

SUMMARY AND FURTHER SCOPE

This chapter is the conclusion chapter of the present research work. The research topic entitled “Reduplication of Bodo and Assamese Languages: A Contrastive Study” has been discussed with five chapters including Introduction and Conclusion chapter. In the ending of chapter 2 to chapter 4, the Reduplication in the two languages has been contrasted by pointing out the similarities and dissimilarities. The Conclusion chapter is a brief summary of these foregoing chapters.

In CHAPTER 1 the **INTRODUCTION** is discussed in which the racial identity of Bodo and Assamese languages. This chapter includes problem statement, area of the study, aims and objectives of the study, significance of the study, methodology, and source of the study, hypothesis, and review of the literature.

Racially the Bodo belongs to the Mongolian group. Bodo peoples are known as tribal community of Assam. They have been settling in different places of North-eastern of India. Linguistically, the Bodo belongs to the Tibeto-Burman branch of the Sino-Tibetan language family. It is a major language of the Bodo group under the Assam Burmese group of language. On the other hand, Assamese is an Eastern Indo-Aryan language which is belongs to the Indo-European group of the Indo Aryan family of language.

The CHAPTER 2 deals with the ‘REDUPLICATION OF BODO AND ASSAMESE’. In this chapter two types of reduplication used in Bodo and Assamese languages are discusses, i.e. - Complete Reduplication and Partial Reduplication. Complete reduplication is the exact repetition of a sound or word. In Bodo and Assamese languages complete reduplication occurs in all the major grammatical categories, For example: Noun, Pronoun, Verb, Adverb and Adjective etc.

In complete reduplication of noun in Bodo and Assamese languages some noun words are represent plurality during the reduplication. The reduplicated nouns are analyzed as class maintaining and class changing in both the languages. In Bodo

language four kinds of pronouns are reduplicated as complete and in Assamese five kinds of pronouns are fully reduplicated which are analyzed by examples. Finite and non-finite both the kinds of verbs are analyzed in Bodo and Assamese languages. Reduplicated adjectives of Bodo and Assamese languages are analyzed as class maintaining and class changing. The complete reduplication of Adverbs is derived from noun, verb and adjectives in both the languages.

The Partial Reduplication involves the reduplication of only a part of a word. Two types of Partial reduplication of Bodo and Assamese languages have been discussed in this chapter, i.e. - Prefixal Reduplication and Suffixal Reduplication.

In prefixal reduplication the reduplication of initial syllable or morpheme are analyzed and in suffixal reduplication the reduplication of final syllable of Bodo and Assamese languages are analyzed.

The Suffixal Reduplication has also been categorized into two subtypes-

- (a) Reduplication with change in the vowels and
- (b) Reduplication with the change in the consonants.

The findings of the entitled chapter 'Reduplication of Bodo and Assamese' have pointing out the fourteenth (14) similarities and eleventh (11) dissimilarities.

The CHAPTER 3 deals with the 'LEXICAL REDUPLICATION'. In this chapter have been discussed three types of Lexical reduplication of Bodo and Assamese languages. These are Echo-Formation, Compounding and Word Reduplication. In Bodo and Assamese languages lexical reduplication is more productive.

The initial phoneme or syllable of the echo word is changed keeping the other positions intact. In Bodo and Assamese languages almost all the major parts of speech and derivatives have echo-formations. In echo-formation of noun the proper nouns, kinship terminology, body parts, fruits, birds, animals, musical instruments, color items and echo-formation of loan words are analyzed. However, the echo words do not have their independent or specific meanings but they expand the meanings of the headword.

In compound lexical reduplication forming with two different lexical items having independent meanings are analyzed. Compounding is a very productive process of noun word formation in both the Bodo and Assamese languages. In Bodo and Assamese there are available compound words in the grammatical categories of noun, verb, adjective and adverb. The idiomatic words are also analyzed in compounding. The idiomatic words are combined as noun+noun, noun+verb, noun+adjective.

The third kind of lexical reduplication is Word Reduplication. The Word reduplication is analyzed as two types; Complete Word Reduplication and Partial Word Reduplication. Both the types of word reduplication can occur in all the grammatical category of noun, pronoun, verb, adjective and adverb.

The findings of the Chapter 3 have been contrasted by pointing out the twenty-one (21) similarities and ten (10) dissimilarities of Lexical Reduplication of Bodo and Assamese languages.

The CHAPTER 4 entitled 'MORPHOLOGICAL REDUPLICATION' has been analyzed about the Onomatopoeia word, its structure, its meaning and its functions of Bodo and Assamese languages. In this chapter has also been discussed Onomatopoeia in children language acquisition and onomatopoeia reflected in folk songs of Bodo and Assamese languages.

Onomatopoeia also takes a vital role in the word formation in both the Bodo and Assamese languages. Large numbers of onomatopoeia words are used in Bodo and Assamese languages. The reduplicated onomatopoeia words are found in different texts, songs, music, children literature and poems etc.

The findings of the CHAPTER 4 have been contrasted by pointing out the seven (7) similarities and five (5) dissimilarities.

Bodo and Assamese languages are highly reduplicative words speaking languages. Through the reduplication, they signify different meanings and functions based on the mood of the speakers in the languages. Reduplication carries various semantic meaning both the Bodo and Assamese languages.

Further Scope of Studies:

This study entitle: “*Reduplication of Bodo and Assamese languages: A Contrastive Study*” has some further scope of study. These are:

- Cross linguistics study of Reduplication.
- Contrastive study on Syntactic Reduplication of both languages.
- Contrastive study on Phonological and Morphological aspects of Reduplication in both languages.
- Comparative study on Reduplication of Bodo and its cognate languages.
- Comparative study on Reduplication of Assamese and its cognate languages.

The interested researcher may also opt on the topic as mentioned above. There are many scopes to study deeply as widely relating to the above said points.