘near’
/durni, bak ^h ar, dur/	‘far’
/pasbai, k ^h ancibai/	‘behind’
/up ^h ur/	‘above’
/vit ^h ur/	‘inside’

ADVERB OF MANNER:

The adverb which indicates the manner of accomplishment of the action of the verb which the adverb modifies or intensifies is called adverbial of manner. For example-

Bodo:**Table 108: Adverb of Manner of Bodo**

Adverbial of Manner	English
/guk ^h rwi/	'quickly'
/gubao/	'late'
/t ^h abui/	'quickly'
/lasui/	'slowly'
/guban̩/	'more'
/zubud/	'very'
/nat ^h ai/	'but'
/odebani/	'since'
/zebla/	'when, if'
/t ^h eobu	'nevertheless, even then'
zaik ^h izaya	'however'
muzaŋ	'Good'
Gusuŋ	'short'

Hajong:

Table 109: Adverb of Manner of Hajong

/tara tari/	‘quickly’
/diree/	‘late’
/aste/	‘slowly’
/bak ^h ar/	‘very’
/bak ^h ar/	‘more’
/kintu/	‘but’
/elaoba/	‘since’
/jodi/	‘if’
/kun-sumai/	‘when’
/b ^h ala/	‘good’
/huru/	‘short’
/taw ba/	‘nevertheless’

TENSE ASPECT OF BODO AND HAJONG:

The tense indicates the time of action. It is mention with the verb referring act with the time of the speech. In Bodo and Hajong, there are three types of tenses, viz. present, past, future. They are marked by suffixation but verbs are marked for only

past and future tense forms morphology whereas the verbs in present tense are used unmarked. In Bodo the past tense marker is /-mun/ and the future tense marker is /-gun/.

PRESENT TENSE IN BODO AND HAJONG:

The present tense in Bodo and Hajong signifies the present or ongoing action of the verb. It may be the habitual action or the continuous action. In Bodo habitual tense marker /-u / and /- duŋ/ is mark by continuous present tense. In Hajong ,/-ase/ tense markers can directly be suffixed to the verb stems to mark the present tense.

PRESENT INDEFINITE (SIMPLE):

Present indefinite tense is marked by zero markers in both the language. Consider the following example.

Bodo:

- (i) /aŋ met^hai kon - duŋ/
 1SG. song sing .pre.
 ‘I am singing a song’
- (ii) / bi -yu t^hansali-yao t^haŋ Ø duŋ/
 pro. nom. temple(n) loc. go(v) indef-pre. Pre
 ‘She/He goes to temple’
- (iii) /somaina -a uŋk^ham za Ø duŋ/
 Somaina(n) nom. rice(v) eat(v) Indef-pre. Pre.
 ‘Somaina eats rice’
- (iv) Anari -a si da Ø duŋ/
 Anari nom. cloth weave indef-pre pre.
 ‘Anari is weaving cloth’

Hajong:

(i) /moi gan gauay ase /

1sg. song. sing pre.

'I am singing a song'

(ii) /oi mandir bai jaya ase/

Pro. temple(n) loc. go(v) pre.

She/he goes to temple.

(iii) /Somaina oi b^hat k^hai ase/

Somaina(n) nom. rice(v) eat(v) pre.

'Somaina eats rice'

(iv) /anari -oi kapur bandiya ase/

anari(n) nom. cloth weave pre.

'Anari is weaving cloth'

is marked by adding /yu,-u/ in Bodo and/

PRESENT HABITUAL:

Present habitual aspect is marked by adding/-u,-yu/ in Bodo and Hajong /-barai/in Hajong of the verbs .The present habitual tense marker /-u, yu/ and/-re/ is used for expressing not only general habits, but also universal statements.If the Bodo verb ends with a consonant,/u/ is added and if it ends with a vowel,-yu/ is added .consider the following examples:

Bodo:

- (i) /san -ja sanjaha yuŋkar -u
sun(n) -nom. east(n) rises(v) -hab.

‘Sun rises in the east’

- (ii) /aŋ sanp^hrumbuu puŋyao sik^har -ju/
Pro. everyday morning(n) wake(v) hab.

‘I wake up everyday’

- (iii) /laokar -ya muustu gum-yu/
shepherd nom. cow(n) graz(v) hab.

‘shepherd is grazing cattle’

- (iv) /daorai -ya mwsa -yu/
Peacock (n) nom. dance(v) hab.

‘Peacock dances’

Hajong:

- (i) /bila -ra pukbai barai/
sun nom. east(n) rises(v) hab.

‘Sun rises in the east’

- (ii) /moi dini under jagya t^hake/
pro. everyday morning(n) wake(v) hab.

I weak up everyday

(iii) /rauuk^hul ra guru c^harai/

Shepherd nom. cow(n) graz(v)hab.

‘Shepherd is grazing cattle’

(iv) /mayor la nitya/

Peacock (n) nom. dance (v)hab.

PRESENT PROGRESSIVE:

The progressive aspect is marked by /-gasinu/ and /-ase/. The progressive aspect /gasinu/ in Bodo and /-ase/ in Hajong is followed by the ‘be’ verb /doŋ/ in Bodo and /-ase/ in hajong respectively. Consider the following Example

Bodo:

(i) /ap^ha -ya chen sa^h gasinu doŋ/

father (n) -nom. Pre.prog be verb

‘Father is fishing’

(ii) /ruwati -ya mai gai gasinu doŋ/

maid (n) nom. paddy(n) pre.prog be verb

‘Maid is sowing paddy’

(iii) /laok^har -a musuu gum gasinu doŋ/

Shepherd (n) nom. cow (n) graz pre.prog be verb

‘Shepherd is grazing cattle’

(iv) /p^hururuŋgiri-ya p^hururuŋ gasinu doŋ/

teacher(n) nom. teach(v) pre.prog be verb

‘The teacher is teaching’

- (v) /anari -a bizab porai gasinu don/
- Anari(n)nom. book(n) read pre.pro be verb
- ‘Anari is reading a book’

Hajong:

- (i) /baba oi mas d^hore ase /
- father(n) nom. fish(n) pre.prog be verb
- ‘Father is fishing’

- (ii) /kamli ra d^han dek^hai ase/
- maid(n) nom.paddy(n) pre. pro. be verb
- ‘Maid is sowing paddy’

- (iii) /rauuk^hal ra guru carai ase/
- shepherd(n) nom. cow(n) pre.pro be verb
- ‘shepherd is grazing cattle’

- (iv) /Anari oi boi purba lag ase/
- Anari(n) nom. book(n) read pre’prog be verb
- ‘Anari is reading a book’

Some times in Bodo, be verb/don/ is omitted in present progressive tense consider the following examples:

- (i) /aŋ methai ruzab gasinu/

I(pro) soŋ sing(v) PRE. Prog

(I am singing a song)

(ii) /ruuat^{hi} -ya sit^hla sib gasinuw/

maid(n) nom. (n) (v) PRE.prog

(iii) / dao -ua bir gasinuw/

bird(n) nom. fly(v) pre.Prog

(Bird is flying)

(iv) /ai -ya muigon^η k^{ha} gasinuw/

mother nom. vegetable(n) cut(v) pre.prog

‘Mother is plucking vegetable’

Hajong:

(i) /moi g^han guuase/

1sg. song(n) sing(v) pro.

‘I am singing a song’

In Bodo, the present tense marker /-dum^η/ is used to indicate present continuous or present continuous or present progressive tense .Example

(i) /oma-a ad^har za dum^η/

Pig nom. food. eat(v) pre.

‘Pig is eating food’

(ii) /anari-ya bijab porai dum^η/

Anari. nom. book(n) read(v) pre.

‘Anari is reading a book’

(iii) /dwi -a buhui duŋ/

water(n) .nom flow(v) pre.

‘Water is flowing’

Hajong:

(i) /hor ra dana k^haya/

Pig nom. food eat(v) pre.

‘pig is eating food’

(ii) /anari -oi boi purba lagse/

Anari nom. book(n) read(v) pre.

‘Anari is reading a book’

(iii) /pani ra jaya/s^hole ase/

water nom. flow(v) pre.

‘Water is flowing’

PAST TENSE IN BODO AND HAJONG:

The past tense specifies that the time of action mentioned by the verb started before the time of speech act. In Bodo and Hajong, it is suffixed to the verbs to specify the action of the verbs taken place sometime in past time .In Bodo the past tense marker /-mun/ is preceded by /-ju/, /-duŋ/. In Hajong past tense marker /-se/ is use

PAST INDEFINITE (SIMPLE) TENSE:

Past indefinite tense does not have marker; it is realized by zero markers in both the language. Example:

Bodo:

(i) /aŋ met^hai kon -duŋmuun/

1sg. Song sung(v) Past.

'I sung a song'

(ii) /anaru -ya poraisali -yao t^haŋ duŋmuun/

Anaru(n) nom. school (n) loc. g(v) past

'Anaru went to the school.'

(iii) /ap^ha -a haba mao duŋmuun/

Father(n) nom. work do(v) past.

'My father did the work'

(iv) /abuui -ua zuŋ-nuu solo kint^ha -Ø duŋmuun/

grandmother nom. we dat. Story tell Indef.-past.

'Grand mother told us a story'

/maozi -ua na ja Ø -duŋmuu/

Cat -nom, fish eat Indef -past

(cat ate fish)

Hajong :

(i) /moi g^han guwa-ban - da/

1sg. song sung past.

‘I sung a song’

(ii) /Anaru oi school gise/

Anaru(n) nom. school go(v)past.

‘Anaru went to the school’

(iii) /baba ra kam korse/

father(n) nom. work do(v) past.

‘My father did the work’

(iv) /abu oi ama-ge k^hirs^ha kose /

Grandmother(n) nom. we dat. Story tell.indef.past

‘Grandmother told us a story’

(v) /belai ra mas k^hase-ge/

cat(n) nom.fish eat(v) indef.past

‘Cat ate fish’

PAST HABITUAL:

The past habitual aspect is expressed by using the marker/yuumun/(Present habitual tense marker/yuw/, past tense marker /muw/)in Bodo.The adverb such as

/sigaŋao/, /aguŋlao/ in Bodo and /sigaŋ-ao/‘before’//previous etc. In Hajong are added to indicate that the action took place in past. This above mentioned adverbs are added before the past habitual tense marker /yuumun/ in Bodo and /-re/ in Hajong. Examples are given below-

Bodo:

(i) /muinat^{hi} -ya mai gai yu mun/

Muinat^{hi} nom. paddy plant hab. past

‘Muinat^{hi} used to plant paddy’

(ii) /abuu -ya zuŋnu solo k^hunt^{ha} yu mun/

grandfather nom. we story tell hab.past

‘Grandfather used to tell stories to us ’

(iii) /ap^ha-a kamani mao yu mun/

father –nom. job do hab. Past

‘Father used to work’

Hajong:

(i) /ajo ama ge k^hirca ku ban/

Grandfather we nom. story tell hab.Past

‘Grandfather used to tell stories to us.’

(ii) /baba oi kam kore/

Father nom. job hab.Past

‘Father used to work.’

PAST PROGRESSIVE:

As in present tense, the progressive in the past tense is also marked by /gasinuu/ in Bodo /t^haki/ in Hajong. The past tense marker /-mun/ in Bodo and /-ban/in Hajong are added to the continuous marker /gasinuu/ in Bodo and /ban/in Hajong respectively. Consider the example:

(i) /binanao-ya met^hai kon gasinunwmun/

Sister –nom song(n) sing(v) prog-PAST

‘My sister was singing a song’

(ii) /aŋ si da gasinumun/

I (pro) cloth weave prog-Past

‘I was weaving the cloth’

(iii) /bi -yu undu gasinumun

She/he(pro) nom. sleep(v) pro-past.

(she/he was sleeping)

Hajong

(i) / buini -ra gan gauwe t^hakiban/

Sister nom. song(n) sing(v)-past.

‘My sister was singing a song’

(ii) /moi kabun banaban t^hakiban/

I(pro) cloth weave(v)-past.

‘I was weaving the cloth’

(iii) /oi g^hume t^hakiban/

She/he(pro) sleep(v) prog-past

‘He/She was sleeping’

FUTURE TENSE OF BODO AND HAJONG:

Future tense specifies the actions that are going to happen in future. There are two different future tense markers in Bodo, viz. /-nususui/ /-guo/ which mean immediate future indicating suffix. However, the common tense marker is /-gun/ is the remote future indicating suffix and /-bo/ in Hajong.

Bodo:

- (a) **Definite Future:** This is realized by the suffix /nususui/ and/sigun/ to the verb roots. /nususui/is used to indicate self decision and /sigun/ is used to indicate others decision, not speaker’s. For example

Bodo:

/nususui/:

(i) /aŋ met^hai kon-nususui/

1sg. song sing –def. fut.

‘Iam going to sing a song’

(ii) /bi -juu p^huii -nususui/

he/she nom. come -def.fut

‘He/she will come a moment.’

(iii) bi-juu p^huii(v) def.-gun

he/she nom. come -def.fut

‘He/she will be coming’

Hajong:

/bo/:

(i) /moi gan gaua bo/
1sg. song sing (v) def.fut
'I am going to sing a song'

(ii) /oi ahibo/
he/she come –def fut.
'He/she will come a moment'

(iii) /oi ahe- ase hubo/
He/she come(v) def fut.
'He/She will coming'.

/-sigun/

(i) /ap^ha -a t^haŋ sigun/
father(n) nom. go(v) def.fut.
'Father will go'

Hajong:

/-bo/

(i) /baba -oi ja bo/
Father nom. go(v) def, fut
'Father will go.'