

CHAPTER- II

NOMINAL GROUP OF BODO AND HAJONG

NOMINAL GROUP:

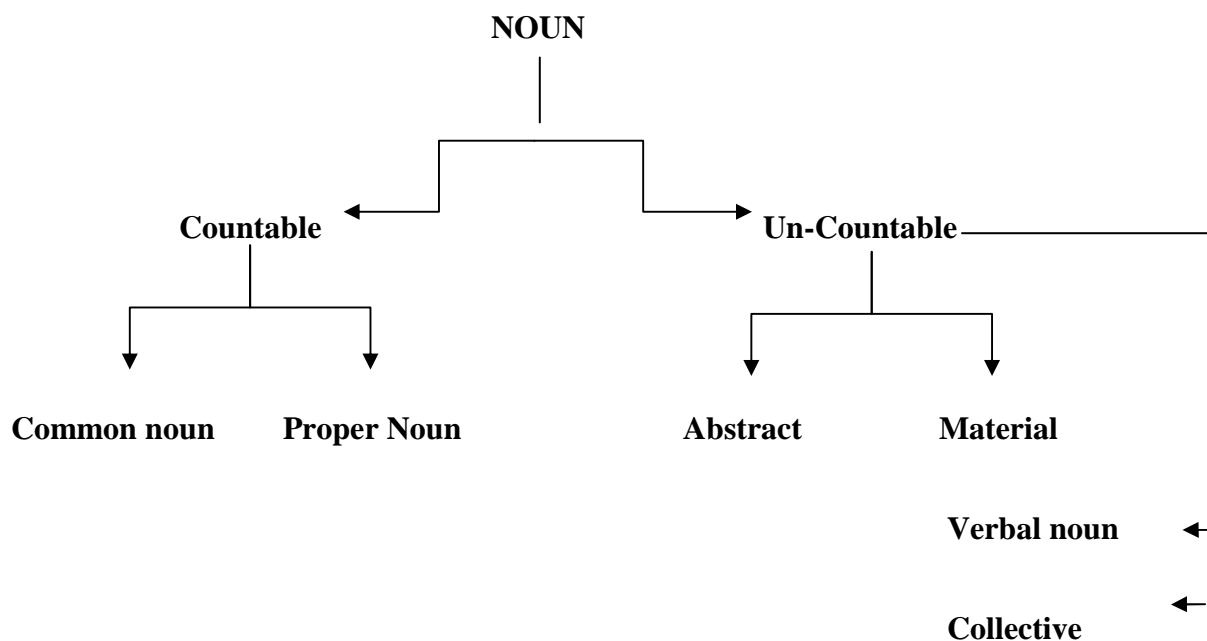
This chapter discusses about the general introduction to nominal group. The nominal group consists of substantives or nouns, pronouns and numeral has the ability to take the principal nominal suffixes indicating case relations and some prepositional relationships which are added to their bases.¹ Nominal are those roots morphemes which case affixes. Noun, pronoun, kinship term, numeral, number, case and case marker, genders are included under nominal because they take nominal affixes.

NOUN OF BODO AND HAJONG:

Noun belongs to open class category word. It includes the names of objects, substances, abstract qualities, social relationship, nature bodies and heavenly bodies so on. Basically a noun can function as a subject or an object or other case components. Noun is also used in the analysis of number, gender, and case in Bodo and Hajong. Noun in Bodo are mostly monosyllabic such as /ai/mother/dao/'bird'/dui/'water'etc. As well as disyllabic such as/mansi/'person'/bip^ha/'father'/suima/'dog'/p^huŋka/'source'/mulugma/'universe'etc. However derived noun such as/ sangraŋt^hi/'consciousness'/phinjat^hai/'reaction'/onnai/'love'/bisaik^hoti/ 'election' etc are also frequently used. On the other hand noun in Hajong also monosyllabic such as /din/ 'day'/bak/ 'tiger'/b^huss/ 'buffalo' etc .As-well-as disyllabic such as /kalka/ 'tomorrow' /pors^h/ 'later'/miliya/ 'to weave' /katik/

¹ Bhattacharya, Pramod Chandra: A Descriptive Analysis of the Boro Language,(second edition), University Publication, Gauhati University,2007,pp. 109

'to cut' etc. It is to be mentioned here that animal, birds, fish fruits, body parts are structurally constructed by two grammatical unit noun and bound base or verb.



CLASSIFICATION OF NOUN OF BODO AND HAJONG:

Countable:Table 1: Common Noun of Bodo:

Bodo	English
/suima/	'dog'
/mans/	'man'
/hajw/	'hill'
/bip ^h aŋ/	'tree'
/table/	'table'

Common Noun of Hajong:

Hajong	English
/kukul/	'dog'
/man/	'man'
/tilla/	'hill'
/gas/	'tree'
/table/	'table'

Table 3: proper noun of Bodo:

Bodo	English
/gami/	'village'
/ganga/	'ganga'
/himalay/	'mountain name'
/burlunbut ^{hur} /	'brahmaputra'

Hajong:

Table 4: Proper noun of Hajong:

Hajong	English
/gao/	'village'
/ganga/	'ganga'
/himalay/	'himalay'
/brahmaputra/	'brahmaputra'

Uncountable:

Abstract noun:

Table 5: Abstract noun of Bodo:

Bodo	English
/duk ^h u/	'sad'
/ laimun/	'young'
/gut ^h ar/	'secrete'
/guggu/	'pure'
/sudrum/	'innocent'
/lazisula/	'shyness'
/mudui/	'tear'
/mahi/	'huminity'

Hajong:

Table 6: Abstract noun of Hajong:

Hajong	English
/duk ^h /	'sad'
/sengra/	'young'
/gopun/	'secret'
/sukpani/	'tear'
/manobota/	'huminity'

Material:

Table 7: Material Noun of Bodo:

Bodo	English
/dui/	'water'
/mai/	'paddy'
/ha/	'land'
/repgon/	'pen'
/bar/	'air'
/siyar/	'chair'

Hajong:

Table 8: Material Noun of Hajong:

Hajong	English
/pani/	'water'
/d ^h an/	'paddy'
/mati/	'land'
/kolom/	'pen'
/bata,hawa/	'air'

Verbal Noun:

Bodo:

Table 9: Verbal noun of Bodo:

Bodo	Hajong
/undu-nai/	‘sleeping’
/za-nai/	‘eating’
/tabai-nai/	‘walking’
/muusa-nai/	‘dancing’
/tui-nai/	‘dead’
/luŋ-nai/	‘drinking’
/gab-nai/	‘crying’
/mao-nai/	‘doing’
/dan-nai/	‘cutting’

Hajong:

Table 10: Verbal noun of Hajong:

Hajong	Meaning
/g ^h ume-t ^h aka/	‘sleeping’
/k ^h aya- t ^h aka/	‘eating’

/birba/beyre- t ^h aka/	‘waking’
/nase -t ^h aka/	‘dancing’
/mura/moora/	‘dead’
/k ^h aya-t ^h aka/	‘drinking’
/kande-t ^h aka/	‘crying’
/kore t ^h aka/	‘doing’
/k ^h ate t ^h aka/	‘cutting’

From the above mentioned examples, it can be noted that in verbal noun /-nai/ is suffixed with the verb in Bodo language. On the other hand /-t^haka/ is suffixed with the verb in Hajong languages.

COLLECTIVE NOUN:

Table 11: Collective noun of Bodo:

Bodo	English
/apad/	‘organisation’
/hatai/	‘market’
/hanza/	‘group’
/gami/	‘village’
/mel/	‘meeting’
/mela/	‘fair’
/somaj/	‘society’

Table 12: Collective noun of Hajong:

Hajong	English
/hoŋgot ^h on/	‘organisation’
/bazar/	‘market’
/ek ^h loge/	‘group’
/gaon/	‘village’
/homaj/	‘society’

Primary Noun:

Table 13: Primary noun of Bodo:

Bodo	English meaning
/ai/	‘mother’
/bizab/	‘book’
/bar/	‘air’
/dao/	‘bird’
/dui/	‘water’
/ha/	‘soil’
/mansi/	‘person’
/bip ^h a/	‘father’
/suima/	‘dog’
/saŋgraŋ ^h i/	‘conscious’
/p ^h injatai/	‘reaction’
/onnai/	‘love’
/bisaikot ^h i/	‘election’

HAJONG:

Table14: Primary noun of Hajong:

Hajong	English
/din/	'day'
/bak/	'tiger'
/b ^h uss/	'buffalo'
/kalka/	'tomorrow'
/pors ^h /	'later'
/miliya/	'to weave'
/katik/	'to cut'

NAME OF ANIMALS IN BODO:

In Bodo, the names of animals consist of two grammatical units, one is noun and other is bound base. As for example- {mi-} means animal in general and names of animal are composed of bound base or verb.

Bodo:

Table 15 Names of Animals in Bodo:

/mi-dui/ (B)	/mudui/ 'porcupine'
/mi-der /V)	/muider/ 'elephant'
/mi-suu/V)	/musuu/'cow'
/mi-sa /(B)	/muusa/ 'tiger'
/mi-kra/ (B)	/mukhra/ 'monkey'
/mi-p ^h uu/(B)	/mup ^h uu/ 'monitor lizard'
/mi-p ^h ur/(B)	/mup ^h ur/ 'bear'
/mi-aoji/(B)	/maoji/ 'cat'

However, there are some names of animal which are the combination of bound base and noun. The noun/mi-/ also used as /-ma/ in some names such as-

Table 16: Name of animals in Bodo:

/o (B) ma/	‘pig’
/sui (B) ma/	‘dog’
/bur(B) ma/	‘goat’

Besides these names, there are some more animal names which do not follow the structure such as-

Table 17: Name of animals in Bodo:

/enzox/	‘rat’
/sesa/	‘rabbit’
/lok ^h ra/	‘leopard’
/bak ^h leoya/	‘cat’
/gand ^h a/	‘rhino’
/siyal/	‘fox’

NAME OF ANIMALS IN HAJONG: In Hajong language, there are many animal names which do not follow the same structure of Bodo. They are independently used.

For example:

Table 18: Names of Animals in Hajong:

/guru/	‘cow’
/hat ^h i/	‘elephant’
/bak/	‘tiger’
/bandor/	‘monkey’

/hagol/	‘goat’
/kukul	‘dog’
/indoor/	‘rat’
/bilui/	‘cat’
/kurgus/	‘rabbit’
/gundar/	‘rhino’
/kirabak/	‘leopard’
/s ^h ilabari/	‘lizard’
/hijack/	‘porcupeni’
/g ^h oi/	‘monitor lizard’
/b ^h uss/	‘buffalo’

NAME OF FISH IN BODO:

The name of the fish is also structurally derivational in nature. The fish is called /na/ in Bodo and the names of the fish are derived from the noun /na/ by adding bound base. The name of the fishes is limited in Bodo origin in comparison to that of animals or birds.

Table 19: Names of fish in Bodo

/na-t ^h ur/ (B)	/nat ^h ur/ ‘praun’
/na-srai/ (B)	/nasrai/ ‘channa gachua’
/na-p ^h am/ (B)	/nap ^h am/ ‘fermentel dried fish’
/na-bami/ (B)	/na-bami/ ‘spinyeel’
na siŋgi/ (B)	/na siŋgi/ ‘stinging cat fish’

There are some names of fish which do not follow the structure. Those names are independently used. For Example:

Table 20: Name of Fish in Bodo:

Bodo	English
/maoya/	'Resbora rasbora'
/k ^h aui/	'Chimbing perch'
/t ^h uri/	'Striped spring cel'
/hasumut ^h ra/	'Glossogobius givries'
/p ^h it ^h ik ^h rsi/	'Swamp barb'

NAMES OF FISH IN HAJONG:

In Hajong language, the fish is called as /ma:s/.The name of the fishes is derived from the noun /ma:s/ by adding bound bases. The names of the fish are also limited in Hajong origin. For examples:

Table 21: Names of fish in Hajong:

/his ^h a ma:s/	'Praun'
/latya ma:s/	'Chana gacnua'
/hur ma:s/	NA
/kuls ^h a ma:s/	'Climbing perch'
/mudtra ma:s/	'glossogobius giuris'

In Hajong language also, there are some names of fish which do not follow the same structure. Their names are independently used. Examples:

Table 22: Names of Fish in Hajong:

/hidul/	‘dried fish fermented’
/nakam/	‘stripe spany cell’
/put ^{hi} or put ^{hi} puna/	‘swamp bard’
/put ^{hi} puna/ oh put ^{hi} /	‘rosbora’

NAMES OF FRUITS IN BODO:

The names of fruits are also structurally derived in nature. The fruit is called /t^{hai}/ in Bodo and it is a noun. The names of different fruits are derived by adding verbs, adjective or bound bases with the noun /t^{hai}/. For Examples:

Table 23: Name of Fruits in Bodo:

/t ^{hai} – suri/ (B)	t ^{haisuri} ‘spondias mombin’
/t ^{hai} – gir/ (B)	t ^{haigir} ‘wood apple’
/t ^{hai} – k ^{ha} / (Adj)	t ^{haik^{ha}} ‘garcinia family’
/t ^{hai} – lir/ (Adj)	t ^{hailir} ‘banana’
/t ^{hai} – beŋ/ (B)	t ^{haibeŋ} ‘cucumber’
/t ^{hai} – zuu/ (V)	t ^{haizuu} ‘mango’

There are some names of fruits which do not follow the structure. Those names are-

Table 24: Name of fruits in Bodo:

/goi/	‘betel’
/k ^h antal/	‘jackfruit’
/narenj ^h umbra/	NA
/somp ^h ram/	‘guava’
/narenk ^h ol/	‘coconut’
/k ^h amrenga/	‘star fruit’
/buiigri/	‘jojoba’

In Hajong language, there are name of fruits which do not follow the same structure such as Bodo. Those names are –

Table 25: Name of fruits in Hajong:

/aam/	‘mango’
/kolah/	‘banana’
/appil/	‘apple’
/hingous/	‘cucumber’
/kameringa/	‘star fruit’
/narikal/	‘coconut’
/g ^h ua/	‘betel’
/hokgren/	‘guava’
/s ^h inarah/	‘saur’

NAME OF BIRDS IN BODO:

The name of Birds also applies the above same system. The term for bird in Bodo is /dau/, added noun as well as verb. Example:

Table 26: Names of birds in Bodo:

/dao – zuu/ (N)	dauzuu ‘hen’
/dao – zuula/ (N)	dauzuula ‘cock’
/dao – bo/ (B)	daubo ‘herm’
/dao – t ^h u/ (B)	daut ^h u ‘dove’
/dao – ma/ (B)	dauma ‘mother bird’
/dao – rai/ (B)	daorai ‘peacock’
/dao – sri/ (B)	dausri ‘martin’
/dao-k ^h a/(B)	daok ^h a ‘crow’
/dao-k ^h a/(B)	daok ^h a ‘crow’
/dao-t ^h en/(B)	daot ^h en
/dao-kanjon/(B)	Dakanjon
/dao-guldub/	Daoguldub

There are some names of birds which do not follow the structure. Example:

Table 27: Name of Birds in Bodo:

/haŋsu/	‘duck’
/p ^h aruu/	‘pigeon’
/badamali/	‘bat’

/p ^h ereŋga/	‘black drongo’
/jojelenga/	‘rufous treepie’

NAME OF BIRDS IN HAJONG:

There are name of Birds which follow same structure in Hajong. Example:

Table 28: Name of birds in Hajong:

/makti s ^h ore/	‘cock’
/makti s ^h ore/	‘hen’
/g ^h u s ^h ore/	‘dove’

There are names of birds which do not follow the same structure. Example:

Table 29: Names of Birds in Hajong:

/huriŋ/	‘heron’
/kustor/	‘dove’
/muyour/	‘peacock’
/kouuu/	‘crow’
/hotupuk ^{hi} /	‘small bird’

NAMES OF THE BODY PARTS IN BODO:

In Bodo, the names of body parts are also derived. Their names are combination of two morphological units. The body parts start with prefix {a-} –

Example:

Table 30: Body parts of Bodo:

/a – p ^h a/ (B)	/ap ^h a / ‘palm of leg’
/a – t ^h in/ (B)	/at ^h in/ ‘leg’
/a – k ^h ai/ (B)	/ak ^h ai/ ‘hand’
/a – si/ (B)	/asi/ ‘finger’
/a – sugur/(B)	/asugur/ ‘nail’
/a – dwi/ (B)	/adwi / ‘calf of leg’
/a – gan/ (B)	/agan/ ‘foot step’
/a-k ^h anti/	/ak ^h anti/
/a-k ^h ob/	/akob/

There are some names of body parts which start with prefix {bi-} Example:

Table 31: Name of body parts in Bodo:

/bi – bu / (B)}	/bibu/ ‘intestine’
/bi – k ^h lu/ (B)}	/bik ^h lu / ‘gall’
/bi – k ^h a/ (B)}	/bik ^h a/ ‘liver’
/bi-gur/ (B)	/bigur/ ‘skin’

The names which related to eye starts with prefix {mo-} Example:

Table 32: Name of Body parts in Bodo:

/mo – gon/ (B)}	/megon/ ‘eye’
/mo – gon – ki/ (B)}	/mwiki/ ‘eye excreta’
/mo – sugur/ (B)}	/musugur/ ‘eyebrows’

And also related to head, parts start with prefix {k^ho-} Example:

Table 33: Names of Body parts in Bodo:

/k ^h o – ro / (B)}	/k ^h oro/ ‘head’
/k ^h o – ga/ (B)}	/k ^h uga/ ‘mouth’
/k ^h o – nai/ (B)}	/k ^h anai /‘hair’
/k ^h o – ma / (B)}	/k ^h uma /‘ear’
/k ^h o – pi/ (B)}	/k ^h opi/ ‘dandruff’

NAME OF THE BODY PARTS IN HAJONG:

In Hajong language, the names of body parts which do not follow the structure.

Table 34: Names of Body parts in Hajong:

/hat ^h /	‘hand’
/teŋ/	‘leg’
/aŋg ^h oul/	‘finger’
/nuke/	‘nail’
/t ^h ing ^h g ^h itu/	‘calf of leg’
/s ^h uk/	‘eye’
/jorbaŋha/	‘eyebrows’
/s ^h uk pak ^h a/	‘eye excreta’
/mu ^h /	‘mouth’
/s ^h ull/	‘hair’
/uk ^h a/	‘dandruff’
/kuli ^h j ^h a/	‘liver’
/jiaouh/	‘gal’

PRONOUN OF BODO AND HAJONG:

A pronoun is a word that replaces a noun in sentence. The pronoun constitutes a good space in Bodo and Hajong vocabulary. The personal pronoun plays a vital role in the formation of kinship terms in Bodo and Hajong. Except, a few kinship terms maximum kinship terms are derived form of a personal pronoun and a bound base. These pronouns when used as prefixes are called pronominal prefixes. Pronoun may be classified into the following categories:

Personal pronoun

Demonstrative pronoun

Reflexive pronoun

Interrogative pronoun

Indefinite pronoun

PERSONAL PRONOUN:

The personal pronoun of Bodo are/aŋ/,/nuŋ/,/bi/,/be/,/bui/,/zuŋ/,/sur/. On the other hand, in Hajong personal pronouns are /moi/, /yumru/,/toi/,/tora/,/apone/,/aponeghila/ or /oi/,/ora/ etc.

Bodo:

Table 35: personal pronoun of Bodo:

	Singular	Plural
1st person	aŋ- 'I'	zuŋ 'we'
2nd person	nuŋ- 'you'	nuŋ-sur 'you'

	nun ^h an 'you' (HON)	nun ^h an-mun 'you'(HON)
3rd person	bi 'he/she'	bi-sur 'they'(PROX)
	be 'it' be 'it'	be- p ^h ur 'they'(PROX) be-sur 'they'(PROX)
	bui 'he/she/it' bui 'pur'	bui-sur'they'(DIST) bui-pur 'they'(DIST)
	bi ^h an 'he/she'(HON)	bi ^h an-nun 'they'(HON)

Hajong:

Table 36: Personal pronoun of Hajong:

	Singular	Plural
1st honorific	moi 'I'	yumru 'we'
2nd non honorific	toi 'you'	tora 'you'
more honorific	apne 'you'(HON)	apneg ^h ila 'you'(HON)
3rd male	oi 'he/She'	ora 'you'(HON)
Female	oi 'he/She'	ora 'they'

Uses of personal pronouns are shown in the following examples with all the persons and numbers in both the language:

1st PERSON SINGULAR NUMBER:

Bodo:

(i) /aŋ sa se laimʉn/

I clf. num. young

‘I am a young’

(ii) /aŋ sa se liriŋiri /

I clf. num. Writer

‘I am a writer’

(iii) /aŋ sa se p^hʉʉŋiri

I clf. num. buŋ^hiri

‘I am a speaker’

Hajong:

(i) /moi ek-ra siŋgra/

I num.-clf young

‘I am a young’

(ii) /moi ek-ra lek^hok/

I num.clf writer

‘I am a writer’

(iii) /moi ek-ra mastor/

I num.clf teacher

‘I am a teacher’

1st PERSON PLURAL NUMBER:

Bodo:

(i) /zuŋ laimun/

we girl

‘We are girl’

(ii) /zuŋ lirgiri/

we writer

‘We are writer’

(iii) /zuŋ p^hurungiri/

We teacher

‘We are teacher’

Hajong:

(i) /ami siŋgri/

we girl

‘we are girls’

(ii) /ami lik^hok/

We writer

‘we are writers’

(iii) /ami master/

We teacher

‘we are teacher’

2nd PERSON HONORIFIC SINGULAR NUMBER

In 2nd person, nominative case marker /-a/ is added to honorific 2nd personal pronoun in Bodo. This process is not found in Hajong. For example

(i) /nuŋthaŋ -a sa se duidengiri/

you (hon) nom. clf. num. leader

‘You are a leader’

(ii) /nuŋthaŋ -a sa se apadgiri/

you(hon) nom. clf. num.

‘You are a president’

Hajong:

(i) /toi ek ra somqj kormi

you num. clf. leader

‘You are a leader’

(ii) /toi ek ra hobqpati

you num. clf. leader

‘you are a president’

2nd PERSON HONORIFIC PLURAL SUFFIX:

In 2nd person, both honorific and non-honorific plural suffix markers and suffixes are added with head noun in Hajong. In Bodo, plural marker or plural suffixes are added to personal pronoun. Locative case marker /-ha/ is also added to plural marker /-mun/.

/-ha/ does not function as locative case in person, it functions as particle. Examples are given below with illustration.

Bodo:

(i) /nuŋ^haŋ mun-ha duidengiri/

You (hon) plu.suf leader

‘You are leaders’

(ii) /nuŋ^haŋ mun-ha liri/

You (hon.) pl.suf. writer

‘You are writers.’

Hajong:

(i) /apne g^hila somaj kormi/

You (hon.) plu.suffix leader

‘You are leaders’

(ii) /apne g^hila lik^hok/

you(hon.) plu.suffix writer

‘You are writers’

2nd PERSON NON-HONORIFIC SINGULAR NUMBER:

(i) /nuŋ sa se seŋgra/

you clf. num. boy

‘You are a boy’

(ii) /nuŋ sa se liri/

‘you clf. num. writer’

‘you are a writer’

Hajong:

(i) /toi ek ra caua/

you num. clf boy

‘You are a boy’

(ii) /toi ek ra lik^hok/

you num.clf writer

‘You are a writer’

2nd PERSON NON-HONORIFIC PLURAL SUFFIX:

In 2nd person, non honorific plural suffix {-sur} is added to personal pronoun in Bodo. This process is not available in Hajong. Hajong has plural indicting personal pronoun. Examples are given below with illustration.

Bodo:

(i) / nuŋ -sur hinjao/

you pl.suf. girl

‘You are girl’

(ii) /nuŋ -sur p^hururŋiri/

you pl.suf teacher

‘You are teachers’

Hajong:

(i) /tora ciŋgri/

you girl

'you are girl'

(iii) /tora master/

You teacher

'You are teachers'

3rd PERSON HONORIFIC SINGULAR NUMBER:

In 3rd person, honorific singular number, nominative case marker /-a/ is added to pronoun in Bodo. This process is not found in Hajong. E.g.

Bodo:

(i) /bit^haŋ -a sa se duidengiri/

he (hon) nom. clf num. leader

'He is a leader'

(ii) /bit^haŋ -a sa se lidgiri/

he (hon) nom. clf. num. writer

'He is a writer'

Hajong:

(i) /oi ek-ra somaj karmi/

he num. clf leader

'He is a leader'

(ii) /oi ek-ra lik^hok/

he num.clf writer

'He is a writer'

3rd PERSON HONORIFIC PLURAL NUMBER:

In 3rd person honorific plural number, plural suffix {-mun} is added to personal pronoun in Bodo. The locative case marker /ha/ is also added to plural marker {-mun}. The locative case marker /ha/ does not function as case, it functions as particle. In Hajong, plural suffix/-ra/ is added to head noun. E.g.

Bodo:

- (i) /bit^haŋ -mun-ha bigiangiri/
he(hon) pl. Suf. Scientist
'They are scientists'
- (ii) /bit^haŋ -mun- ha k^hont^haigiri/
he(hon) pl.suf poet
'They are poets'
- (iii) /bit^haŋ muw-ha lirgiri/
he(hon) pl.suf. writer
'They are writers'

Hajong:

- (i) /ora scientist /
he scientist
'They are scientists '
- (ii) /ora kobi/
he poet
'They are poets'

(iii) /ora lik^hok/

He writer

‘They are writers’

3rd PERSON NON-HONORIFIC SINGULAR NUMBER:

In 3rd person non-honorific singular number, nominative case marker/-yuu/ is added to personal pronoun in Bodo. But this process is not found in Hajong language.

Eg,

Bodo:

(i) /bi -yuu sa se hinjao/

she nom. clf. num. girl

‘She is a girl’

(ii) /bi -yuu sa se ruuati/

He nom.clf num. servant

‘He is a servant’

(iii) /bi -yuu sa se purugiri/

he nom. clf num. teacher

‘He is a teacher’

Hajong:

(i) /oi ek ra ciŋgri/

She/he num. clf girl

‘She is a girl’

(ii) /oi ek ra sak^hor/

he/she num.clf servant

‘She/He is a servant’

(iii) oi ek ra master

He/she num.clf master

‘She/He is a master’

3rd PERSON NON-HONORIFIC PLURAL NUMBER:

In non-honorific 3rd person plural number, the plural suffix {-sur} is added to personal pronoun in Bodo. On the other hand, the pronoun in Hajong shows plurality.

For example:

Bodo:

(i) /bi sur hinjao/

he pl.suf. girls

‘They are girl’

(ii) / bi sur huoyac^{ha}/

he pl.suf boy

‘They are boys’

Hajong:

(i) /oi cingri/

They girls

‘ They are girls’

(ii) /oi caua/

They boy

‘They are boys

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN:

Both Bodo and Hajong language use two demonstrative pronouns. To indicate near /be/ (this)’and /bui/ (that) is used to indicate ‘far’ in Bodo. /be/(this),/bui/(that)

are all demonstrative pronouns. On the other hand, in Hajong demonstrative pronouns are - /ei/ (this), is used to indicate near /era/(that),is used to indicate far in Hajong /igo/ /eiglu//eglu/ are demonstrative pronouns in Hajong. In Bodo, /be/ meaning ‘this’ which indicates near distance is used for human and /be/ is used for non-human, /bui/ ‘that’ is used for both human and non-human in Bodo.

Demonstrative pronouns of both the language are given in the table:

Bodo:

Table 37: Demonstrative pronoun of Bodo:

	Singular	Plural
NEAR	/be/ ‘this’	/be-surr/ ‘these’(human)
	/be/ ‘this’	/be-puur/ ‘these’ (non human)
FAR	/bui/ ‘that’	/bui-surr/ ‘those’(human)
	/bui / ‘that’	/bui-puur/‘those’(non human)

Table38: Demonstrative pronoun in Hajong:

	Singular	Plural
NEAR	/ei/ ‘this’	/e-ra/ ‘these’
	/ei/ ‘this’	/e-ra/ ‘these’
FAR	/eigo/iglu/ ‘that’	/u-glu/ ‘those’
	/ iglu/ ‘that’	/u-glu/ ‘those’

In Bodo nominative case /yuu/ is suffixed with demonstrative pronoun i.e /bi-yuu/, /be-yuu/, /bui-yuu/ but not in Hajong Demonstrative pronoun can be pluralised by adding plural suffixes /sur, p^hur/ in Bodo and and/-ra, gluu/ in Hajong. Following the given example:

NEAR:

Bodo:

(i) /be -yuu ma se dao/

this nom. clf. num. bird

‘This is a bird’

(ii) /be -yuu duŋ se duŋ/

this nom. clf. num. rope

‘This is a rope’

Hajong:

(i) /ei ek-ra pok^hi/

this clf. nom. bird

‘This is a bird’

(ii) /ei ek-ra duri/

this clf. nom. rope

‘This is a rope’

Plural:

Bodo:

(i) /bi p^hur dao/

this pl.suf. bird

‘These are birds’

(ii) /bi p^hur duruŋ/

this pl.suf rope

‘These are ropes’

Hajong:

(i) / era ek ra pok^{hi} /

this pl. Suf. birds

‘These are birds’

(ii) /era ek ra duri/

this pl. Suf. Rope

‘These are ropes’

FAR:

Bodo:

(i) /bui ruwa -k^huu aŋ-nu hor/

that axe acc. I. dat. give

‘Give me that axe’

(ii) /bui bipaŋ-a juŋni/

that tree acc. our

‘That tree is ours’.

Hajong:

- (i) /eda kural ra mo ge di/
that axe acc. I dat. Give
'Give me that axe'
- (ii) /eda ga:s ra amla /
that tree acc our
'That tree is ours'

Plural:

Bodo:

- (i) /bui p^hur no/
that pl.suf. house
'That are houses'
- (ii) /bui- p^hur bipaŋ/
that pl.suf trees
'That are trees'

Hajong:

- (i) /eigo g^hor/
that house
'That are houses'
- (ii) /eigo ga:s/
that tree
'That are trees'

INDEFINITE PRONOUN:

Indefinite pronouns are used for non-specific things. This is the largest group of pronoun. In Bodo. /surba/, /raobu/ and /kaise/ are the indefinite pronouns. On the other hand, in Hajong, kunu/, /kayu/, /kisu/ are the indefinite pronouns.

Bodo:

Table 38: Indefinite pronoun of Bodo:

Singular	Plural
/raobu/ 'nobody' 'anybody'
/surba/ 'somebody'/'someone'	{surba surba}
/bobejaoba/bohaba/ 'somewhere'	{bobejaoba bobejaoba/bohaba}'somewhere'
/k ^h aise/	'someone/anybody'
/sap ^h rambu/	'everyone/everybody'
/zaik ^h izaya/	'anyone/anybody'
/mabamunse/	'anything'
/gasibu/	'something/everything'

The use of indefinite pronoun in Bodo is given below with illustration:

- (i) /raobu guia mun /

Nobody not(neg.) PRE.

'Nobody was there.'

- (ii) /surba t^haŋ duŋ/

anyone go(v) PRE.

'anyone went'

(iii) /bobejaoba ma za duŋ/

Somewhere what happen(v) PRE

‘Somewhere what happened?’

(iv) /k^haise za duŋ/

Somebody eat(v) PRE.

‘Somebody ate’

(v) /gasibuɪ luŋ-zuɪb/

Everything drink (v) finish

‘Drink and finish everything’

(vi) /sap^humbuɪ bedor k^huu muɪn zuɪb bai/

Everybody meat(n) acc. find(v) all p.p

‘Everybody has ate the meat.’

Hajong:

Table 39: Indefinite pronoun of Hajong:

Singular		Plural	
/kunu/	‘nobody’	/kunbuu/kubuu/	‘nobody’
/kayu/	‘nobody’	Na	
/kisu/	‘somebody’	/kisu/kisu/	‘somebody’
/kintu/	‘but’	NA	

The use of indicate pronoun of Hajong is given below with illustration:

(i) /kayu ba nai/

Nobody not

‘Nobody was there’

(ii) /kaiba jasiga/

anyone go(v) pre.

‘Anyone went’

(iii) /kumaba kiba huse/

Somewhere what happen(v) pre.

‘Somewhere what happened?’

(iv) /kaiba-ta k^haise/

Somebody eat(v) pre.

‘Somebody ate’

(v) / sob k^hai ses-kor/

everything drink(v) finish

‘Drink and finish everything’

(vi) /hubai mas^haŋ ra paise/

Everybody meat(n) acc. find(v)

‘Everybody has found the meat’

REFLEXIVE PRONOUN:

A reflexive pronoun ends itself and refers to another noun or pronoun in the sentence. The reflexive pronoun of Bodo is /gao/. On the other hand, in Hajong language the reflexive pronoun is /niz/.

Bodo:

Table 40: Reflexive Pronoun of Bodo:

Singular	Plural
/gao/	/gao – sur/
/gao/	/gaoba – gao/

Hajong:

Table 41: Reflexive pronoun of Hajong:

Singular	Plural
/niz/	/niz/

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN:

Interrogative pronouns are used in questions. Although they are classified as pronouns it not carries to see how they replace nouns. In Bodo /sur/(who), /ma/(what), /bobe/(which),/mabe/(which),/obe/(which),/boha/(where),/bese/(how many) is all interrogative pronouns can be pluralized by reduplication in both the languages. On the other hand, in Hajong language the interrogative pronouns are used

/kai/(who), /ki/(what),kunda/(which),kumai/kuni(where),/kaira/koita/(howmany),kun
sumai(when),kene (why). These are given below with examples:

Bodo:

Table 42: Interrogative pronoun of Bodo:

Singular	Meaning	Plural	Meaning
/sur/	‘who’	/sur sur/	‘who’
/ma/	‘what’	/ma ma/	‘what’
/bobe/	‘which’	/bobe bobe/	‘which’
/mobe/	‘which’	/mabe mabe/	‘which’
/obe/	‘which’	/obe obe/	‘which’
/boha/	‘where’	/boha boha/	‘where’
/bese/	‘how many’	/bese bese/	‘how many’
/maburui/	‘how’	/maburui maburui/	‘how’
/mabla/	‘when’	/mabla mabla/	‘when’
/besebaŋ/	‘how many’	/besebaŋ besebaŋ/	‘how many’

Hajong:

Table 43: Interrogative pronoun of Hajong:

Singular	Plural	Meaning
/kai/	/kai kai/	‘who’
/ki/	/ kundaki	/ki/ ‘what’
/kunda/	/ kunda/	‘which’
/kumai/,/kuni/	/kumai kumai/,/kuni kuni/	‘where’
/koira/,/koita/	/koira koira/,/koita koita/	‘how many’
/kun somai/	/kun somai kun somai/	‘when’
/kene/	/kene kene/	‘why’

NUMBER OF BODO AND HAJONG:

Both Bodo and Hajong language use two numbers i.e. singular and plural.

Table 44: Singular number of Bodo and Hajong:

Bodo	Meaning	Hajong	Meaning
/got ^h o/	'child'	/cawa/	'child'
/oma/	'pig'	/hor/	'pig'
/muider/	'elephant'	/hati/	'elephant'

Besides this, in these languages there are some more noun words which denote uniquely a meaning of multitude. It is worth mentioning here that nouns multitude and themselves independent words i.e. /gubaŋ/, /burza/, /p^halu/, /hanza/, /zak^hri/.

On the other hand, the words /edani/, /bak^hars^ha/, /dol/, /nanaroŋ-la/ etc. are used as nouns of multitude in Hajong language also. For examples:

Bodo: Table 45: Plural number of Bodo:

Plural	Meaning
/musuu-p ^h alu/	'herd of cows'
/gubaŋ-pit ^h ai/	'many fruits'
/poraicha-hanza/	'group of students'
/na-zakri/	'group of fishes'

Hajong:**Table 46: Plural number of Hajong:**

Plural	Meaning
/edani guru/	'herd of cows'
/bak ^h ar s ^h a pol/	'many fruits'
/siŋgra dol/	'group of boys'
/nanaronla ma:s/	'group of fishes'

In Bodo and Hajong language, there is some reduplication of words which can express pluralization. The nouns, pronouns and adjective are reduplication in order to make in plural.eg-

Noun:**Table 47: Plural number of Bodo:**

/no-no/	'from house to house'
/gami gami//	'from village to village'
/dui-dui/	'water to water'
/nokor-nokor/	'family to family'
/lama lama/	'road to road'

Pronoun (Interrogative):

Table 48: Plural number of Bodo:

/sur sur/	who are 'the people things'
/ma ma/	what are 'things or objectives'
/bobe bobe/	which are 'things or objectives'

Adjective:

Table 49: Plural number of Bodo:

/gudan gudan jaiga/	'new places'
/geder geder na/	'big fishes'
/mujaŋ mujaŋ sik ^h la/	'good girls'

Noun:

Table 50: Plural number of Hajong:

/g ^h or ton g ^h or/	'from house to house'
/gao ton gao/	'village to village'
/pani pani/	'water to water'

Pronoun (Interrogative):

Table 51: Plural number of Hajong:

/kai kai/	who are 'the people things'
/ki ki/	what are 'the people things'
/kunda kunda/	which are 'the people things'

In case of Bodo and Hajong language, some adjectives are also pluralized by adding plural suffix. For example:

Bodo:

Table 52: Plural number of Bodo:

Singular	Plural	Meaning
/gajri/	/gajri-p ^h wr/	'bad ones'
/mujaŋ/	/mujaŋ-p ^h wr/	'good ones'

Hajong:

Table 53: Plural number of Hajong:

Singular	Plural	Meaning
/nita/	/nita- g ^h ila/	'bad ones'
/valch/	/vala- g ^h ila/	'good ones'

By repeating some words are used in Bodo and Hajong language. For example:

Bodo:**Table 54: Plural number of Bodo:**

Singular	Plural	Meaning
/gajri/	/gajri-p ^h ur/	'bad ones'
/mujaŋ/	/mujaŋ-p ^h ur/	'good ones'

Hajong:**Table 55: Plural number of Hajong:**

Singular	Plural	Meaning
/nita/	/nita- g ^h ila/	'bad ones'
/valah/	/valah- g ^h ila/	'good ones'

Nouns are generally inflected for number. In Bodo and Hajong has two numbers such as singular and plural. Plural number is generally formed from the singular noun by addition of suffixes, which are also called by using the plural marker. There are three plural suffixes in Bodo and these are *-p^hur/* */-sur/* and */-mun/*. On the other hand Hajong do not follow same structures. For example:

/-sur/: In Bodo the plural suffixes */-sur/* is used with personal pronouns and demonstrative pronoun.

Bodo:

Table 56: Plural number of Bodo:

Singular	Plural	Meaning
/nuŋ/	/nuŋ – suɾ/	‘you’
/bi/	/bi – suɾ/	‘they’
/be/	/be – suɾ/	‘these’
/bui/	/bui – suɾ/	‘those’

Hajong:

Table 57: Plural number of Hajong:

Singular	Plural	Meaning
/toi/	/tola/	‘you’
/oi/	/ola/	‘they’
/ei/	/eira/	‘these’
/ei/	/eiglu/	‘those’

/-p^hur/: In Bodo, sthe plural /-p^hur/ is used with non-honorific form of human, animate and 3rd person kinship terms.eg

Bodo:**Table 58: Plural number of Bodo:**

Singular	Plural	Meaning
/mansi/	/mansi – p ^h ur/	‘men’
/msuuu/	/muisuu – p ^h ur/	‘cows’
/dao/	/dao – p ^h ur/	‘fishes’
/maozi/	/maozi – p ^h ur/	‘cats’
/p ^h it ^h ai/	/p ^h it ^h ai – p ^h ur/	‘fruits’
/bizab/	/bizab – p ^h ur/	‘books’
/bibar/	/bibar – p ^h ur/	‘flowers’

Hajong:**Table 59: Plural number of Hajong:**

Singular	Plural	Meaning
/mas/	/mas – g ^h ila/	‘fishes’
/fol/	/fol – g ^h ila/	‘fruits’
/ga:s/	/gas – g ^h ila/	‘grasses’
/boi/	/boi – g ^h ila/	‘books’
/bag/	/bag – g ^h ila/	‘tigers’

/-mun/: In Bodo language, the plural suffix /-mun/ is used with kinship terms and honorific indicating personal pronoun.

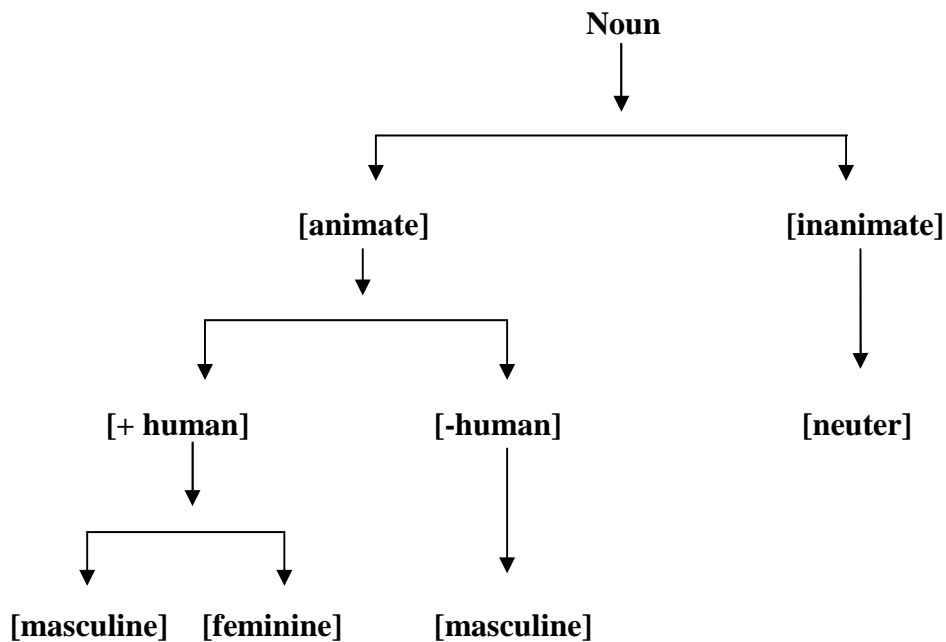
Bodo:**Table 60: Plural number of Bodo:**

Singular	Plural	Meaning
/ada/	/ada – mun/	‘elder brother & others’
/abo/	/abo – mun/	‘elder sisters & others’
/abui/	/abui – mun/	‘grandmother & others’
/adui/	/adui – mun/	‘uncle & others’
/nunt ^h aŋ/	/nunt ^h aŋ – mun/	‘you honorific’
/bit ^h aŋ/	/bit ^h aŋ-mun/	‘honorific’
/ai/	/ ai-mun/	‘mothers’
/madui/	/madui-mun/	‘aunties’
/gumui/	/gumui-mun/	‘brother in-laws’

Hajong:**Table 61: Plural number of Hajong:**

Singular	Plural	Meaning
/baba/	/baba – g ^h ila/	‘father & others’
/ajo/	/ajo – g ^h ila/	‘grandmother & other’
/morot/	/morot – g ^h ila/	‘man & others’
/nunu/	/nunu – g ^h ila/	‘younger brother & others’
/dada/	/dada-g ^h ila/	‘brothers’
/mao/	/mao-g ^h ila/	‘mothers’
/abu/	/abu-g ^h ila/	‘mothers’
/mami/	/mami-g ^h ila/	‘mothers’

GENDER OF BODO AND HAJONG:



Gender is an important category of noun in Bodo and Hajong. It is a grammatical category used for the analysis of word – classes displaying such contrasts as masculine, feminine and neuter, animate and inanimate etc. In Bodo and Hajong, natural gender is seen (masculine and feminine) where sex are distinguished by real – world entities.

In Bodo and Hajong, noun inanimate objects no mate objects have gender, which is distinguished either by independent words or by using a qualifying word after or before noun. There is some kinship terms which can indicate gender independently whether it is male or female. There are three types of principles to change the form of Gender. This are given below-

- (i) Using pair of opposite lexical entities
- (ii) Adding different types of words which indicates the masculine and feminine before or after noun words.
- (iii) Adding the suffix that denotes the feminine gender.

(i) Using of pair of opposite lexical entities:

The gender can be changed by using different opposite lexical words for feminine and masculine gender. This type of gender formation process is specially used in case of kinship terms and animate noun in both the language. eg.

Table 62: Gender formation of Bodo:

Masculine	Meaning	Feminine	Meaning
/ap ^h a/	‘my father’	/ai/yai/	‘my mother’
/abuu/	‘my grandfather’	/abu/	‘my grandmother’
/gumui/	‘elder sister’s husband’	/abo/	‘elder sister’
/ada/	‘my elder brother’	/bajui/	‘elder brothers wife’
/p ^h oŋbai/	‘younger brother’	/binanao/	‘younger sister’
/p ^h isai/	‘husband’	/b ^h isi/	‘wife’
/seŋgra/	‘young man’	/sik ^h la/	‘young woman’
/adui/	‘uncle’	/madui/	‘aunty’

Hajong:

Table 63: Gender formation of Hajong:

Masculine	Meaning	Feminine	Meaning
/baba/	‘my father’	/aiya/mao/	‘my mother’
/ajo/	‘my grandfather’	/abu/	‘my grandmother’
/bincie/	‘elder sister husband’	/bunu/	‘my elder sister’
/daŋgo bai/	‘elder brother’	/buji/	‘elder brother wife’
/batar/	‘husband’	/mag ^h u/	‘wife’
/ceŋgua/	‘young man’	/gab ^h or/	‘young woman’
/kaka/	‘uncle’	/kaki/	‘aunty’

TERMS OF ADDRESS:

In Bodo language, /-num/ is added before second person kinship terms. /-num/ is added only with brother, younger brother/sister and brother in-law. In case of /adui/ ‘uncle’, alveolar unaspirated voiced stop /d/ becomes alveolar aspirated voiceless stop /tʰ/. The bilabial voiced nasal /m/ of /mun/ is deleted in case of /numadui/ ‘aunty’ because of the word /madui/ is started with bilabial voiced nasal /m/. The process is not found in Hajong. Example

2ND PERSON TERMS OF ADDRESS:

{num-}:

Table 64: Gender formation of Bodo:

Masculine	English	Feminine	English
/num-gumui/	‘your brother in-law’	/num-bo/	‘your sister’
/num-da/	‘your elder brother’	/num-bazui/	‘your sister-in-law’
/num-p ^h a/	‘your father’	/num-a/	‘your mother’
/num-t ^h ui/	‘your maternal uncle’	/numa-dui/	‘your maternal’
/num-mai/	‘your paternal uncle’	{/num-anui/	‘your paternal aunty’

Hajong: In case of 2nd person plural {tola-} is suffixed with 2nd person pronoun in Hajong. These are given below with illustration.

Table 65: Gender formation of Hajong:

/tola-binci/	‘your brother-in law’	/tola-buini/	‘your sister in-law’
/tola- dada/	‘your elder brother’	/tola-b ^h uji/	‘your sisrer in-law’
/tola-baba/	‘your father’	/tola-mao/	‘your mother’
/tola-det ^h o,dedo/	‘your paternal uncle’	/tola-kaki/	‘your paternal aunty’
/tola-mama/	‘your maternal uncle’	/tola mami/	‘your maternal aunty’

3rd person terms of address:

In case of 3rd person kinship terms, prefix /-bi/ is used in Bodo and but in Hajong, such prefix is not added before all the terms of address. There are given below with example:

Table 66: Gender formation of Bodo:

Masculine	English	Feminine	English
/bi-mai/	'his /her maternal uncle'	/bi-manui/	'his/her maternal uncle'
/bi-p ^h a/	'his /her father'	/bi-ma/	'his/her mother'
/bi-da/	'his/her elder brother'	/bi-bazui/	'his/her sister in-law'
/bi-buu/	'his/her grand-father'	/bi-bui/	'his/her grand-mother'
/bi-gumui/	'his/her brother'	/bi-bo/	'his/her elder sister'
/bi-bt ^h ui/	'his/her paternal uncle'	/bi-madui/	'his/her maternal aunty'

(ii) Adding different words before or after noun:

There are gender formation in Bodo and Hajong. The use of words /huua/ 'male', /hinjao/ 'female' and /morod/ 'male' and /timat/ 'female' respectively with human nouns. In both the language, such male and female is indicating words either precede or follow the noun.

There are some words in Bodo that express the feminine and masculine for men, birds and animals. In this case gender is changed by using independent words /zu/ /zuula/, /-p^hant^hi/, /-pant^ha/, /-bangri/ /-baŋgra/, /-dondi/ /-donda/ before and after the noun to represent female & male respectively. On the other hand, in Hajong language /morod/ means 'male' and /maiya/ or /timat/ means 'female' and in case of

non-human, they use /makta/ 'male' and /makti/'female' before the noun represent.

For example:

Bodo:

/huua- mansi/ 'male'

/hinjao- mansi/ 'female'

/huua-alasi/ 'male guest'

/hinjao- mansi/ 'female guest'

/huua- oza/ 'male quack physician'

/hinjao- oza/ female quack physician'

/-zuula/meaning 'cock' and /-zuu/meaning 'hen' example:

/dao-zuula/ 'cock' /dao-zuu/ 'hen'

/daot^hu-zuula/ 'dove' /daot^hu-zuu/ 'female dove'

In case of male/ female person indicating:

/p^hic^ha-zuula/ 'son'

/pic^ha-z^r/ 'daughter'

/p^hisuu-zuula/ 'grandson'

/p^hisuu- zuu/ 'granddaughter'

/bunda/: meaning male or cat, pig and dog and /bundi/: meaning female or cat, pig and dog.

/mauzi bunda/ 'male cat' /mauzi bundi/ 'female cat'

/oma bunda/ 'male pig' /oma bundi/ 'female pig'

/swiima bunda/ 'male dog' /swiima bundi/ 'female dog'

/p^hant^ha/: meaning male or goat, deer and /p^hant^hi/: meaning female or goat, deer etc.

/burma p^hant^ha/ 'he goat' /burma p^hant^hi/ 'she goat'

/bangra/ meaning 'male dog' /ban gri/ 'meaning of female dog'

/donda/ meaning ‘male of crow’ and /dondi/ ‘female crow’

/dauk^ha donda/ ‘male crow’ /dauk^ha dondi/ ‘female crow’

Bunğa meaning male of rate and bunği female of rate’eg

/enjoy bunğa/ ‘male rat’ /enjoy bunği/ ‘female rat’

In Hajong language /morod/ means ‘male’ and /maiya/ or /timat/ means ‘female’ and in case of non human they use ‘makta’ and makti ‘female before the noun represent.

Table 67: Gender formation of Hajong:

Masculine	Meaning	Feminine	Meaning
/morot man/	‘male person’	{ maiya/timat man }	‘ female person’
/morot cawa/	‘son’	{ maiya/timat jhew }	‘daughter’
/morot goru/	‘bull’	{ maiya/timat goru }	‘cow’
/timat nati/	‘grandson’	/timat nati/	‘grand-daughter’

NOUN RELATING TO NON- HUMAN:

Table 68: Gender formation of Hajong:

Masculine	Meaning	Feminine	Meaning
/makta c ^h ore/	‘cock’	/makti c ^h ore/	‘hen’
/makta kuuyu/kaua/	‘male crow’	/makti kuuyu/kaua/	‘female crow’
/makta huyur/hor/	‘male pig’	/makti huyur/hor/	‘female pig’
/ makta kukul/	‘male dog’	/timat kukul/	‘female dog’
/makta indur/	‘male rate’	/timat indoor/	‘female indur’

(iii) Adding Suffix: Besides these qualifying words, there are suffixes, which are used to change gender from masculine to feminine. In Bodo, the gender representing words ending with a generally indicate masculine gender and the words ending with /-i/, /-e/ and /-u/ indicate feminine gender. These /-i/, /-e/, /-u/ can be considered as feminine denoting suffix. On the other hand, in Hajong language gender can be changed by ending suffixes to the words that ended with vowel {-a}. There are suffixes like /-i/, /-oni/, /-ni/, /-ini/, /-ri/ and other feminine denoting suffixes. For example:

Bodo:

{-i}: The suffix {-i} can be added to masculine indicating words ended with {-a} and change the gender from masculine to feminine. It has rare occurrence in the language. Example:

Table 69: Gender formation of Bodo:

Masculine	Meaning	Feminine	Meaning
/p ^h agla/	'mad man'	/pagl-i/	'made woman'
/balonda/	'widower'	/balond-i/	'widow'
/gendra/	'pot bellied man'	/gendr-i/	'pot bellied woman'
/k ^h anda/	'flat nosed man'	/k ^h and-i/	'flat nose woman'
/boba/	'dumb man'	/bob-i/	'dumb woman'
/k ^h ana/	'blind man'	/k ^h an-i/	'blind woman'
/beṅga/	'deaf man'	/beṅg-i/	'deaf woman'
/raja/	'king'	/ran-i/	'queen'
/zamba/	'idiot man'	/zamb-i/	'idiot woman'

/balonda/	'widower'	/balond-i/	'widow'
/gait ^h a/	'short man'	/gait ^h -i/	'short woman'
/k ^h uja/	'man with bow back'	/k ^h uj-i/	'woman with bow back''
/t ^h emp ^h ra/	'short man'	/t ^h emp ^h r-i	'short woman'

/-u/: The suffix /-u/ can be added to few nouns ended with /-a/ to change the gender from masculine to feminine. Example:

Table 70: Gender formation of Bodo:

Masculine	Meaning	Feminine	Meaning
/hait ^h a/	'short man'	/hait ^h -u/	'short lady'
/gait ^h a/	'short man'	/gait ^h -u/	'short lady'

/-e/: The suffix /-e/ can also be added to few numbers of noun ended with vowel /-a/ and change the gender from masculine to feminine. Example:

Table 71: Gender formation of Bodo

Masculine	Meaning	Feminine	Meaning
/nabl-a/	'flat nose man'	/nabl-e/	'flat nose woman'
/hoŋl-a/	'ugli face man'	/hoŋl-e/	'ugli face woman'

In Hajong language also gender can be changed by adding suffixes to the words that ended with vowel /-a/. There are suffixes like /-i/' /-oni/, /-ni/, /-ini/, /-ri/ and other feminine denoting suffixes.

/-i/: the suffixes **/-i/** added to those nouns ending with vowel **/-a/** to change masculine to feminine. E.g

Hajong:

Table 72: Gender formation of Hajong:

Masculine	Meaning	Feminine	Meaning
/genda/	‘boy’	/gend-i/	‘girl’
/sengra/	‘man’	/senr-i/	‘girl’
/bura/	‘old man’	/bur-i/	‘women’
/mama/	‘uncle’	/mam-i/	‘aunty’
/pagol/	‘mad man’	/pagl-i/	‘mad women’

The suffix **/-i/** can also be added to the nouns to indicate female without changing the **/-a/** vowel ending male denoting words, Eg.

Table 73: Gender formation of Hajong:

Masculine	meaning	Feminine	Meaning
/harin/	‘male deer’	/harin-i/	‘female deer’
/bandor	‘male monkey’	/bandor-i/	‘female monkey’

/-oni/: the feminine suffix **/-oni/** is added to the professional indicating nouns in Hajong language .e.g.-

Table 74: Gender formation of Hajong

Masculine	Meaning	Feminine	Meaning
/master/	‘male teacher’	/master-oni/	‘female teacher’
/s ^h or/	‘male thief’	/s ^h or-oni/	‘female thief’
/doctor/	‘male doctor’	/doctor-oni/	‘female doctor’

/-ni/ The /-ni/ feminine suffix can be added to male denoting nouns to derive feminine gender. E.g –

Table 75: Gender of formation of Hajong

Masculine	meaning	Feminine	eaning
/nati/	‘grand son’	/nati-ni/	‘grand daughter’

/-ini/: The suffix /-ini/ can be added to male denoting nouns to derive female in hajong language.E.g.-

Table76: Gender formation of Hajong

Masculine	Meaning	Feminine	Meaning
/bak/	‘tiger’	/bak-ini/	‘tigress’
/siŋho/	‘lion’	/siŋh-ini/	‘lioness’

UNIQUE GENDER:

In addition to all these Bodo has certain nouns which are uniquely masculine and feminine. In Bodo and Hajong, there are also certain nouns which are inherently masculine and feminine.

Bodo:

(a) INHERENT MASCULINE:

The following nouns are always masculine and do not have its feminine counterpart.

- (i) /badari/ 'wood cutter'
- (ii) /balonda/ 'widower'
- (iii) /barlamp^{ba}/ 'a traditional folk dancer who perform in the marriage ceremony'
- (iv) /duuri / 'priest'
- (iv) /lauk^{har}/ 'cowboy'
- (v) /k^{hasi}/ 'castrated animal'

The following nouns are always feminine and do not have corresponding masculine nouns.

Bodo:

- (i) /aduᅅgari/ 'an aged unmarried lady'
- (ii) /bok^{hali}/ 'a baby's nurse'
- (iii) /duudini/ 'a woman folk dancer who participates in kherai puja'
- (iv) /sunsini/ 'a naughty woman'
- (v) /sunda^{auri}/ 'a naughty woman'

- (vi) /saŋrema/ ‘sterile women’
- (vii) /bihari/ ‘co wife’
- (viii) /buiirat^{hi}/ ‘A woman who serves betel-nut in the marriage ceremony of the Boros and dances with “barlangpa”.

Hajong does not follow such unique gender.

CASE AND CASE MARKER OF BODO AND HAJONG:

A grammatical category used in the analysis of word classes to identify the syntactic relationship between words in sentence, through such contrast as nominative, accusative etc. The case marker, establish a relationship between noun and verb.

In Bodo and Hajong there are seven cases namely-

Nominative case, Accusative case, Instrumental case, Dative case, Ablative case, Genitive case and Locative case.

Each of these cases has different suffixes or case markers a chat of their cases and case markers from both the language are given below-

Table77: Case of Bodo and Hajong:

Case	Bodo	Hajong
Nominative	/-a/,/-u/,/-q/	/-oi/, /-ra/,/-la/
Accusative	/-q/,/-k ^h uu/	/-goŋ/,/-ge/
Instrumental	/-zuŋ/	/-de/,/-di//diyuu/
Dative	/-nuu/	/-ge/,/-gon/
Ablative	/-ni//ni-p ^h rai/	/-langan/,/-t ^h okon/,/-t ^h ike/
Genitive	/-ni/	/-la/,/-luu/
Locative	/-auu/	/-ni/,/-bai/

NOMINATIVE CASE:

In Bodo, the nominative case is marked by /-a/, /-uaa/,and/-juu/. The Nominative case marker in Bodo is /-a/ which has its allomorph/-ja/,/-uaa/,/-uu/ and /-juu/ is used with nouns ending with consonant and /uu/ sound /-ja/ with nouns ending with front vowel,-uaa/ with nouns ending with back vowel,/uu/ with consonant ending pronoun and /-juu/ with vowel ending pronouns.On the other hand Hajong nominative case marked by /-oi/, /-ra/, /-la/.

Bodo:

/ap ^h a	a	undu-duu/
my father	case m.	is sleeping
'My father is sleeping'		

Hajong:

/baba	ra	g ^h ume-ase/
father	case m.	is sleeping
'My father is sleeping'		

ACCUSATIVE CASE:

The accusative case marker in Bodo is marked the direct object of a verb. /-Ø,-k^huu/.On the other hand Hajong accusative case marker is /-gon,-ge/.

Bodo:

/aŋ	be	p ^h it ^h ai	k ^h uu	zaguun/
i	this	fruit	case m.	will eat
'I will eat this fruit'				

Hajong:

/moy	eda	pol-ra	kab ^h o/
I	this case m		will eat
'I will eat this fruit'			

INSTRUMENTAL CASE: The instrumental case of Bodo is /zuŋ/. On the other hand, in Hajong instrumental case is /-di-de-diyu/. For examples-

Bodo:

/biyu	ak ^h ai	zuŋ	na	homduŋ/
he/she	hand	case m.	fish	catching
'he/she is catching fish with the hand				

Hajong:

/oi	hat	diya	mas	mariyu/
He/she	hand	case.m	fish	catching
'he/she is catching fish with the hand				

DATIVE CASE: The case marker of dative case of Bodo is /-nu/. On the other hand, in Hajong dative case is /-bai, -jone/. For example-

Bodo:

/bek ^h uu	aŋ	nu	hor/
/it	i	case m.	to give
'Give it to me'			

Hajong:

/eda	mo-ge	di/
/it	i	case m. to keep
'Give it to me'		

ABLATIVE CASE: The ablative case of Bodo is marked by /-ni/ which has one allomorph /-p^hrai/. On the other hand, in Hajong ablative case is /-lagan-takan//^hike/. For example-

Bodo:

/nuŋ-da	ni-p ^h rai	la/
your elder brother	case m.	to take
'Take from your elder brother'		

Hajong:

/tola dada	la-gan/ ^h ike	neo/
your elder brother	case m.	to take
'Take from your elder brother'		

GENETIVE CASE: The genitive case of Bodo marked by /-ni/. On the other hand, in Hajong genitive case is /-la, -lu/. For example-

Bodo:

/aŋ	ni	no/
I	case m.	house
'My house'		

Hajong:

/mo	-la	g ^h or/
I	case m.	house
'My house'		

LOCATIVE CASE: The locative case of Bodo is marked by /-au/ and their allomorph is /-yao/ /-niyao/. On the other hand, in Hajong locative is /-ni/ /-bai/. For example:-

Bodo:

/no	au	mansi	guiya/
home	case m	man	do/does not house
'There is no man in the house'			

Hajong:

/g ^h or	ni	kayu	man	nui/
home	case m.	no	man	do/does not house
'There is no man in the house'				

The case markers play a vital role in the formation of sentence in Bodo and Hajong.

KINSHIP TERMS OF BODO AND HAJONG:

Kinship terms form an important aspect in morphology of Bodo and Hajong language. The kinship terms are determined based on the social traditions as existing in that particular society. The used of kinship terms in a language enrich the class of the language. Along with language the important of kinship terms for society is also significant, kinship terms strengthen the social bounding from society to society. It uses differ in male dominated society from female dominated society. Some time its uses differ on the basis of religion also.

Bodo:

The kinship terms of Bodo related to first person start with (I) and its prefixed form is /a-/. It is be mentioned here that when the speaker introduce or establish a relation himself/herself, then she/he should pronominal prefix /aŋ-/ takes /a-/ form when it is use. Examples:

Table 78: kinship term of Bodo

/aŋ-p ^h a/(B)	ap ^h a ‘my father’
/aŋ-buu/ (B)	abuu ‘my grandfather’
/aŋ-dui/ (B)	adui ‘my paternal uncle’
/aŋ-bui/(B)	abui ‘my grandmother’
/aŋ-da/ (B)/	ada ‘my elder brother’
/aŋ-bo/ (B)/	abo ‘my elder sister’
/aŋ-mai/ (B)/	amai ‘my maternal uncle’
/aŋ-nui/ (B)/	anui ‘my maternal aunt’

Hajong:

In Hajong language, there are many kinship terms which are free in nature.

These kinship terms can indicate the meaning independently. Examples:

Table 79: Kinship term of Hajong

/baba/	‘father’
/ajo/	‘grandfather’
/det ^h o/	‘paternal uncle’
/abu/	‘grandmother’
/dada/	‘brother’
/buini/	‘sister’
/mama/	‘maternal uncle’
/mami/	‘maternal aunty’

Bodo:

The kinship terms related to 3rd person start with 3rd person singular number and non honorific /bi/ (she/he). The kinship terms formed by using third person singular number is used only in address of reference. Examples:

Table 80: Kinship term of Bodo

/bi - buu/ (B)	bibuu ‘his/her grandfather’
/bi - bui/ (B)	bibui ‘his/her grandmother’
/bi - p ^h a/ (B)	bip ^h a ‘his/her father’
/bi – ma/ (B)	bima ‘his /her mother’
/bi – da/ (B)	bida ‘his/her elder brother’
/bi – bo/ (B)	bibo ‘his/her elder sister’
/bi – mai/ (B)	bimai ‘his/her maternal uncle’
/bi - manui/ (B)	bimanui ‘his/her maternal aunt’

On the other hand, Hajong language does not follow the same structure.

Hajong:

Table 81 : Kinship term of Hajong

/tola ajo /	‘your grandfather’
/tola ajo/	‘your grandmother’
/tola baba/	‘your father’
/tola mao/	‘your mother’
/tola dada/	‘your brother’
/tola buini/	‘your sister’
/tola mama/	‘your maternal uncle’
/tola mami/	‘your maternal aunty’

Bodo:

There are some kinship terms which are free in form. Those kinship terms are meaningful independently. For example:

Table 82: Kinship term of Bodo

/salt ^h e/	wife's sister's husband’
/bajui/	‘elder brother's wife’
/gumui/	‘elder sister's husband’
/biyai}/	‘one's son/daughter father - in – law’
/biyani/	‘one's son/daughter mother - in – law’
/beoyai/	‘younger sister's husband’
/buinai/	‘one's younger sister's husband’
/songra/	‘one's son/daughter socially recognized father’
/songri/	‘one's son/daughter socially recognized mother’

•

Hajong:

Table 83: Kinship term of Hajong

/b ^h uji/	'sister in law'
/binci/	'elder sister husband'

Bodo:

Besides these kinship terms there are more kinship terms which are regular and irregular in nature and also can't found 1st person, but found in 2nd and 3rd person.

Example:

Table 84: Kinship term of Bodo

/bihau/	'his/her father - in – law'
/bik ^h unzu/	'his/her mother in law'
/nuahau/	'your father - in – law'
/nuŋk ^h unju/	'your mother - in – law'

NUMERAL AND NUMERAL CLASSIFIERS OF BODO AND HAJONG:

The use of classifier in Bodo and Hajong consists of two parts. One is classifier or numeral definitive and other is number. Classifiers or numeral definitive have function as specific determine of the shape, quantity and quality of the objects or articles. These are related with human or non - human being, heavenly bodies or the natural bodies. The classifiers are used before and after of noun and before the numeral in both the languages.

The numeral can be divided into two categories - one is basic and another is derived numeral. Basic numeral can be divided into two: Cardinal and Ordinal numeral. In Bodo and Hajong there are basic numerals which are free in form. These are -

Bodo:

Table 85: Numerals of Bodo

/se/	‘one’
/nui/	‘two’
/t ^h am/	‘three’
/brui/	‘four’
/ba/	‘five’
/do/	‘six’
/sni/	‘seven’
/dain/	‘eight’
/gu/	‘nine’
/zi/	‘ten’
/zise/	‘eleven’
/zinui/	‘twelve’
/zit ^h am/	‘thirteen’
/zibrui/	‘fourteen’
/ziba/	‘fifteen’
/zido/	‘sixteen’
/zisni/	‘seventeen’

/zidain/	‘eighteen’
/zigu/	‘nineteen’
/nuizi/	‘twenty’
/nuizise/	‘twenty-one’
/nuizinui	‘twenty-two’
/nuizit ^h am/	‘twenty three’
/nuizibrui/	‘twenty four’
/nuiziba/	‘twenty five’
/nuizido/	‘twenty six’
/nuizisni/	‘twenty seven’
/nuizidain/	‘twenty eight’
/nuizigu/	‘twenty nine’
/t ^h amzi/	‘thirty’
/brwizi/	‘forty’
/bazi/	‘fifty’
/dozi/	‘sixty’
/snizi/	‘seventy’
/dainzi/	‘eighty’
/guzi/	‘ninety’
/juose/	‘hundred’
/se- ruza/	‘one thousand’
/se -lakh/	‘one lakh’
/se-kuot ^h i/	‘one crore’

Hajong:

Table 86: Numerals of Hajong

/ekra/	'one'	/duidu/	'two'
/tinda/	'three'	/cara/	'four'
/paaɟa/	'five'	/caira/	'six'
/catta/satta/	'seven'	/atta/	'eight'
/noit ^h a/	'nine'	/dost ^h a/	'ten'

Besides this basic cardinal numeral others are derived from these basic cardinal numerals. These numerals are derived either by addition, multiplication or by multiplication addition process. Examples:

zi 'ten' + se 'one' > zize 'eleven'

zi 'ten' + nuui 'two' > zinui 'twelve'

zi 'ten' + ba 'five' > ziba 'fifteen'

zi 'ten' + sni 'seven' > zisni 'sixteen'

Hajong do not follow same structure

The ordinal numeral are the combination of a cardinal numeral and a cardinal denoting suffix

{-t^hi}, eg.nuui-t^hi.

Table 87: Ordinal numerals of Bodo

Ordinal numeral	English meaning
/set ^{hi} /	'first' 1 st
/nuit ^{hi} /	'second' 2 nd
/t ^h amt ^{hi} /	'third' 3 rd
/bruit ^{hi} /	'fourth' 4 th
/bat ^{hi} /	'five' 5 th
/dot ^{hi} /	'six' 6 th
/snit ^{hi} /	'Seven' 7 th
/daint ^{hi} /	'eight' 8 th
/gut ^{hi} /	'nine' 9 th
/zit ^{hi} /	'ten' 10 th

On the other hand, Hajong do not follow the same structure.

There are many classifiers which are regularly used in the language. Whatever is countable must have a classifier, which can indicate the shape and size of the units, such as people, animals, abstract, noun and various objects. The classifiers always come first to the numeral in Bodo. But in Hajong language classifier come after to the numeral.

The extensive use of classifiers in Bodo can be seen from the example below:

Bodo:**Table 88: Classifiers of Bodo**

SI No.	Classifiers	Usage
1.	/ak ^h a-/	Bundle of Bananas, bundle of saplings of paddy
2.	/at ^h i-/	Bundle of firewood
3.	/ant ^h ur-/	Length of about one metre.
4.	/auai-/	Liquid of about 100 ml
5.	/asi-/	Amount or size equivalent to about a finger
6.	/dak ^h a-/	Mass of cloud
7.	/daŋ/	Garland, Cluster of Bananas, Paddies
8.	/daŋgri-/	Big tied whole of small bundles of reaped paddy
9.	/dai-/	Vegetable
10.	/dui-/	Egg
11.	/duŋ-/	Hair, rope, song, road, thread, river
12.	/duulur-/	Group of people
13.	/goŋ/	‘All but exclusively used by children and second language
14.	/mun-/	learners’.
15.	/ma-/	‘for all types of inhuman living beings’.
16.	/t ^h ai -/	‘for fruits currency’.
17.	/goŋ-/	‘for horns, wooden, objects, utensils, houses, weapons’ etc.
18.	/p ^h aŋ-/	‘for tree, saplings’ etc.
19.	/dui-/	‘for eggs’.
20.	/t ^h o-/	‘for posts, bamboo’.
21.	/suba-/	‘for bamboo, groves’.

22.	/t ^h uba-/	‘for bamboo groves, shrubs’.
23.	/gaŋ-/	‘for leaf like objects, hair, rope, song, road’ etc.
24.	/daŋ-/	‘for garlands’ etc.
25.	/mut ^h a-/	‘for betel leaf, paddy’ . Etc
26.	/muuzum/	A lilltle love
27.	/dor-/	‘for piece of meat or fish’ etc.
28.	/bar-/	‘for flowers’.
29..	/sa-/	‘for human beings’.
30.	/dak ^h a/	‘mass of cloud’
31.	/dor/	‘price’

The extensive use of classifiers in Hajong can be seen from the example below-

Hajong:

Table 89: Classifiers of Hajong

1.	/muun – du/	‘for human being’
2.	/p ^h uki – ru/	‘for the birds’
3.	/keken – da/	‘the ant’
4.	/kobi – ru/	‘the poet’
5.	/gusui – ru/	‘the poet’
6.	/rastrapati – ru/	‘for the Goddess’
7.	/timatmuun – du/	‘the President’
8.	/marao /hapa/ - aa/	‘the girls’
9.	/gendla – ra/	‘the particular boy’
10.	/sabi – t ^h abra/	‘bunches of key’
11.	/caul – mut ^h i/	‘a handful of rice’
12.	/s ^h ul – lu/	‘the tuft of hair’