# CHAPTER – 6

# CONCLUSION

The Thesis 'A DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS OF NUMERAL CLASSIFIER AND QUANTIFIER USED IN BODO LANGUAGE' is six chapters Thesis. The first chapter is general introduction of Bodo Language which discusses the origin and development of Bodo language, meaning of Bodo term, migration, settlement, language development, dialects, use of script, education, aims and objectives of study, significance of study, Hypothesis, Methodology, Sources of data, review of literature, culture, Literature, present status of the Bodo language.

The 2$^{nd}$ chapter is named 'NUMERAL', the Morphological term *'Numeral'* means the symbol and mark of figures such as 1, 2, etc this chapter discusses the uses of counting system in early period, numeral system of illiterate peoples. In that times instead of numeral system they used some classifiers and words to count, at that time the counting system are only from 1 – 5, after the process of developing in language and to give primary education the counting system from 5 – 10 was created.The numeral of digits and word numeral and the counting system in basic and derive numeral area created which are found today.

Without numeral, people can't find out the exact number of anything. In early times the Bodo community used very limited numerals. Before 1952, in Bibar and Alongbar age of Bodo literature people used Assamese and Bengali numerals to count the numerals. Some of the words used in real life such as – *zok$^h$ai, gonda, ponai, sangase* have also been found out by comparing with the things. Mathematical symbol's name in Bodo, words of numeral's figure greater than unit or one digit are found out in this study. At present there are unlimited counting system in Bodo language and people now at present not only uses the Bodo numeral, they also sometimes use the Hindi and English counting system. In early days, most of the people from Bodo Community took their education in

Assamese and Bengali language, so the use of the numeral of these languages such as – *aik^h, dui, tin, sari, pas* (one, two, three, four, five) have also been used by the Bodo people.

The numerals of Bodo was only 1 to 5 and after that they also use Assamese or Bengali numerals for counting like – *mun -se, mun- nui, mun-t^ham, mun-brui, mun-ba, soi-t^ha, sat^h-t^ha, at^h-t^ha, noi-t^ha, dos-t^ha* and more. In Bodo language instead of Asamese consonant {t}, {h} they use stop alveolar voice less {$t^h$} and fricative alveolar voice less {$s$}. Parts of Numeral, method of formation of numerals are found out in this study.

The Even and odd numerals, multiplicative numerals, reduplication the numerals, distributive numerals, word numeral, reduplicating noun word have been found out. The Numeral is not only used in figure but also used as few words which describe two or more numerals. People reduplicate some words to describe numerals or counting the two or more numbers. In Bodo language reduplication of numeral is used to distribute the things with counting.

The 3rd chapter is 'CLASSIFIER' this is the main chapter of this Thesis, here the uses of classifier in Bodo Language are discussed where it is seen without classifiers the exact identity of noun and verb do not come. The uses of classifier are the common characters of different languages which have develop from different language family in the world. In Bodo language there are huge numbers of classifiers which are found and are discussed in this chapter with different criterias like – nominal and verbal classifiers, used in human and non human being, used in natural objects and things, singular and plural forms of classifiers, basic and loan classifiers, combination of classifiers, classifiers use like words and affixes, reduplication and distributive classifiers, classifiers showing different meanings for used of tone, used in different dialects, It is found that in classifiers the main role in sentences in all criteria of language  like – language, literature, culture, education and in all field of human beings day to day  life are related to numeral classifiers.

It has been used to identity thing with its shape and size .The findings of this chapter are the structure, meaning and functions of Bodo Classifiers. The classifiers are use as words and affixes. The reduplication, singular and plural classifier, basic and loan classifiers of Bodo has been found out. Generally, in Bodo language, noun and verb are use as classifiers adding with the numerals.

Bodo is a tonal language so these classifiers changes the meaning while taking the tone and are used like a word and noun. In Bodo, noun and verb are used as classifiers with adding numeral. Numerals and Classifiers are related to each other and there are some differences also, which are found out in the analysis of numeral and Classifiers. Numerals can be used without classifiers, because these are free forms and figures, but classifiers are compatible with the numerals and without numerals its function is as noun, word and affixes. The classifiers are used with combination to same and differences.

Bodo has different dialects areas, classifiers may be different but it indicates the same meaning of it. There are differences in eastern and in western dialect. The ending of noun is related and same to classifiers in this way there are many classifiers in Bodo language which are generally used as classifiers but the tone shows the different meaning. Therefore in Morphology the grammatical categories e.g – classifiers, words, affixes and verb are related to each others. These are used in different functions but reveal different meaning in different time and situation.

The chapter $- 4^{th}$ of this Thesis is 'QUANTIFIER', the word or phrase which is used before a noun to indicate the amount or quantity. These are used to give some information about the number of something.The quantifier of Bodo language are discussed with examples , division of quantifiers, words quantifier , multiplication quantifier, fraction quantifier and some used for quantifiers in Bodo dialects , some onomatopoeia words are also used for quantifiers, taking the time of pronunciation some quantifiers are used in Bodo language, some suffixes are also added with quantifiers, quantifiers used like word, quantifier used for distributive, quantifier used for reduplication are discusses in this chapter.

In Linguistics and grammar, a quantifier is a type of determiner or noun which is used with numeral. It can be used with countable and uncountable noun to give some information about the number of something. It is a word or number that shows an amount or number but not exact number like classifier. It is used for quantity of things and also an approximate quantity of things. In Bodo language it is a character of quantifier that the countable numerals as 14, 15, 16 …etc. is also used as uncountable form and uses quantifier word *burza/gwbaŋ*.

Many suffixes such as /lo/, /sw/, /tʰar/, /mani/ are added with noun, verb and adjectives to show more approximate numbers. The written form and also while listening the tone, stress of words show more or less quantity of things.

In chapter – 5ᵗʰ of Thesis discussed 'COMPARATIVE STUDY OF CLASSIFIERS USED AMONG COGNATE LANGUAGES'. Here in this chapter the six cognate languages are taken they are – Bodo, Kok Borok, Rabha, Garo, Dimasa and Tiwa. In this chapter the identity of cognate languages, origin and develop from which language family, migration in Assam and North-east India are taken from the book '*Kirata Jana Kriti'* by Suniti Kumar Chatterji and Sino-Tibetan speech family with diagram from the book' Kirata Jana Kriti' by Suniti Kumar Chatterji (following the Linguistics Survey of India), than there settlement, dialects. The Classifiers of these languages are discussed with examples and their similarities and dissimilarities are found out.The Bodo and Dimasa languages are more similar except other cognate languages in used of classifiers, but In Tiwa language fewer similarities are found with Bodo language.

Here in this chapter only compared the used of Classifiers are discussed but not in culture and literature. In field of culture these cognate languages have developing stage. These languages have their own identity in culture, in religion, marriage, dress, ornaments, food, festivals, cultivation and village administration. The literature of these cognate languages are in developing stage, they are all trying to develop their literature by writings books, research works, articles in different forms of literature.

It is found that in cognate languages the uses of classifiers is one of the most common characters. It is the important rule of morphology that without use of classifiers it can't show the exact shape, size and numeral of noun and verb. There are many classifiers in cognate languages which can be done in detailed research work.

In this chapter it is found that there are many similarities among cognate languages in classifiers and in numerals. Some classifiers are same in pronunciation and meaning. It is also a common character among cognate languages that the classifiers are always used before the numerals and the nouns or verbs are use   before and after classifiers.  Among cognate languages the numerals are also same in pronunciation.

In Garo and Dimasa Language for the numeral they used '*git$^h$am*' which second syllable is same to '*t$^h$am*' (3) of other cognate languages. In the six cognate languages all first phonemes have same meaning in numeral one and seven, all are fricative alveolar voiceless phoneme{s}, but second phoneme is different to each other but in Tiwa language they used '*kifa/kisa*' for numeral one. In numeral four, five and six the first phonemes are stop un aspirated bilabial and alveolar voiced phoneme {b, d} and other phonemes are different to each other. The Rabha language use '*sesa*' for numeral four,' *tola* 'for numeral five and '*krob*' for numeral six.

Some dissimilarity is also found in the use of classifiers in cognate language which were discussed in this chapter.

The last chapter of this Thesis is 'Chapter 6$^{th}$' and this is over all 'CONCLUSION' of whole thesis. The Thesis 'A DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS OF NUMERAL CLASSIFIER AND QUANTIFIER USED IN BODO LANGUAGE' discussed in detail the used of numeral classifiers and quantifiers used in Bodo language and its cognate languages. This is a topic where many writers and researchers have tried to discussed but this topic is not researched widely. So in this thesis it is tried to make indepth study of the subjects. Here in this thesis it is tried to collect classifiers and quantifiers from primary and secondary sources. The main aim of this Thesis is to widely study the used of

numeral classifiers and quantifiers to helps and develop the scope of study of Bodo language, uses among common peoples, writers and researchers.