

## **CHAPTER-VI**

### **CONCLUSION**

This chapter deals with concluding remarks and findings of research work. The research work has been discussed comprising six chapters including introduction and conclusion chapters. The present research work is based on impact of lexical and morphological elements of Indo-Aryan languages on Boro language. The researcher has been attempted to analyze based on written form of language and spoken discourses. In this respect data are collected from both written and spoken discourses.

The Chapter-I is entitled 'Introduction' and in this chapter discusses a brief introduction of Boro language and ethnic identity of the Boros. The aims and objectives of the study, significance of the study, methodology, an outline study of Boro grammar or linguistic and the review of literature have also been included under this chapter.

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 Chapter-II entitled 'Introduction of Boro Language, Literature and Indo-Aryan Language Family' discusses a brief introduction of Boro language and development of Boro literature and Indo-Aryan language family. 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. 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. Indo-Aryan language family has been originated from Indo-European language family. Indo-Aryan language family is mainly of three division i.e. old, middle and new Indo-Aryan language.

The Chapter-III entitled ‘Impact of Lexis of Indo-Aryan languages on Boro’ discusses Lexis of many Indo-Aryan languages incorporated in written form and spoken discourses of Boro language. The lexis is used in intact form and adapted through the native articulation system of Boro language. The adaptation of words is found from Assamese, Bengali, Hindi and Sanskrit origin. Some words origin is found from Perso-Arabic and Portuguese etc. The adapted words related to birds, animals, fish, fruits have been discussed with the comparison of Boro structure from the morphological approaches. The reception of words in respect of Boro folk literature i.e. in folk song, kherai and garja charms, worshiping charms to bathou are incorporated through Assamese language. The origin of some reception words is from Sanskrit language. Many Indo-Aryan words are incorporated in Boro written literature in the genres like poetry, short story and novel. Close contact with other languages and fulfillment of necessity of language is the factor of adaptation of lexis in many areas of Boro language.

The Chapter-IV entitled ‘Impact of morphological elements of Indo-Aryan Languages on Boro’ discusses the impact and adaptation of morphological elements on Boro language. Morphological elements of Indo-Aryan languages have been discussed mainly in two heads: class of words and morphological process. In class of words the words are categorized as noun words, verb words, adjective words and adverb words. The noun words are adapted from Assamese, Bengali, Hindi and Sanskrit languages. The verb words are found from Assamese and Hindi languages. The adjective and adverb words are found from Assamese language. The Boro language speakers have been used those words adjusted with the articulation system of Boro language. In morphological process the compounding, hybridization, affixation, gender suffixes, personal pronoun, phrase, word order and semantic analysis have been discussed from structural view point. Compound words are found in a few translated words through Assamese language. These compound words are formed with the combination of verb and noun and combination of two nouns. Some compound words are adapted directly from Assamese language or through Assamese language. These words are compounded of two noun components, verb and noun, and adjective and noun. The hybridization words found into Boro language are composed of different linguistic elements. This linguistic elements compounded in hybrid words are- Assamese and Boro, Boro and

Hindi, Assamese and Perso-Arabic, English and Hindi, English and Assamese and Boro suffix. The impact of affixes, gender suffixes, personal pronoun, and phrase is found into this language. The impact of Indo-Aryan languages in case of syntactic structure is found into Boro language. The processes which occurred semantically are- intact and semantic change.

The Chapter-V entitled 'Reception of words through translation' discusses the translated words based on morphological and semantic view point. The newly constructed words through translation process have been used in academic and literary applications as a whole. In Boro language many words are also adapted through translation process. In that case fulfillment of necessity of language is the main factor. Most of the words are translated through Assamese language. Some translated words are formed with the combination of root words and affixes. Compound type of words is also available in translation words. The words are newly constructed through translation by the process of word to word, hybridization, clipping, compounding done based on morphological and semantic point of view. Translated words through English language have also been discussed. In this part words are constructed based on word to word and literal process. Some words are constructed based on function of words, nature of words and size and structure of words. Idiomatic words and proverbs are translated through Assamese and Hindi origin without any semantic change. This kind of words and proverbs are basically using in spoken discourses by the native language speakers.

The Chapter-VI entitled 'Conclusion' discusses the summary of all the chapters. In this chapter concluding remarks and the findings of research work has been discussed. In this study an attempt has been made various adaptation of lexical items and morphological elements of Indo-Aryan languages on Boro language. The findings of research work are mentioned below:

- a. Social context is the main factor of reception of words.
- b. Bilingual context is another factor of adoption of words.
- c. To fulfill the needs of language Boro language speakers have also been adapted the words.
- d. The adapted words have been used in written form and spoken discourses.

- e. Many words are adapted from Indo-Aryan languages like Assamese, Bengali, Hindi and Sanskrit languages.
- f. The Boro language speakers are adjusted the adapted words with their native articulation system.
- g. The morphological elements have been found in two categories i.e. morphological nature and morphological processes.
- h. By morphological nature, the adaptation words which available in Boro language are noun, verb, adjective and adverb.
- i. By morphological process, the words are adapted through some particular processes i.e. compounding, hybridization, affixation and clipping processes.
- j. The semantic values of adaptation of words of Boro language retained intact. However, semantic change is occurred in some adapted words.
- k. In Boro language some words are adapted through translation and reconstruction.
- l. In the field of Boro literature, newspaper and magazine and in everyday spoken discourses various Indo-Aryan linguistic elements are incorporated.

An extensive study has not been discussed on relevant research topic by any linguists or scholars. So, the researcher has selected this topic to discuss in an expanded scope. The main purpose of this research work is to identify and analyze the lexical and morphological elements of Indo-Aryan languages which impact on Boro language and adapted into this language. In this extensive research area it is difficult to include all the reception or adaptation of linguistic elements from lexical and morphological point of view. Therefore, further research work on this present topic by the same research scholar or other scholars are expected that will take to the high point.