

Abstract

This research is a qualitative analysis of impact of lexical and morphological linguistic elements of Indo-Aryan languages on Boro language. The research work has been designed methodologically as required the research work. The purpose of this present research work is to discuss and analyze the impact of lexical and morphological elements of Indo-Aryan languages like Assamese, Bengali, Hindi and Sanskrit languages in particular found in Boro language from linguistic approach. The methodology of this research work includes data collection, data analysis and presenting the findings. The data have been gathered from both written document and spoken discourse. To prepare the thesis descriptive method has been applied and data have been analyzed based on structural view point. As the topic is impact of lexical and morphological elements, various Indo-Aryan elements which impact on Boro language have been studied under the consideration of lexical and morphological approaches. Thus the research work has been tried to explore various words and morphological elements of Indo-Aryan languages found in Boro language and in what context the native speakers have used the linguistic elements and the word adaptation strategies have been analyzed.

Indo-Aryan language family is the sub family of Indo-European language family which is the largest language family in the world. Different linguistic scholars have already classified Indo-Aryan language family in different categories. Generally three major divisions of Indo Aryan languages considered by the different linguists are old, middle and new Indo-Aryan. Sanskrit is considered as old Indo-Aryan language. Pali, Prakrit, Apabhramsa are considered as middle Indo-Aryan language. New Indo-Aryan languages are currently used in wide areas. New Indo-Aryan languages are Assamese, Bengali, Hindi, Gujrathi, Kashmiri, Konkani, Marathi, Nepali, Oriya, Punjabi, Sindhi, Urdu etc. The Boro language has adapted linguistic elements from some languages which have been studied from lexical and morphological view point. Basically Indo-Aryan languages like Assamese, Bengali, Hindi and Sanskrit in particular has been studied in this research work. The area of this study is confined within the state of Assam where the Boro speakers inhabited. The area of this study is also confined

within the different written documents of Boro literature as well as oral literature and spoken discourses. The area of topic of research has been confined within the level of lexis and morphology.

This research work has been discussed comprising six chapters including introduction and conclusion chapter. The first chapter is the introduction of the research work or thesis. The Introductory chapter attempted to highlight research design and basic methods are adopted in this study. It incorporates the following areas-Introduction, Introductory note on Boro language, aims and objectives of the study, significance of the study, area of the study, methodology and review of literature. In this chapter origin and development of Boro language and the basic concentration of Boro people have been discussed. This chapter has a great significance where all the aspects of Boros are briefly discussed i.e. their identity, language and concentration of the Boro people.

The second chapter discussed a brief introduction of Boro language and development of Boro literature and introduction of Indo-Aryan language family. At present Boro language is an emerging language and scheduled language of Indian constitution. Boro language has six vowel phonemes and sixteen consonant phonemes. Tone is one of the most important features of this language. Tone is determined the meanings of the words. The two tones i.e. high tone and low tone are occurring into this language. In Boro language monosyllabic and polysyllabic words are found which are made by agglutinating character. At present written literature of Boro language has been flourished in different genres of literature like poetry, short story, novel, prose, drama, travelogue etc. Indo-Aryan language family has been originated from great Indo-European language family. Indo-Aryan language family is mainly of three division i.e. old, middle and new Indo-Aryan language.

The third chapter discussed and analyzed the impact of lexis of Indo-Aryan languages on Boro language. The cause and context of adaptation of lexis of Indo-Aryan languages in Boro and how it is occurring in this language has been studied. The lexical elements have been borrowed from different Indo-Aryan languages basically Assamese, Bengali, Hindi and Sanskrit languages. Many Indo-Aryan lexical elements

are entered to Boro language either directly or indirectly or through Assamese and Bengali. The speakers of Boro language have articulated various adaptation words of Indo-Aryan languages in Boro language through their native articulation system or to fit their language. Due to the closer living and everyday social interactions with the Aryan speakers especially with Assamese speakers of the neighboring areas various lexical elements are adapted into Boro language through directly or indirectly. Besides it with the advancement of education system various Indo-Aryan lexical elements have been received by the linguistic speakers. It is observed that such kinds of reception words are not belong to Boro origin which is basically of Indo-Aryan origin. Boro language has adapted many words from Assamese language. Both the language speakers dwelling in a same geographic region or social context is one of the principal factors of it. In Boro language adapted words have been used either intact forms or fit with articulation system of this language. These adapted words have been used in writing and speaking purposes.

The fourth chapter discussed and analyzed the impact of morphological elements of Indo-Aryan languages on Boro language based on morphological approaches. From a structural point of view and keeping the method as applied in morphology, the present chapter tried to visualize the problem and find out the result as entitled the chapter. From the perspective of grammatical categories, Indo-Aryan basically Assamese words which came into Boro language fall under a certain word classes. These are – noun words, verb words, adjective words and adverb words. Due to impact of Indo-Aryan languages some morphological elements occurred in Boro language i.e. compounding, hybridization, clipping and affixation all these aspects have been taken in the discussion. Morphology as the analysis of internal part of word structure; in this present study reception of Indo-Aryan words and linguistic elements have been analyzed from the morphological view point.

The fifth chapter discussed the adoption process of words through translation into Boro language. Among the Indo-Aryan languages Assamese language is a close language to Boro language. As a result of having in the same periphery between these two languages a good number of linguistic elements have been received. In Boro

language many words have also been adapted through translation process from Assamese language. In that case words have been translated in the context of semantic translation, word to word translation to fulfill the needs of language. This is the era of science and technology which impact on every society. Due to influence of modern technology Boro language needs of words to express their idea or thought. In that situation some words have been coined through translation also. Translation is done from a source language to the target language when languages need to fulfill the necessity of words. On the other hand translation is a tool of making and re-structuring the words while words are used taking from other languages into the target languages. Translation is done based on content of words or word to word process.

To fulfill the needs of language translation process is also adopted in Boro language. Through translation process of Indo-Aryan languages words are newly constructed in Boro language. Sometimes words are constructed by adding affixes of Boro language with other Indo-Aryan words. In Boro language Assamese words are constructed either slight phonological change or direct translation process by adding affixes. Hybrid loan translation words are also found less in number in Boro language. In Boro language, adoption of translation words from Indo-Aryan languages basically through Assamese language is found into this language.

The sixth chapter concluded the research work with the research findings of all chapters. The findings of research work are-

1. Social contact is the main factor of adoption of words.
2. Bilingual contexts are another factor of adoption of words.
3. To fulfill the needs of language Boro language speakers have also been adapted the words.
4. The adapted words have been used in written form as well as spoken discourses.
5. Many words are adapted from Indo-Aryan languages like Assamese, Bengali, Hindi and Sanskrit languages.
6. The Boro language speakers are adjusted the adapted words with their native articulation system.

7. The morphological elements have been found in two categories i.e. morphological nature and morphological processes.
8. By morphological nature, the adaptation words which available in Boro language are noun, verb, adjective and adverb.
9. By morphological process, the words are adapted through some particular processes i.e. compounding, hybridization, affixation and clipping processes.
10. The semantic values of adaptation of words of Boro language retained intact. However, semantic change is also occurred in some adapted words.
11. In Boro language some words are adapted through translation and reconstruction.
12. In the field of Boro literature, newspaper and magazine and in everyday spoken discourses various Indo-Aryan linguistic elements are incorporated.