

## CHAPTER-5

### CONCLUSION

The primary objective of the research has been conceived from the data gathered from the field work and library works. From the observation and review of various related literatures a hypothetical conception was also done. At the initial stage of the observation it was assumed that affixes play a vital role in formation of word to represent different senses. From this point of view, it is observed that affixes are functionally bound morpheme and occurred before or after the free morpheme. There is no use of infix in both the languages.

**The Chapter-1** has focused on research methodology of the proposed analysis. The research is a scientific process of analysis based on the topic chosen. This is why an introductory description has been thrown into light on the research planning and statement of research. How the field works have been done for collection of data from various sources, the aim of the study, why the proposed research topic is necessary and what is the significance in the academic discipline all are taken into consideration in the introductory chapter. Thus the need of review of related literatures has also been taken into consideration in this chapter. A preliminary hypothetical statement on the expected result of analysis has also been given in this regard.

It is stated that the Boro and Rabha languages are offshoot of the Tibeto-Burman group of languages. That is why they are maintaining the genealogical relationship. They are demonstrating a lot of affinities at linguistic and cultural levels. To showcase this particular aspect a general introduction about the linguistic affinities found in both the languages has been done in the **Chapter-2**. This analysis covers wide area of morphological and phonological category and provides a huge

amount of evidences gathered from different sources. It also shows that the Boro and Rabha are affixal languages. The reconstruction of Proto-Tibeto-Burman characteristics has also been observed in these languages.

The analysis done in the **Chapter-3 and Chapter-4** has a great importance in the main body of the research. The objective is confined with the pre-occupied statement, i.e functional representation of nominal and verbal affixes in Boro and Rabha languages. Based on this research statement the analysis has been done to reach out the result. This is much important to state here that typologically both the languages are affixal in nature. At grammatical levels affix (-es) are necessarily occurred to represent linguistic interpretations and typological features. It may be occurred with the nominal group of words or verbal group of words; and represents a variety of words. It can derive the new word; sometimes can change or maintain the class of words; establish the relationship between the case and verbs; represent the occurrence of time and aspects, define the gender; function as definitives; classify number distinction and so on. At every stage of the formation of words it takes a vital role in these languages. It is stated that the comparative analysis makes the hypothesis to a material statement of the analysis. The use of affixes has made the word polysyllabic and on the other hand has changed the internal structure of the monosyllabic root. A detail analysis has been done in the **chapter-3 and 4**.

From the typological study a statement as the result of research may be underline as given below:

- (i) The Boro and Rabha languages are offshoot of the Tibeto-Burman group of languages. They have acquired a huge amount of linguistic features from the Proto-type of the linguistic genealogy. Therefore they demonstrate linguistic and cultural affinities. Both the languages are tonal in nature. The root of the word is also monosyllabic which is comparable to the proto-type of the word. Most of the derivative words are polysyllabic in structure. It has derived due to addition of affix or due to

combination of two or more monosyllabic words. It is observed in both the languages.

- (ii) The use of prefix or suffix is a striking characteristic in both the languages. The affix has a major role in derivation of different class of words or in representation of different sense of words or to form an extended structure of words.
- (iii) Regarding verbal affix, an attempt has been done to analyse the function of the affixes of both the languages. It focuses some major features. In these languages affix may be added with the verb; and it derives a new class of words, i.e verb derives into verbal noun. For example, in Boro *za-nay* > *zanay* (eating). Here the word /za/ is a word of verb class. While the suffix {-nay} is added with verb it derives a verbal noun. Thus in Rabha /sa/ is word of verb class. While a suffix {-kay} is added with the verb it derives a new class of word, i.e *sa-kay* > *sakay* (eating). This type of derivation is available in both the languages.
- (iv) Thus negation marker (affix) is added before or after the word of verb class. In Boro the word /za/- (eat) is a verb. If the prefix {da-} is added it derives a word of negation, i.e *da-za* (do not eat). In Rabha /sa/- (eat) is word of verb class. If a prefix {ta-} is added it derives a word of negation, i.e *ta-sa* (do not eat). In both the languages negation suffix is also added after the verb.
- (v) Affix has also functional representation in causativization of the verb. This process is available in both the languages. Regarding this process an analysis has been done.
- (vi) Case-marker has an important function in both the languages. It takes place in representing relationship between the case and the object or the case and the verb. For example: Boro: *biu aŋ-ni ap<sup>h</sup>a* (He is my father), Rabha: *o aŋ-i baba* (He is my father). Case-markers are called as nominal affix in both the languages.

- (vii) The classifier has also major role in representing the sense of definiteness of the size and number of things, or beings etc. The occurrence of classifiers is almost similar in both the languages. Classifiers are of two categories- one kind of classifiers are used as bound morpheme that do not have independent meaning; and the other kind of classifiers are used as independent word. This type of affix is called as nominal affix in this analysis.
- (viii) Thus the affix as used in representation of number distinction and gender distinction are regarded as nominal category of affix. Both the process of number and gender distinction are similar in Boro and Rabha languages. The process of number distinction is simple and easy to understand. While plurality is to be expressed against a particular thing or being there must be affixed a plural suffix with the name of the things or beings. In Boro the plural suffix {-sur, -p<sup>h</sup>ur,- mun} have functional attribution in this regard. Thus {-tan, -bizan} are also used in the similar purpose. It is observed that the process of gender distinction in both the languages is also to be called natural gender.
- (ix) The affix has an important function in the process of derivation of words. At the level of word formation it has an important function in the Boro and Rabha languages. Different words may be derived by adding prefix or suffixes. Somestimes the process may change the class of word or maintain the class of word. But derivational process is done with the help of affixes. The analysis has proved the hypothetical opinion which was formulated in the introductory chapter for an extensive investigation.
- (x) As a whole it is to be noted that the analysis has given a focus on the research topic. From the morphological point of view it is observed that the affixes in both the languages have significant role in functional representation. Functional similarity is observed in all respects of the affixes.