CHAPTER-4

VERBAL AFFIX AND FUNCTIONAL REPRESENTATION

4.1 Verbal Affix:

The term means use of affix with the verb or verb root. If the affix is used with the verb root is derives a new class of words or an extended structure of words. It is to be noted that both the languages have a variety of affixes to add with the verbal category of words. How the verbal affix plays a vital role is to be analyzed in the following sub-heads.

4.2 Use of affix in the sense of negation:

In this chapters discussion has been done about the affix as used in representation of negation. There are two types of affixes which representations the sense of negation. In Boro and Rabha languages, negation is expressed by using prefix and suffix with the verb root. In Boro negation is made by adding prefix {da-} and suffixes { -a},{-li-a},{-kʰɯi}etc. On the other hand Rabha has only a prefix e.g. {ta-} and suffix {cha-} which is used with the verb root to signify the sense of negation. These are two types of sense of Negation in Boro and Rabha languages (i) by using prefix (ii) by using suffix. For examples:

4.2.1 Negation made by adding prefix:

In general uses, Boro has two different affixes; one is prefix {da-} and the other is suffix {-a}. Each of the bound morphemes has morphological representations and on the one hand phonemic representations in different context and linguistic

applications. In Boro the prefix {da-} signifies sense of negation as well oppositeness. In this case it follows the verb root. For example:

Boro:

{da-}-v.za>daza (not to eat)
{da-}-v.maə>damaə (not to do)
{da-}-v.pʰɯi>dapʰɯi (do not come)
{da-}-v.lir>dalir (do not write)
{da-}-v.gab>dagab(do not cry)
{da-}-v.tʰaŋ>datʰaŋ(do not go)
{da-}-v.la>dala(do not take)
{da-}-v.lɯŋ>dalɯŋ(do not drink)
{da-}-v.undu>daundu (do not sleep)
{da-}-v.hɔm>dahəm(do not catch)
{da-}-v. bu>dabu (do not beat)
{da-}-v. tʰa>datʰa (do not stay)
{da-}-v. sar>dasar (do not spray}

Thus Rabha language has also two different kinds of affixes that are used with verb root in making the negative presentation. The prefix {ta-} is used to refer sense of negation. For example:

Rabha:

{ta-}-v.tan (cut) >tatan(do not cut)
{ta-}-v.sa (eat) >tasa(do not eat)

{ta-}-v.reŋ (go) >tareŋ (do not go)
{ta-}-v.rɯŋ (drink) >tarɯŋ(do not drink)
{ta-}-v.ra (take) >tara(do not take)
{ta}-v.lɯi(go)>talɯi(do not go)
{ta-}-v.raba (bring) >taraba(do not bring)
{ta-}-v.kʰar (do) >takʰar(do not do)
{ta-}-v.kʰap (cry) >takʰap(do not cry)
{ta-}-v.riba (come) >tariba(do not come)
{ta-}-v.gur (sleep) >tagur(do not sleep) etc .

From a comparative analysis it is seen that the prefix {da-} and {ta-} have equivalent functional representation in both the languages.

4.2.2 Negation made by adding suffix:

Boro and Rabha posses some suffixes which do signify sense of negation. The Boro {-a} suffix is also required to make the sense of negation which is added after the verb root. But there is also another construction to refer the sense of negation. After the position of suffix {-a} a supportive bound morpheme like {-kʰɯi} is to be affixed to make clear the representation of negation in some cases. For example, za-a-kʰɯi>zaakʰɯi (have/has not had or eaten). Here the suffix {-kʰɯi} is used to refer extensive sense of negation. In Boro, the suffix {-i} is also used with verb root to signify the sense negation. For example za-{-i}>zai~ zaɯi (not eaten), {tʰaŋ-i}> tʰaŋi~tʰaŋɯi (not gone) etc. Now it is to be justified that Boro has two kinds of affixes that are functional in making the process of negation. These two have been used in the following words to justify the statement.

Boro:{-a}

V.tʰaŋ-{a-}>tʰaŋa (do not go)
V.pʰɯi-{a-}>pʰɯia(do not come)
V.daŋ-{a-}>daŋa(do not touch)
V.tʰɯi-{a-}>tʰɯia(do not die)
v.gele-{-a}>gelea(do not play)
V.bu-{a-}>bua(do not beat)
V.nu-{a-}>nua(do not see)
V.za-{a-}>zaa>zaya (do not eat)
V.se-{a-}>sea(do not snatch)
V.su-{a-}>sua(do not cold)
V.hu-{a-}>hua(do not rub)etc.

In this language the negative suffix {-a} is found in extended forms as {li-a} and {a-kʰɯi} respectively. The suffix {-lia} is found as in za-lia>zalia (will/shall not eat), maə-lia>maəlia (will/shall not do), pʰɯi-lia>pʰɯilia (will/shall not come) etc. In fact this is a compounded form of two different morphemes; e.g. {-li-) and {-a}. {-a} is the suffix having basic identity which refers to the meaning of negation in real sense. Thus the suffix {-li-} is used for extending meaning of verb root which is occurred before the suffix {-a}.Thus {-a-kʰɯi} is also found uses as in za-a-kʰɯi>zaakʰɯi (have/has not eaten), maɔ-a-kʰɯi>maəakʰɯi (have/has not done), tʰaŋ-a-kʰɯi>tʰɯaŋakʰɯi(have/has not went) etc. In this formation {-a} is a suffix used for denoting sense of negation and the successive suffix {-kʰɯi} is basically used for extending meaning of the whole interpretation.

On the one hand, in Rabha, the suffix {-cha} is also functional in making the sense of negation in some cases. For example:

Rabha:{-cha}

V.sa-{-cha}>sacha (do not eat)
V. reŋ-{-cha}>reŋcha (do not go)
V. saŋ-{-cha}> saŋcha (do not happen)   v.nuk-cha>nukcha (do not look)
V. riba-{-cha}>ribacha (do not come)
V. rɯŋ-{-cha}>rɯŋsa (do not drink)
V. ra-{-cha}>racha (do not take)
V.rakʰu-{-cha}>rakʰucha (do not give)
V. nuk-{-cha}>nukcha (do not see)
V. kʰar-{-cha}>kʰarcha (do not do)
V. si-{-cha}>sicha(do not die) etc.

4.2.3 Negation found in syntactic relations:

In some cases negation is also made in syntactic relations where negative relations are vividly occurred based on purpose of the speakers. This process is related to reduplication of words of negation to some extent.

4.2.3.1 Negation is made by repetition of words

In Boro, negation is made in sentence construction by repetition of words of negation. Some of the examples are as follows:

Boro:

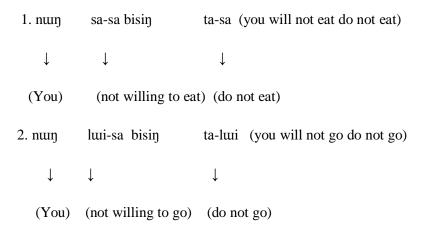1. nɯŋ   zaiaba   da-zasɯi (You are not willing, then don not eat)

↓	↓	↓

You   (not willing to eat)   (do not eat)

In this sentence, the word of negation 'zaiaba' refers to unwillingness of the persons and the word of negation 'da-zaswi' refers to asking not to do. Thus the following sentence is also similar in syntactic relations.

2. nɯŋ   tʰaŋaba   da-tʰaŋsɯi (If you are not willing, then do not go)

    ↓   ↓   ↓

  (You)   (not willing to eat) (do not go)

Thus Rabha has also the similar kind of features in case of negation found syntactic relations. Some of the sentences may be mentioned as follows:
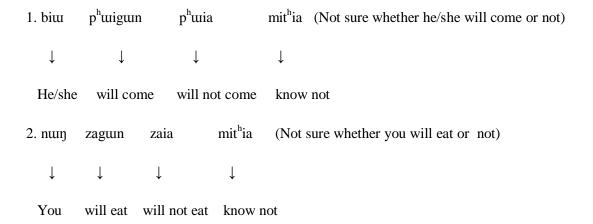
Rabha:

 1. nɯŋ   sa-sa bisiŋ   ta-sa (you will not eat do not eat)

    ↓   ↓   ↓

  (You)   (not willing to eat) (do not eat)

2. nɯŋ   lɯi-sa bisiŋ   ta-lɯi (you will not go do not go)

   ↓   ↓   ↓

  (You) (not willing to go)   (do not go)

4.2.3.2 Negation made by positive-negative relations in sentence

Boro and Rabha use a kind of sentence of negation which is made of two fold of constructions having use of positive-negative words in syntactic relations. Example from **Boro:**

Boro:

1. biɯ   pʰɯigɯn   pʰɯia   mitʰia   (Not sure whether he/she will come or not)

    ↓   ↓   ↓   ↓

   He/she   will come   will not come   know not

2. nɯŋ   zagɯn   zaia   mitʰia   (Not sure whether you will eat or not)

    ↓   ↓   ↓   ↓
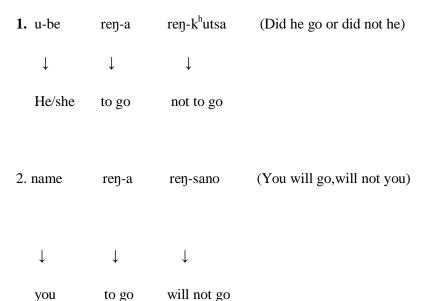
   You   will eat   will not eat   know not

In the example-1, the words /pʰɯi-a/ and /mitʰi-a/ both are categorically main verb. Negation is formed by adding {-a} suffix. Thus in the example-2, the suffix {-a} is also added with the main verb to refer to the meaning of negation in the syntactic relations. Syntactically both the sentences are of binary structure having positive and negative sequences. Comparatively the Rabha language has also the similar structure in case of negation. Example:

Rabha:

1. u-be   reŋ-a   reŋ-kʰutsa   (Did he go or did not he)

    ↓   ↓   ↓

   He/she   to go   not to go

2. name   reŋ-a   reŋ-sano   (You will go,will not you)

    ↓   ↓   ↓

   you   to go   will not go

From a comparative analysis it is seen that the suffix {-a} and {-cha} have equivalent functional representation in both the languages. From the above discussion it is seen that the process of negation in Boro and Rabha languages is almost similar from typological point of view. Negation is formed by adding prefix or suffix with the verb root.

4.3 Use of affix in the sense of causative verb: Boro: {-hɯ} and Rabha {-tak}:

In this chapter discussion has been done about the verbal affix is used in the sense of causative verb with Boro prefix are {pʰo-},{gu-},{pʰe-},{pʰu-},{pʰa-},{bɯ-},{sɯ-},{si-}etc and suffix is {-hɯ}and Rabha prefix are {ku-},{ko-},{go-},{to-},{tu-},{kʰɯ-},{tʰɯ-},{tʰu-},{gɯ-},{tɯ-},{do-},{te-},etc and suffix is **{-tak}** .Both the two languages affix used in the same types of functional representation found of Boro and Rabha languages. For example-

Boro: prefix :{pʰo-}

Pʰo-v.sor (leak)>phosor (make leakage)
Pʰo-v soŋ (stand up)>pʰosoŋ (make stand up)

Boro:{gu-}

Gu-v. su (be cold)>gusu (to be cold)
Gu-v.duŋ (be hot)>guduŋ (to be hot)

Boro:{pʰe-}

Pʰe-v.der (be big)>pʰeder (to big)
Pʰe-v.zen (be defeated)>pʰezen(to defeated)

Boro:{pʰu-}

Pʰu-v.duŋ (be boil)>phuduŋ(to boil)
Pʰu-v. suŋ (be short)>phusuŋ (to short)

Boro:{pʰa-}

pʰa-v.ham(comr round)>phaham(to cured)
pʰa-v.hay(be lower)>phahay (to lower)

Boro:{sɯ-}

sɯ-v.mao(move)>sɯmao(to move)
sɯ-v.kʰao (make torn)>sɯkʰao (to torn)

Boro:{si-}

si-v.gi (be afraid)>sigi (make fear)

Rabha   prefix:{ku-}

Ku-v.tuŋ(heat)>v.kutuŋ(cause to warm)
Ku-v.chuŋ(big)>v.kuchuŋ(cause to big)

Rabha:{ko-}

ko-v. tsoŋ(wear)>v.kostoŋ(cause to wear)
ko-v.trok(dance)>v.kotrok(cause to dance)

Rabha:{to-}

to-v.proŋ(float)>v.toproŋ(cause to float)
to-v.koi(bend)>v.toko(cause to bend)
to-v.ro(lengthen)>toro(to make a long)

Rabha:{tu-}

tu-v.nuk(see)>v. tunuk(to show)
tu-v.pur(fly)>v.tupur(to make fly)
tu-v.purk(fall)>v.tupurk(cause to fall)

Rabha:{te-},{ta-}

te-v.prea(finish)>v.teprea(cause to finish up)
te-v.preŋa(straighten)>v.tepreŋa(casuse to straighten)
te-v. nema(be good)>v.tenema(cause to make good)
ta-v.zapra(surprise)>tazapara(to make surprise)

Rabha:{ti-}

ti-v.ki(fall)>tiki(make fall)
ti-v.kir(be afraid)>tikir(make frighten)

Rabha:{go-}

go-v.dor(be soft)>v.godor(make soft)
go-v.zok(be free)>v.gozok(make free)

Rabha:{da-},{do-}

da-v.bagray(to roll)>dabagray(to make a roll)
do-v.boka(polish)>doboka(mke white)
do-v.boŋa(contact)>doboŋa(go to meet)

Rabha:{di-},{du-},{de-},{dɯ-}

di-v.bi(break)>dibi(cause to break)
du-v.gura(fell)>dugura(cut down)
de-v.grea(left over)>degrea(cause to be left over)
dɯ-v.bɯr(to decline)>dɯbɯr(make decline)

Rabha:{kʰo-},{kʰɯ-},{kʰy-}

kʰo-v.so(be rotten)>kʰoso(make rotten)
kʰɯ-v.sa(eat)>kʰɯsa(cause to eat)
kʰy-v.tʰar(purify)>kʰytʰar(make clean)

Boro: suffix:{-hɯ}

v. lɯŋ-hɯ>lɯŋhɯ (cause to drink by somebody)
v. pʰɯrɯŋ-hɯ>pʰɯrɯŋhɯ (cause to teach by somebody)
v.tʰaŋ-hɯ>tʰaŋhɯ (cause to go by somebody)
v. pʰɯi-hɯ>pʰɯihɯ (cause to come by somebody)
v. kʰar-hɯ>kʰarhɯ (cause to run by somebody)
v. undu-hɯ>unduhɯ (cause to sleep by somebody)

v. dan-hɯ>danhɯ (cause to cut by somebody)
v. nai-hɯ>naihɯ (cause to see by somebody)
v. gely-hɯ>gelyhɯ (cause to play by somebody)
v. bar-hɯ>barhɯ (cause to jump by somebody)
v. la-hɯ>lahɯ (cause to take by somebody)

Rabha: {-tak}

v. ruŋ-tak>ruŋtak (cause to drink by somebody)
v. reŋ-tak>reŋtak (cause to go by somebody)
v. reba-tak>rebatak (cause to come by somebody)
v. zartʰuŋ-tak>zartʰuŋtak (cause to run by somebody)
v. ra-tak>ratak (cause to take by somebody)
v. triŋ-tak>triŋtak (cause to learn by somebody)
v. chi-tak>chitak (cause to look by somebody)
v. tan-tak>tantak (cause to cut by somebody)
v. kʰer-tak>kʰertak (cause to play by somebody)
v. trək-tak>trək (cause to jump by somebody)

4.4 Use of affix in the sense of subordinating: {-nɯ},{-na,-nanɯi},{-gasinɯ},{-bla~-ba},{-bai}

Boro: {-nɯ}

v. za-nɯ>zanɯ (to eat)

v.lɯŋ-nɯ>lɯŋnɯ (to drink)

v. tʰaŋ-nɯ>thaŋnɯ (to go)

v. la-nɯ>lanɯ (to take)

v. pʰɯi-nɯ>pʰɯinɯ (to come)

v. tʰaŋ-nɯ>tʰaŋnɯ (to go)

bi-jɯ   zi   da-nɯ   rɯŋ-a

3sg-NOM   cloth   to weave-SUB   know-NEG

(She does not know to weave cloth)

 Boro: {-na},{-na-nwi}and Rabha {-mɯn}

(a) tʰaizɯɯ-kʰɯu   kʰa-na   za

   mango-ACC   pluck-SUB   eat

   (Eat the mango to pluck)

(b) Bibari-a   dəkʰəna   bai-nɯ   tʰaŋ-dɯŋ

     Bibari-NOM   dokʰona   buy-SUB   go-CONT

      (Bibari is going to buy dokʰona)

(c)   nɯŋ   bazraə   tʰaŋ-na-nɯi   pʰɯi

      2SG   market   go-SUB   comes

      (You have gone to the market)

(d) pʰiˑtʰai-kʰɯu   kʰa-na-nɯi   za

   Fruit-ACC   pluck-SUB   eat

   (Pluck and eat the fruit)

Rabha: {-mɯn}

a) bəsərtɯi-ə   dakai -mɯn   sa

  mango-ACC   pluck-SUB   eat

   (Pluck and eat the mango)

b) bibari-a   lɯiphun   pɯriŋ tɯrɯi-lɯita-na

    Bibari-NOM   dokʰona   buy-SUB   go-CONT

   (Bibari is going to buy dokʰona)

c) nɯŋ   bazaraŋ   lɯi-mɯn   phɯi

   2SG   market   go-SUB   comes

   (You have gone to the market)

d) tɯi-aə   dakai-mɯn   sa

   Fruit-ACC   pluck-SUB   eat

   (Pluck and eat the fruit)

Boro: {-gasinɯ}and Rabha {-mɯn}

(a)   bi-jɯ   pʰɯi-gasinɯ

      3SG   come-NF

      (She/he is coming)

(b)   bi-jɯ   tʰaŋ-gasinɯ

       3SG   go-CON

       (She/he is going)

(c)   Ram-a   pʰəraisali-aə   tʰaŋ-gasinɯ

    Ram-NOM   school-NOM   go-CON

    (Ram is going to the school)

Rabha {-mɯn}

a) umra   pʰɯi-mɯn   təi-ta

   3SG   come-CON

   (She/he is coming)

b) umra   lɯi-mɯn   təi-ta

   3SG   go-CON

   (She/he is going)

c) Ram-ə   pʰəraisali- aə   tʰaŋ-gasi-nɯ   dəŋ

   Ram-NOM   school-NOM   go-CON

   (Ram is going to the school)

4.5 Use of affix as Tense marker:

The use of Tense Marker can be found in three kinds in Boro and Rabha languages. Their use is found similar in both the languages. The use of tense marker is discussed below-

4.5.1. Affix used in the sense of present tense {-ɯ},{-dɯŋ},{-bai}and Rabha {-a}:

Affix used in the sense of present tense{ɯ},{-dɯŋ}, {-bai}, and Rabha{-a} In case of present tense, in both the languages the suffixes like{-dɯŋ},{-ɯ}and{-bai} occur at the end of the verbs and form the present tense sentences. For example-

Boro:{-ɯ}

(a) dɯimai-a   buʰɯi-ɯ
        River-NOM   flow-HAB
      (The river flows)

(b) daɔ-pʰɯr-a   akʰraŋ-aɔ   bir-ɯ
Bird-PL-NOM   sky-NOM   fly-HAB

  (The birds fly in the sky)

(c) bi-jɯ   gami-aɔ   tʰai-ɯ
   3SG-NOM   village-NOM   live-HAB
(He lives at village)

(d) mɯsɯu-a   gaŋsɯ   zai-ɯ
   Cow-NOM   grass   eat-HAB
     (The cow eats grass)

Boro:{-dɯŋ}

(a) Ram-a   saha   lɯŋ-dɯŋ
        Ram-NOM   tea   drink-CONT
        (Ram is drinking tea)

(b) Sitai-a   bizab   pʰɔrai-dɯŋ
        Sita-NOM   book   read-CONT
       (Sita is reading book)

Boro:{-gasinɯ}

> (a) Anjali-a   ɯŋkʰam   sɔŋ-gasinɯ
>   Anjali-NOM   rice   cook-CONT
>   (Anjali is cooking rice)

> (b) bi-jɯ   pʰɯi-gasinɯ
>   3SG-NOM   come-CONT
>   (S/he is coming)

> © bi-jɯ   dɯimai-aɔ   dugɯi-gasinɯ
> 3SG   river-NOM   bath-CONT
> (S/he is bathing river)

Boro:{-bai}

> (a) aŋ   ɯŋkham   za-bai
>   1SG   rice   eat-SUB
>   (I have eaten rice)

> (b) nɯŋ   kʰamani-kʰɯu   maɔkʰaŋ-bai
>   2SG   work- ACC   do-past-SUB
>   (You have finished the work)

Rabha:{-a}

> a) chikamai-ɔ   bɯt-a
>   River-NOM   flow-HAB
>   (The river flows)

b) Bibari-o   chay   ruŋ-a Bibari-NOM   song   sing-HAB   (Bibari is singing song)
C) Ram-o   khar-a Ram-NOM   do- HAB (Ram do)

4.5.2 Affix used in the sense of past tense Boro {-bai},{-mɯn},{-dɯŋ}and Rabha{-zo},{-eta}:

  Affix used in the case of past tense {-bai} ,{-mwn},{-dɯŋ} In both Boro and Rabha languages the affixes are used at the end of a verb to express past course of action. Let's have a look on the following given examples-

Boro: {-bai} this affix expresses the completion of an action or the the past course of action when it is put with a verb.

(a) bi-jɯ   la-bai
    3SG-NOM   take-IPA
   (S/he has taken)

(b) Ram-a   za-bai
   Ram-NOM   eat-IPA
    (Ram has eaten)

Boro:{-mɯn} this affix also expresses the past tense of the verb by occurring at the end of verb;-

(a) aŋ	kʰamani	maɔ-kʰaŋ-bai-mɯn
   1SG	work	do-finished-IPA-PST
   (I had done the work)

(b) bi-jɯ	tʰaŋ-kʰaŋ-bai-mɯn
   3SG-NOM	go-finish-IPA-PST
   (he had gone)

Boro:{-mɯn}

(a) aŋ gelegasinɯ	dɔŋ-mɯn
    (I had been playing)

(b) aŋ	pʰɔraigasinɯ	dɔŋ-mɯn
    (I had been reading)

Boro:{-dɯŋmɯn}

(a) aŋ	pʰɯi-dɯŋmɯn
    1SG	come-PST
   (I came)

(b) aŋ	za-dɯŋmɯn
   1SG	eat-PST
    (I ate)

Rabha:{-zo},{-eta}

<table>
<tr><td>

a)

    Aŋ   kɯmo   tɯrɯi-zo

    1st person   work   do-   PST

   (I have done the work)

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<tr><td>

b) Ram-o   lɯi-zo

     Ram-NOM   go-PST

     (Ram went)

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<tr><td>

C)   Rita-o   phoraisali-aŋ lɯi-zo

     Rita-NOM   school-   go-PST

     (Rita went to school)

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<tr><td>

d)

    Aŋ   sa-etamɯn

    1st person eat-PST

    (I ate)

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4.5.3 Affix used in the sense of future tense:Boro{-nɯsɯi},{-gɯu},{-gɯn}and Rabha{-no}

In both the Boro and the Rabha languages the use of future tense affix is seen. The future tense affixes are added with the main verb to express the future course of action of a verb. Examples:

Boro: {-nɯsɯi} this affix indicate the futurity of an action by occurring at the end of the main verb. Example

Boro:{-nɯsɯi}

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(a) aŋ   phɔrai-nɯsɯi

    1SG   read-FUT

 (I am going   to   read)

</td></tr>
<tr><td>

(b) aŋ   gele-nɯsɯi

  1SG play-FUT

  (I am going to play)

</td></tr>
</table>

Boro:{-gɯn}

(a) aŋ phɔraisali-aɔ   tʰaŋ-gɯn 1SG school-NOM   go-FUT (I shall go to school)
(b) bi-jɯ   hatʰai-aɔ   tʰaŋ-gɯn 3SG-NOM market-NOM   go-FUT (S/he will go to the market)

Boro:{-gɯn}

(a) bi-jɯ   aŋ-kʰɯu   pʰɯi-gɯn san-dɯŋ 3SG-NOM   1SG-ACC   come-FUT think-FUT (S/he is thinking that I will come)
(b) bi-jɯ   aŋ-kʰɯu   lai-gɯn san-dɯŋ 3SG-NOM I-ACC   bring- FUT think-FUT (S/he is thinking t hat I will bring)

Rabha:{-no}

a) Aŋ   mai   sa-no 1st person   rice   eat-FUT (I shall eat rice)
a) Aŋ   phoraisali-aŋ lɯi-zo 1st person   school-   go-FUT (I shall go to school)
b) Naŋ   mai sa-no 2nd person   rice eat-FUT (you will eat rice)

4.6 Use of affix in the sense of possibility:{-ba},{-bla}

Boro:{-bla~ba}

(a) bi-ɯ   tʰaŋ-bla   ham-gɯu

    3SG   go-SUB   be good-FUT

    (If She/he goes, it will be better)

(b) bi-ɯ   maə-bla   ham-gɯu

    3SG   do-SUB   be good-FUT

  (If She/he   does, it will be better)

(c) nɯuŋ   tʰaŋa-ba   aŋ   tʰaŋ-a

    2SG   go-SUB   1SG go-NEG

    (If you go, I will not go)

(d) nɯuŋ   za-ba   aŋ zai-a

    2SG   eat-SUB   1SG eat-NEG

    (If you eat, I will not eat)

4.7 Use of affix in the sense of interrogative: Boro {-kʰɯu} and Rabha {-zə/-zək}: In this chapter discussion has been done about the verbal affix is used in the sense of Interrogative with Boro **{-kʰɯ}** and Rabha **{-zo/-zok}** .both the two languages affix used in the same types of functional representation found of Boro and Rabha languages. For example

Boro:{-kʰɯu}

(a) nɯɯŋ   ma maɔ-kʰɯ
    2SG   what do-INTRG
    (What have you done?)

(b) nɯɯŋ   baɔ   tʰaŋ-kʰɯ
    2SG   where   go-INTRG
  (Where have you gone?)

(c) nɯɯŋ   ma   la-kʰɯ
   2SG   what   take-INTRG
  (what have you taken?)

(d) nɯɯŋ   ma   dan-kʰɯ
 	
   2SG   what   cut-INTRG
 	
  (what have you cut)

(e) nɯɯŋ   manɯ   gab-kʰɯ
 	
   2SG   why   cry-INTRG
 	
  (why have you cry?)

Rabha {-zo/-zok}

a) nuŋ   utuŋ   tɯrɯi-zə/zək
    2SG   what do-INTRG
    (What have you done?)

b) nuŋ   bɯiɯŋ   lɯi-zə/zək 2SG   where   go-INTRG (Where have you gone?)

c) nuŋ   utuŋ   la-zə/zək
2SG   what   take-INTRG
(what have you taken
d) nuŋ   utuŋ   tan-zə/zək
2SG   what   cut-INTRG
(what have you cut)
e) nuŋ   utuŋ   hap-zŋ/zək
2SG   what   cry-INTRG
(what have you cry)

4.8 Affix used in the sense of positive {-gɯu}

Boro:{-gɯu}

(a) aŋ-nɯ   gəsla   naŋ-gɯu-mɯn

  1SG-DAT   shirt   need-POS-PST

  (I was in need of a shirt)

(b) be   pʰitʰai-kʰɯu   za-gɯu-mɯn

  This   fruit- ACC   eat-POS-PST

©   be satʰai-a   aŋ-ni   nəŋ-gɯu

   This umbrella-NOM I-CG   be true-POS

    (This umbrella is mine)

(d) aŋ-nɯ   pʰɯisa   naŋ-gɯu

    1SG-NOM   money   need-PS

 (I need money)

(e) aŋ-nɯ   ɯŋkʰam   naŋ-gɯu

    1SG-NOM   rice   need-PST

   (I need rice)

4.9 Use of affix in the sense of imperative: Boro {-dɯ},{-nai},{-sai} Rabha {-dɯi/de}

Boro:{-dɯ}

za-dɯ>zadɯ (please eat/you eat)

lɯŋ-dɯ>lɯŋdɯ (please drink/you drink)

pʰɯi-dɯ>pʰɯidɯ (please come/you come)

gab-dɯ>gabdɯ (please cry/you cry)

kʰa-dɯ>kʰadɯ (please pluck/ you pluck)

la-dɯ>ladɯ (please take/you take)

tʰaŋ-dɯ>tʰaŋdɯ (please go/you go)

undu-dɯ>undudɯ (please sleep/you sleep)

kʰa-dɯ>kʰadɯ (please pluck/you pluck)

Rabha: {-de/dɯi}

a) sa-de/dɯi (please eat)

lɯŋ-de/dɯi (please drink)

pʰɯi-de/dɯi (please come)

la-de/dɯi (please take)

Boro:{-nai}

(a) nɯŋ-sɯr   pʰitʰai-kʰɯu   za-nai

   2PL   fruit-ACC   eat-IMPS

   (Please you eat this fruit)

(b) nɯŋ   dɯi-kʰɯu   labɯ-nai

   2SG   water-ACC   bring-IMPS

   (Please you bring this water)

© nɯŋ   tʰaizɯu-kʰɯu   kʰa-nai

   2SG   mango-ACC   pluck-IMPS

   (Please you plucking this mango)

Rabha {-de/dɯi}

a) nəŋ   tɯi-ə   sa-de/dɯi

   2PL   fruit-ACC   eat-IMPS

  (please you eat this fruit)

b) naŋ   chika-ə   laha-de/dɯi

   2PL   water-ACC bring-IMPS

  (please you bring   water)

c) naŋ   bəsərtɯi-ə   dak-de/dɯi

   2PL   mango-ACC pluck-IMPS

(please you plucking this mango)

Boro:{-lai}

(a) nɯŋ-sɯr   be-kʰɯu   maə-lai

   2PL   this-ACC   do-SUF

  (Please you do it together)

(b) nɯŋ   seŋgra-pʰɯr-zɯŋ   tʰaŋ-pʰa-lai

   2SG   young man-pl-INS   go-ADS-IMPS

  (please you go with the young man)

(c) Bibari-a   dɯi-kʰɯu   labɯ-tʰə-lai

   Bibari-NOM   water-ACC   bring-MOM-IMPS

 (Bibari (pl) bring this water a few moment)

Boro:{-sai}

(a) nɯŋ   be   pʰitʰai-kʰɯu   za-nai-sai

   2SG   this   fruit-ACC   eat-see-IMPS

   (Please, you eat the fruit)

(b) nɯŋ be   dɯi-kʰɯu   lɯŋ-nai-sai

   2SG   this   water-ACC drink-see-IMPS

   (Please, you drink the water)

4.10 Use of affix in the sense of optative: {-tʰɯŋ}

 (a) bi-ha   saə   naŋ-tʰɯŋ

   2SG   curse   touch-OPS

   (May She/he be cursed)

 (b) nɯŋ   derhasar   za-tʰɯŋ

   2SG   success   be-OPS

   (Let you   successes.)

 © bi-sɯr   dinɯi   gele-tʰɯŋ

   2SG-PL   today   play-OPS

4.11 Use of affix in the sense of accompany with: Boro {-pʰa} and Rabha {-pʰa}

 In this chapter discussion has been done about the verbal affix is used in the sense of accompany with Boro {-pʰa}and Rabha {-pʰa}.both the two languages affix used in the same types of functional representation found of Boro and Rabha languages. Some of the verbal affixes are used in the sense of accompany with. The suffix {-pʰa} is used in both the languages. For example:

Boro :{-pʰa}

v. za-pʰa>zapʰa (eat with somebody)
v. lɯŋ-pʰa>lɯŋpʰa (drink with somebody)
v.thaŋ-pʰa>thaŋpʰa (go with somebody)
v. nai-pʰa>naipʰa (see with somebody)
v. maɔ-pʰa>maɔpʰa (do with somebody)

v. mɯsa-pʰa>mɯsapʰa (dance with somebody)
v. kʰon-pʰa>kʰonpʰa (sing with somebody)
v. gele-pʰa>gelepha (play with somebody)
v. kʰar-pha>kʰarpʰa (run with somebody)
v. pʰɯi-pʰa>pʰɯipʰa (come with somebody)
v. labɯ-pʰa>labɯpʰa (bring with somebody)

Rabha :{-pʰa}

v. sa-pʰa>sapʰa (eat with somebody)
v. nuk-pʰa>nukpʰa (see with somebody)
v. reŋ-pʰa>reŋpʰa (go with somebody)
v.riba-pʰa>rebapʰa (come with somebody)
v. ra-pʰa>rapʰa (take with somebody)
v. rɯŋ-pʰa>rɯŋpʰa (drink with somebody)
v. rakʰu-pʰa>rakʰupʰa (give with somebody)
v. kʰar-pʰa>kʰarpʰa (do with somebody)
v.raba-pʰa>rabapʰa (bring with somebody)
kʰap-pʰa>kʰappʰa (cry with somebody)
v.kʰer-pʰa>kʰerpʰa (play with somebody)

4.12 Lexical as well as onomatopoea type of affix:

In this sub-head, a discussion has been done to formulate some of grammatical morphemes. These morphemes may be called lexis which have been using in the Boro and Rabha languages having a functional representation in making reduplication as well as expressing the sense of onomatopoeia. Thus in some functions or expressions the lexis of onomatopoeia represents as affix in both the Boro and Rabha languages. From this point of view it may be categorized into two sub-divisions: one represents as lexis and the other represents as affix. Such types of affixes are profusely used in both the languages.

Onomatopoeia types of words are the words where the same or single word is repeatedly occurred. Such words may be categorized under the class of noun, pronoun, adjective, adverb etc. The onomatopoeia affixes are of lexical form. They can express their own meaning themselves. Besides, they can function as affix while it is affixing with other words and sometimes such words express distinct meaning.

The Boro language comprises many of the echo words which may be called Many lexical types of affixes are found in both the languages. 'echo suffix' because of functional representation in different contexts. Generally these are not using independently; but occurred repeatedly in the discourse or presentation. For example, /aŋ gəle gəle buŋa/- I do not say repeatedly. Here the echo word / gəle gəle/ refers to the meaning of repetition. The morpheme / gəle/ is occurred repeatedly. It does not carry meaning if it is articulated independently. But it is bound morpheme from the functional representation. This kind of representation of echo word (lexis) is found in the Boro language. Few examples are mentioned below:

(i)   {srə-srə}: / muakʰɯu srə srə kʰalam/ -Do the things distinctive.

(ii) {zrum-zrum}: /zram zram əkʰa hadɯŋ/ -It is raining heavily.

(iii) {sra-sra}: / batʰrakʰɯu sra sra buŋ/- Speak the speech clearly.

(iv) {braŋ-braŋ}: / udɯikʰɯu braŋ braŋg mɯndɯŋ/ - The stomach seems to be very tense.

(v) {tʰə tʰə}: / lautʰizɯŋ tʰə tʰə budɯŋ/- Striking with the stick

Thus there are many more echo words in this language. Thus,

/sraə-sraə/- a kind of echo produced from falling lean and dry things

/srem-srem/- a kind of echo produced from frying anything food

/sri-sri/- a echo of expressing the context of silence

/kʰraə kʰraə/- a kind of echo used for expression of dried things

/kʰrəb kʰrəb/- echo expression of slapping

/kʰrem kʰrem/- echo expression of breaking things

/kʰreb kʰreb/- echo expression of raining in small and tiny quantity

/grɯum-grɯum/- expression of profound

/tʰiŋ tʰiŋ/- echo expression for denoting the meaning of harsh or ringing cymbal

/srɯ-srɯ/- echo expression for denoting slight and tiny flow of water

/zrum zrum/- heavy raining sound of water falling sound

It is worth to mention that the echo word functions as affix while it is occurred with the free morpheme (independent word). For example:

(i) bár - zrum> bárzrum (jumping from the top)

Here the word /bár/ is a verb and /zrum/ is represented as affix. Both the morphemes constitute a derived word and express the meaning 'jumping from the top place'. The morpheme 'zrum' is not used independently.

(ii) gar- sraə> garsraə (throw far and wide)

In this expression the /gar/ is word of verb class, and /sraə/ is represented as affix. The combination of both the morphemes constitutes a derived word. It means throw far and wide. The morpheme is not used independently.

(iii)   eu-srem> eusrem (fry to become more dry)

In this expression the word /eu/ is a verb. It means 'to fry' and /srem/ is represented as affix. While / srem/ is used repeatedly it represents echo word; e.g /srem srem/- fry to get more dry. But while it is occurred with a verb root it represents an affix.

(iv)   bu-zraə>buzraə (beat slightly)

In this expression /bu/ denotes verb. It means 'beat'. Thus /zraə/ represents an affix which has no independent occurance and meaning. But while it is occurred repeatedly it becomes echo word. For example: /zraə zraə/- a kind of echo expression that produces from beating on the light things.

(v)   /dɯi-laə>dɯilaə/- watery/ liquid

Here the word /dɯi/- (water) falls under the class of noun; and /laə/ represents an affix. It means 'liquidity'. The composition of both the morphemes derives a new word. The morpheme /laə/ is not used independently. If it is occurred repeatedly becomes an echo word.

Likewise, a few examples are shown below:

/sraŋ-sraŋ/- (clearly and completely/cleanly/ fairly)

/dugɯi-sraŋ>dugɯisraŋ (to take bath fairly)

/za-sraŋ>zasraŋ>zasraŋ (to eat completely)

/lɯŋ-sraŋ>lɯŋsraŋ/- (drink all the persons completely/ those who wants to drink have to drink and finish the task of drinking so that no one remains)

/pʰraə-pʰraə>pʰraə pʰraə/- (of huge number)

/ber-pʰraə>berpʰraə/-(to germinate/sprout in huge number)

/srao-srao/ (dry, not sticky)

/ran-sraə >ransraə/- (dryness)

/ha-srao>hasrao/- (barren)

/srɯ-srɯ/ (a little bit)

/kʰar/-srɯ>kʰarsrw (run slightly)

/bar/-srɯ>barsrɯ (bloom slightly)

Some onomotopiea types of affix are found in Rabha language.for example-

/srai-srai/-echo sound of flowing river water)

chikadaŋa srai-srai (The sound of flowing river water)

/srao-srao/-a kind of echo produced from falling leave and dry things

chak rantao srao-srao

/thiŋ-thiŋ/- echo sound of ringing bell

/lao-lao/-a quanity of liquid type

/chika-lao>chakalao/ (watery liquidity)

Here the word /chika/- (water) falls under the class of noun; and /laə/ represents an affix. It means 'liquidity'. The composition of both the morphemes derives a new word. The morpheme /laə/ is not used independently. If it is occurred repeatedly becomes an echo word.

/srub-srub/-echo sound of dringking water

chika nɯŋta srub-srub

/hau-hau/-echo sound of barking dog

/tuŋ-tuŋ /(make hot)

/tuŋ-bur>tuŋbur /(slightly hot)

/hur-hur/ (echo sound of blooming air)

numpar bɯta hur-hur

/rɯm-rɯm/ (seen to faintly,indistinetly,dinly)

rɯm-rɯm nɯka

/zrɯm-zrɯm/ (havy raining sound,water falling sound)

chika jora zhrɯrɯm-zhrɯrɯm

/chiŋglab-chiŋglab/

bwati paka chiŋglab-chiŋglab

/haw-haw/ (sound of blooming air)

numpar bwta haw-haw

/krao-krao/ (chewing sound of hard objects)

In Rabha language, this type of lexical affix may be observed in different expressions. It has similar function in this language.