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Coinages in Bodo adapted from Modern Indo-Aryan

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Abstract

In today's era of globalization, every field is seemed to be developing including education, modern trade and commerce, new scientific and technologies, art and culture, literature, mass media, internet, social media, etc. As such lots of new word needs to be created by the inventor to fulfill the new ideas, concepts or any new expressions. Word coinage is a Morphological process by which new words are produced in a language with the help of various word-formation processes such as blending, compounding, clipping, borrowing, hybridization, acronym, etc. to fulfill the necessity of word in a language. In this process, words are coined to generate new words in a language through already existing words or other sources of words. In Bodo language, some coinages are found through the adaptation process

from the other language sources. In this paper, discussion will be made on how new words or coinages are formed in Bodo language by adopting from Modern Indo-Aryan with the help of various word-formation processes.

Keywords: *coinage, word formation, neologism, hybridization, compounding .*

1.0 Introduction:

Word coinage is a common language phenomenon in any language. It is another way to identify the new inventions over old and produce new words in a language. In every language, necessary word stock may be filled by coining new words for the sake of the language community. It is a type of word formation process through which new words can be formed with the help of various word-formation processes and increase the word stock or vocabulary in a language. The newly formed words that we are using in our daily lives might not have been used in the old era, due to the fact that it is in this modern age, everything is developing including education, science and technology, modern trade and commerce, internet, social media, news media, etc. for which new words need to be coined and names for everything new to identify the concept or ideas that have come into existence in recent times. Word coinage is “*Any new word which is introduced into a language, by whatever process*” (P.H Matthews 2014: 261), The newly invented things or concepts may not have terms to recognize for which new words need to be created. A language is influenced by other sources of language because every language has close social and cultural contact with other languages. Their interaction with each other causes direct or indirect impact on the language in various linguistic elements such as changes in Morphological, Phonological and Syntactical structures. Bodo is one of the languages of Sino-Tibetan sub-families that have coined many words from its neighboring and foreign

languages due to cross-linguistic background. The cross-linguistic process is a way of any language community through which new words can be entered into a language to refer new expressions or concepts. Bodo peoples have been lying scattered in North-East India for long. They have a close attachment with the Indo-Aryan language family from which many words have been borrowed into Bodo and have a great impact on linguistic elements too. Bodo language has now become as 'Medium of Instruction' in the education sector where some new technical terminology is added by its own language. In linguistic, coinage of words updates the already existing word with the help of newly coin words.

1.1 Aims and Objectives of the study:

1. To introduce and focus the word coinage as used in Bodo from Indo-Aryan language.
2. To identify the word class as well as highlight the Bodo word coinage.
3. To study how new words are constructed with the help of various word-formation processes in the Bodo language.

1.2 Methodology and data collection:

The present study is based on the word construction process of Bodo coinage in linguistic view point where the descriptive method has been adopted to analyse the data. Here data are collected both from primary and secondary sources. The primary data has been collected by the researcher himself/herself being a native speaker of the Bodo language by using the observation method. On the other hand, secondary data are collected from different written materials such as books, journals, newspapers, Ph.D thesis, magazines, internet browsers etc.

1.3 Importance of the study:

The present study has been made to analyse the structure of Bodo coinage and how new words are constructed with the help of various word-formation processes. Also, the etymology of the coined words which is borrowed from different sources of language and how it adapted in Bodo language will be studied. The lexical analysis plays an important role in any language through which word class can be identified by systematic approaches in linguistic view point. It is very important to study empirically and highlight the Bodo word coinage and word-formation process of the Bodo language. So, the present study has an academic value as well as social value in the field of language and linguistics.

2.0 Discussion and Findings:

2.1 The classification of Bodo word coinage:

There are various Morphological processes to create new word in a language. In Bodo coinage, lots of word-formation processes are adapted which is extensively used to create the new words. In this paper, the study will be made to analyse the etymology of word coinage and the various word-formation processes are classified as per uses of Bodo language. In this paper, three types of word-formation processes such as compounding, hybridized word and translated word will be studied systematically based on Bodo word coinages which are adopted from Indo-Aryan language.

2.2. Compounding word:

In the compounding process, two or more words are combined to make a new word. Compounding words can be written as a single word or combination of two separate words and they are written using a hyphen

between the words. "Compound words mean consisting of two or more free Morphemes" (David Crystal 2008: 96). In Bodo language, some compounding words such as single word, a combination of two separate words and hyphenated words can be found and these compound words are formed from different sources of language such as Indo-Aryan, Iranian, Perso-Arabic, English, etc. As a neighbor language Bodo has been coined many words from different Indo-Aryan languages via Assamese, Bangla and creates new words by compounding process. For instance-

Table 1

1. Rang n.money + Rupa n. silver >	Rang-Rupa n.	Wealth	Compound noun
2. Phosong v. to found + Than n. place >	Phosongthan n.	Company	Compound noun
3. Zupnupm v. born + San n. day >	Zupnupm San n.	Birthday	Compound noun
4. Som adj. time + Bao v. forget >	Sombao	To be unmindfull	Compound Adjective
5. Dukhu adj. sad + Daha adj. sad >	Dukhu-Daha adj.	Unhappiness	Compound Adjective
6. Raza n. king + Lama n. way >	Raza Lama n.	Highway	Compound noun
7. Somaz n. society + Khanthin. law>	Somaj-Khanthi v.	Social custom	Compoundverb
8. Ziv n. living bieng + Khri adj. thick>	Jivkhri n.	Cell	Compound noun
9. Raz v. govern + Khanthin. rules >	Rajkhanthiadj.	Political	Compound Adjective
10. Raz v. govern + Thaoni n. place >	Rajthaoni n.	Capital	Compound noun
11. Mutsu n. cow + Gari n. vehicle >	Mutsugari n.	Bullock cart	Compound noun
12. Hathain.market + Salin.place>	Hathaisali n.	Market place	Compound noun
13. Mati n. soil + Galdab adj. flat >	Matigaldab n.	A type of wild vegetable	Compound noun
14. Phuprupng v. teach + Giri/Guru n. master >	Phuprupngiri/Phuprupnguru n.	Teacher	Compound noun
15. Phorai v. study + Sali n. place >	Phoraisali n.	School	Compound noun

Compounding word of Bodo with Sanskrit :

Mostly compounding words that have been entered into Bodo via Assamese and Hindi language are compound noun. Here *rupha*, *than*, *zpnpm*, *sTm* and *dukhu* that are derived from Sanskrit origin word i.e. *rupa*, *sthan*, *zTnm*, *samay* and *dukha* respectively where they have their own meanings. These base words of Sanskrit language are combined with Bodo word and produce a new word in Bodo language such as *raK n.* (money) + *rupha n.* (silver) > Bd. *raK-rupha n.* (wealth). Likewise *phTsTK v.* to found (Bd.) + *than n.* place (*sthan* Skt. origin) > Bd. *phTsTKthan n.* (company) and *zpnpm v.* birth (*zTnm* Skt. origin) + *san n.* sun (Bd.) > Bd. *zpnpm san* (birthday) and on the other hand *samay* is also combined with Bodo word and formed a new word e.g. *sTm adj.* time + *baT v.* forget > Bd. *STmbaT* (to be unmindful). Sometimes it can be seen that two different words of both languages (i.e. Sanskrit and Bodo) having the same meaning that compound by hyphenating process and creates new word but the meaning remaining the same for instance *dukhu n.* sadness (Skt. origin) + *daha n.* sadness (Bd. origin) > Bd. *dukhu-daha* (sadness).

Compounding word of Bodo with Hindi:

Hindi is a national language of India and it also impacts on Bodo language directly or indirectly though they are not from the same language family. Many words that have been borrowed from Hindi into Bodo via Assamese or Bangla are adapted as the pronunciation of the Bodo language. Here, the mentioned above example has shown that by compounding process of two different words i.e. from Bodo and Hindi can create a new word in Bodo language also for instances *raza n.* (king) is a Hindi origin word and *lama n.* (the way) is a Bodo word where they have separate meaning but after combining these two words it represents another particular meaning

i.e. *raza lama n.* (highway). Same as *sTmaz*, *ziv*, *raz*, *gari* are the Hindi origin words and these base words are compound with Bodo word and formed another new word such as *sTmaz n.* society (Hd.) + *khanthi n.* law (Bd.) > Bd. *sTmaz-khanthi n.* (social custom) and *ziv* is a living being in Hindi but by adding the Bodo word *khri* (thick) that means *ziv n.+ khri adj.* > Bd. *Zivkhri n.* (cell). On the other hand, *raz* verb word is reformed by adding Bodo word *khanthi* and *thaTni* that means *raz v.* govern + *khanthi n.* Law > *razkhanthi n.* (political) and *raz v.* govern + *thaTni n.* place > Bd. *razthaTni* (capital) where it denotes another new word meaning in Bodo language.

Compounding word of Bodo with Assamese:

Lots of Assamese words have been entered into Bodo language for long. They have also close contact in terms of culture and language because Bodo peoples have been lying scattered for a long time in Assam where the majority of Assamese and Bodo peoples are found. It is worth to mention that there is no such word in Bodo like *hatai* (market), *mati* (soil), *giri/guru* (honour), *phTrai* (study) but these words are borrowed from the Assamese language directly and creates a new word by compounding process with Bodo words such as *hatai n.* market (Ass.) + *Sali n.* place (Bd.) > Bd. *Hataisali n.* market place (meaning remain the same), *mati n.* soil (Ass.) + *galdab adj.* flat (Bd.) > Bd. *Mati galdab* (a wild vegetable) here the *mati* and *galdab* have a different meaning which means soil in Assamese and flat in Bodo but while compound by these two words it indicates another new word in Bodo as *matigaldab n.* means a wild vegetable. The word *giri/guru n.* is an Assamese word which means doer or master and it compounds with *phprpK* (teach) Bodo verb base word as *phprpKgiri/ phprpKguru n.* to mean teacher.

2.3 Hybridized word:

Hybridization is another word-formation process that one word formed from two elements of different languages. In this process two or more elements that are mix up and creates another new word in a language. The mixing of two different languages is very common in any language. It is worth mentioning that there are lots of hybrid words in Bodo which is mixing with Bodo and Indo-Aryan and other sources of language as adapted in Bodo.

2.3.1 Hybridized word with Bodo and Indo-Aryan root:

There are some hybrid words which are a mixture of Bodo and I-A root word and creates a new term in Bodo language. In this process, words are reconstructed by compounding of two elements. Following are some examples of the hybrid word -

Table No.2

Hybrid words	Meaning
1. Bhum (Ass.) + Khworaj (Bd.) > Bhumkhworaj	Geography
2. Mas (Ass.) + Laŋ (Bd.) + Khar (Bd.) > Maslaŋkhar	Fishery
3. Saurai (Bd.) + Mel (Skt.) > Saurai Mel	Meeting
4. Subuŋ (Bd.) + Sompod (Hd.) > Subuŋ Sompod	Human resources
5. Sima (Bgl.) + Hankhuŋ (Bd.) > Sima Hankhuŋ	Boundary line
6. Dhupn (Skt.) + Sompothi (Hd.) > Dhupn Sompothi	Wealth
7. Thakha (Bgl.) + Puŋisa (Hd.) > Thakha Puŋisa	Money

From the table above, it has been observed that by this process words are hybridized to represent another particular word meaning and fulfill the necessity of word in Bodo language. Here *bhum*, *mas*, *mel*, *sTmpTd*, and *sima* are the I-A root words having independent meaning and these words are Bodonised to mean the particular meaning in Bodo language. Here the word *buhum* (earth) come from Assamese word *Bhugol* and *khpuraK* (news) is a Bodo term both are noun root that combined in Bodo as *buhumkhpuraK* a new word which refers to geography. Here *mas* (fish) an Assamese noun word and *laK* (take away), *khar* (run) are the Bodo verb base that Bodonised as *maslaKkhar* to represent fishery in Bodo language. On the other hand *mel* (fair) Sanskrit origin noun word that combined with *saurai* (discuss) Bodo verb word to mean meeting and *sTmpTd* (wealth) is a Hindi word, and *sima* (boundary) is Bangla origin words that hybridized with the Bodo root word *subuK* (human), *haKkhp* (line) as *subuK sTmpTd* (human resources) and *sima haKkhp* (boundary line) respectively in Bodo language. The words *dhpn* (wealth) *sTmpTthi* (wealth) and *thakha* (money) *ppisa* (money) are also hybrid words that adopted in Bodo language as *dhpn sTmpTthi* from Sanskrit and Hindi origin and *thakha ppisa* from Bangla and Hindi with slight phonological change but the meaning remain the same as usual in the source language.

2.3.2 Hybridized word of other sources of language as adapted in Bodo:

Bodo borrows the words from different source language also and adapt it through the Assamese, Hindi, Bengali language as their usage due to lack of word stock. Sometimes the borrowed word can be seen with slight Phonological change and sometimes remain as usual in the source language or without any change. It is also seen that two different words are formed as a single word and named a particular term in Bodo by hybridization process.

Here are some examples of hybrid words as adapted in Bodo from different source language-

Table 3:

Hybrid words	Meaning
8. Gari (Hd.) + Mōtōr (Latin) > Gari Mōtōr	Four wheeler
9. Rail (Latin) + Gari (Hd.) > Rail Gari	Train
10. Hatai (Ass.) + Bazaar (Persian) > Hatai Bazar	Shopping area
11. Cut (Bgl.) + Pencil (English) > Cutpencil	Pencil

Here *gari* (car) *mTtTr* (a machine/a vehicle) which come from Hindi and Latin word is adapted as *gari mTtTr* in Bodo language to mean four wheel. Same as the Latin word *rail* (a bar of wood or metal) and the Hindi word *gari* (car) are combined as *rail gari* to refer the train in Bodo language. On the other hand *hatai* (market) Assamese base word and *bazaar* (market) Persian word has the same meaning of two different languages which also denotes market place by compounding of these two words in Bodo without any semantic change. The word *Cutpencil* is a combination of two different languages i.e. *cut* (wood) is Bangla origin and *pencil* (pencil) is an English word that adopted as *cutpencil* in Bodo language without any change.

2.4 Translated word or Claque:

In linguistics, a claques or loan translation is a word or phrase borrowed from another language by literal word-for-word or root-for-root translation. This is also a type of borrowing that helps to create a new word in a language

by translating components of a word or phrase from another language into the target language. Crystal (2008: 286) defines the loan translation or *claque* as “*where the morphemes of the borrowed word are translated item by item*”. Therefore *claque* or loan translations are the words being translated Morpheme by Morpheme or component by component into another language. In the Bodo language, lots of translated words or *claque* are also found. As a ‘Medium of Instruction’ most of the words that have been translated into Bodo from the I-A and other sources of language to fulfill the necessity of word based on semantic point of view. In this process, words are constructed by compounding two words and translate it from the source language into the target language without any semantic change to express the concept as suitable. It is important to mention that the translated words or *claque* are hybridized with the Bodo word to fulfill the word meaning. For instance, the Sanskrit word *sikhshaguru* is translated into Bodo as *phprpKguru* to mean the teacher by compounding of two elements where *phprpK* (teach) is translated word (Bodo origin) and another word *guru* teacher (Skt.origin) which remain the same as usual in the Sanskrit language. To refer to the word questionnaire in Hindi it is used as *prashna mala* and translated into Bodo as *spKthi mala* via the Assamese language. Here in this word found two elements i.e. *spKthi* which is translated from Hindi word *prashna* (Skt. origin) and *mala* (Hindi origin) is remain the same as the Hindi language. Now a day in Bodo language *mulugsplpnsgali* is used to refer the word University translated from Assamese word *biswa* (universal/whole)-*bidya* (knowledge)-*loi* (a house) > *biswabidyalo* (Skt. origin) (Institution/University). The word *mukhya montri* (Skt.origin) has entered into the Assamese language via Hindi and it is translated into Bodo as *gahai mTntri* to refer the word, prime minister. Mostly the translated loan words of Bodo

which come from Modern Indo-Aryan are Sanskrit origin and it entered into Bodo via Hindi, Bangla, and Assamese language.

2.5 Conclusion:

In this study, the main focus was to find out the Bodo word coinage. Through this study, it can be understood that lots of modern Indo-Aryan words have been entered into Bodo language knowingly and unknowingly and most of the words are hybridized with Bodo base words and other sources of language with slight change or adopted as usual in the source language. Such types of words are available in Bodo language which is discussed above by giving examples properly. It has a vast area to investigate empirically in the linguistic field where the Bodo language has mutual intelligibility with the Indo-Aryan language family. In this paper three types of word-formation processes i.e. compounding, hybridization and claqué or loan translation have discussed which helps to enrich the Bodo vocabulary.

Abbreviations:

n.- noun

v.- verb

adj.- adjective

Eng.- English

Ltn.- Latin

Skt.- Sanskrit

Hd.- Hindi

Bgl.- Bangla

Ass.- Assamese

Bd.-Bodo

I.A- Indo-Aryan

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“Phonology of Lexical borrowing of Indo-Aryan Languages used in Bodo”

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ABSTRACT: The system of “Borrowing” is very common in all languages. There is no single language in the world that is free of borrowing. Some languages borrow extensively while others only to a limited extent. As such it has value to discussing in the linguistic domain. Borrowing can make languages change due to the influence of other languages. The Bodo belongs to the Sino-Tibetan language family and they lie scattered all over North East India. On the other hand, the Indo-Aryan language is a branch of the Indo-European language family and its speakers lie scattered throughout India. The Bodos have a close attachment with the Indo-Aryan language family in terms of culture, literature, and language. Both share very close relationships in various fields that is why they are influenced by each other in the linguistic domain too. There are lots of words in Bodo which is adopted from the Indo-Aryan language directly or indirectly and are made part of its language. The main objective of the study is to find out the origin of borrowed words in Bodo which are from Indo-Aryan languages and analyze the loan word’s structure like phonological changes, adaptation strategies, etc and also seeks to study the adaptation processes of loan word, how and why words are borrowed from Aryan language in Bodo.

Keyword: Borrowed, loan word, the origin of the word, adaptation, phonemes change.

1.0 Introduction: The system of “Borrowing” is very common in all languages. There is no single language in the World that is completely free of borrowed forms. It is a lexical item that fulfills the lexical gap in a language which has been borrowed from one language to another language, a word which was not part of the vocabulary of the Target language (recipient language) but it was adopted from some other language and made part of the Target language’s vocabulary. This process is also called linguistic borrowing. Some languages borrow extensively while others only to a limited extent. It has value to discuss in the linguistic domain. Borrowing can make languages change due to the influence of another language directly or indirectly over centuries and it also helps to increase the vocabulary of a language. It is one of the important factors of coining new words as well as in changes of language. Words are borrowed to define the objects, concepts, and places clearly. Lexical borrowing can make the changes of some linguistic elements like phonetics, words, semantics, etc. The main cause of lexical borrowing is need and prestige. Words are borrowed from other languages into a particular language when there is no available word in the existing language to refer to the objects, ideas, and concepts. Borrowing appears in a language when a need arises to express the word meaning.

According to Oxford Linguistics, a Loan word means “Anything introduced into a language by borrowing from another language” (P.H Mathews 2014: 229)

According to Haoger (1953) “Borrowing always goes beyond the actual needs of a language”

Borrowing is of two types Direct and Indirect. Direct borrowing is when the words are directly borrowed from the source language (donor language) into the target language (recipient language) and in indirect borrowing, words are borrowed through the other or neighbor language into a target language. For instance, the Bodo did not have the exact word to refer /ga:ri/ (four-wheel vehicle) which was directly adopted from the Hindi language. In indirect borrowing the word 'Rickshaw' (two-wheel vehicle) is originated from the Japanese original word /jinrikisha/ [from jin a person + -riki power + -sha a vehicle] into Bodo via Bengali >/rikʃa:/ English >/rikshaw/ Hindi > /rikʃa:/ etc.

The Bodo indigenous Ethno-linguistics group belongs to the Indo-Mongoloid origin of the Tibeto-Burman language family. The Indo-Aryan family is a sub-family of an Indo-European language family which includes Sanskrit, Hindi, Bengali, and Assamese. These languages are so old spoken by the people of India and had influenced the other languages too due to the fact of being their neighbor. In the Bodo language, lots of loan words have been taken from different language families/sub-families by some speakers, writers, and translators to determine the exact meaning of the new word that they have experienced. Bodo has borrowed a lot of words from different neighboring languages including Sanskrit, Hindi, Bengali, and Assamese in various fields. In this study, an attempt has been made to analyze the phonological change of loan words that have been taken from Indo-Aryan languages (i.e. Sanskrit, Hindi, Bengali, and Assamese). The Bodo language adapted the loan words as their articulator system. There are a total of six vowel phonemes i.e. /i e a ɔ u ʊ/ and sixteen consonant phonemes i.e. /p^h b t^h d k^h g m n s z h r l j ʋ y / in Bodo. These phonemes are represented as the usage of the native language in loan words. Following is the table of vowel and consonant phonemes of Bodo which reflects its character on it as well:

Table No. A. Vowel phonemes of Bodo:

	Front	Central	Back
High	i		ʊ u
Mid	e		ɔ
Low		ɑ	

Table No. B. Consonant phonemes of Bodo:

		Bi-labial		Alveolar		Palatal		Velar		Glottal	
		vl	vd	vl	vd	vl	vd	vl	vd	vl	vd
Plosive	Un aspirated		b		d				g		
	aspirated	p ^h		t ^h				k ^h			
Fricative				s	z					h	
Nasal			m		n				ŋ		
Trill					r						
Lateral					l						
Semi-vowel			w				y				

1.1 Aims and Objectives:

- (i) To identify the loan words of Indo-Aryan languages into Bodo.
- (ii) To study the phonological change of borrowing from Indo-Aryan language.
- (iii) To study the adaptation processes of Indo-Aryan loan words in Bodo.

1.2 Methodology and Data Collection:

To study the topic accurately, a descriptive method has been adopted. Attempts have been made to collect the data both from primary and secondary sources to analyze the topic. The primary data has been collected by the researcher himself/herself by using the observation method. On the other hand, secondary data is collected from different written materials, documents such as books, newspapers, published papers, magazines, journals, thesis, fiction, and non-fiction since long in Bodo literature up to date.

1.3 Importance of the Study:

Loan word or lexical borrowing in the language is very much important to discuss in the linguistic domain. In the Bodo language, there are lots of loan words having their origin from different language families/sub-families that are imported directly or via an intermediary. Sometimes we don't recognize the word's origin whether it is native or non-native. Loan words are used in a language by the speaker whenever the need arises to define the meaning exactly without any loss. The study of loan word or lexical borrowing helps us to know the origin of the words as well as the features of a language and the processes of its adaptation in the recipient language. In borrowing, structural analysis is an important aspect to discuss in a language through which language change takes place. So, it has a high value in linguistics study.

2.0 Discussion and Findings:**Table No.1: Sanskrit borrowed words in Bodo:**

SL.No.	Origin words	Borrowed Words	Meaning
1.	ak ^h sara: >	ak ^h or	letter
2.	b ^h a:ra: >	b ^h ara	fare
3.	b ^h a:gya >	bahaigo	good fortune
4.	cinta: >	sint ^h a	worry
5.	da:na: >	dan	gift
6.	b ^h u:mi >	buhum	world
7.	duk ^h a >	duk ^h u	painful
8.	suk ^h a >	suk ^h u	pleasure
9.	art ^h >	ort ^h a	meaning
10.	murk ^h a >	murk ^h u	fool
11.	jna:n >	gijan	knowledge
12.	ra:ja: >	raza	king
13.	satru >	sut ^h ur	enemy
14.	fabda >	sudub	word
15.	viṣa >	bis	poison
16.	manuṣya >	mansi	man
17.	ma:sa >	mas	month
18.	guṇa >	gun	quality
19.	ve:da >	bed	Veda

20.	ra:ma:ya:na: >	ramayan	epic Ramayana
21.	d ^h a:r >	dahar	loan
22.	d ^h an >	du ^h uqn	wealth
23.	zanm >	zu ^h nuqm	birth
24.	hans >	hangsuq	duck
25.	a:patti >	ap ^h ut ^h i	objection
26.	a:fa: >	asa	hope
27.	vi ^h va:s >	bisas	belief
28.	bar >	buqr	blessing
29.	d ^h al >	dol	drum
30.	grah >	gr ^h oh	a planet
31.	bida:y >	bidai	farewell
32.	da:yitva >	dait ^h o	responsibility
33.	chamach >	samos	spoon
34.	mantri: >	m ^h ont ^h ri	minister
35.	mela: >	mela	a fair
36.	niyam >	nem	principle
37.	pari:ksa: >	p ^h orik ^h a	examination
38.	prama:n >	p ^h urman	proof
39.	pu:ja: >	p ^h uza	worship, adoration
40.	sama:j >	somaz	human society
41.	fakti >	sakti	power
42.	sindu:r >	sindur	red lead powder
43.	samma:n >	sonman	honor
44.	fanti >	sant ^h i	peace
45.	upa:y >	upai	remedy
46.	vijna:n >	bigijan	science
47.	fa:sen >	sason	govern
48.	ingit >	ingit	hint
49.	pandit >	p ^h ondit	teacher

Table 2: Hindi borrowed words in Bodo:

Sl.No.	Origin words	Borrowed words	Meaning
50.	a:ndolan >	andalon	agitation
51.	ca:kka: >	sak ^h a	wheel
52.	ca:la:n >	salan	bil of lading
53.	cukti: >	sukt ^h i	agreement
54.	da:ku: >	dak ^h at ^h i	dacoit
55.	gamla: >	gamla	flower pot
56.	gamcha: >	gamsa	a cloth or towel
57.	ga:ri: >	gari	cart
58.	g ^h i: >	gihi	clarified butter
59.	paisa: >	paisa/pu ^h isa	paisa
60.	basmati: >	basmut ^h i	a type of rice
61.	ro ^h i: >	rut ^h i	a bread cake
62.	a:lu: >	alu	potato
63.	c ^h utti: >	sut ^h i	holiday
64.	pu:ri: >	p ^h uri	a small round cake of unleavened wheat flour
65.	garm >	gorom	hot
66.	varanda: >	baranda	veranda
67.	pu:r ^h ima: >	p ^h urnima	day of full moon
68.	jo ^h a: >	zora	pair
69.	zulm >	zulum	critical condition
70.	jurma:na: >	zurimana	fine/ penalty
71.	i:swar >	isqr	god
72.	d ^h al >	dol	drum
73.	pagal >	pagli	mad

Table 3: Bengali borrowed words in Bodo:

Sl.No.	Origin Words	Borrowed words	Meaning
74.	bamɔn >	bamuɲ	a brahmin
75.	bɔn >	bɔn	forest
76.	cɔuki >	sɔkʰi	chair
77.	dabi >	dabi	right demand
78.	kerani >	kʰerani	clerk
79.	kɔlɔm >	kʰuɽuɲ	pen
80.	nesa >	nisa	an intoxicating drug
81.	rɔsgulla >	rɔsgɔla	an intoxicating drug
82.	chatī >	sath̃a	umbrella
83.	simana >	simna	boundary
84.	tupi >	tʰɔpʰi	cap
85.	bagan >	bagan	garden
86.	bɔstu >	bustu	thing
87.	kʰɔrɔs >	kʰɔrɔs	expenditure
88.	kɔbi >	kʰɔpʰi	cabbage

Table 4: Assamese Borrowed words in Bodo:

Sl. No.	Origin words	Borrowed words	Meaning
89.	sɔla >	gɔsla	dress
90.	gakʰir >	gaikʰer	milk
91.	pitʰa >	pʰitʰa	rice cake
92.	pukʰuri >	pʰukʰuri	pond
93.	kʰɔrɔm >	kʰuɽuɲ	sandal wood
94.	pap >	pʰapʰ	sin
95.	gɔzal >	gazuɽ	pin
96.	sɔgun >	sigun	vulture
97.	gɔhali >	gɔli	place of cow for taking rest
98.	baduli >	badali	padlock
99.	muta >	mutʰa	bundle
100.	dʰɔrmɔ >	duɽuɽuɲ	religion

2.1 Representation of phonemes in Bodo loan words:

A. Substitution of Vowel Phonemes:

The loan phoneme /u:/ is replaced by /u/ in Bodo e.g. /pu:ja:/ > /pʰuza/, /pu:ri/ > /pʰuri/, /sindu:r/ > /sindur/

The sound /a/ is used in place of /a:/ in Bodo e.g. /a:lu:/ > /alu/, /da:na:/ > /dan/, /a:ɽa:/ > /asa/, /mela:/ > /mela/

The loan phoneme /i:/ is represented by /i/ in Bodo e.g. /i:swar/ > /isuɽ/, /ga:ri:/ > /gari/, /roɽi:/ > /rutʰi/ etc.

It is worth mentioning that there is no use of long vowels in Bodo so that the loan words are adapted as the articulator system of Bodo.

The sound /u/ is often used for /a/ in Bodo e.g. /dukʰa/ > /dukʰu/, /sukʰa/ > /sukʰu/, /murkʰa/ > /murkʰu/ etc.

The sound /ɔ/ is used instead of /a/ in Bodo in words like /samaj/ > /sɔmaz/, /samma:n/ > /sɔnman/, /pari:ksa:/ > /pʰɔrikʰa/ etc.

It is also noticed that the sound /ɔ/ is constantly replaced by /u/ in Bodo e.g. /kɔlɔm/ > /kʰuɽuɲ/, /bamɔn/ > /bamuɲ/, /kʰɔrɔm/ > /kʰuɽuɲ/. The vowel phoneme /u/ is a special feature of Bodo language which occurs in each position of the word.

B. Substitution of consonant phonemes:

The unaspirate loan phonemes /p,t,k/ are represented by aspirate phoneme /p^h,t^h,k^h/ in Bodo. It occurs in initial, middle and final position of the word. For instance:

/p/ > /p^h/

/pu:ja:/ > /p^huza/,

/pap/ > /p^hap^h

/a: patti/ > /ap^hut^hi/

/pit^ha/ > p^hit^ha

/t/ > /t^h/

/tupi/ > /t^hɔp^hi/

/mantri:/ > /mɔnt^hri/

/satru/ > /sut^hur/

/muta/ > /mut^ha/

/k/ > /k^h/

/kɔbi/ > /k^hɔp^hi/

/kerani/ > /k^herani/

/puk^huri/ > /p^huk^hri/

/cɔuki/ > /sɔk^hi/

The phonemes /c,ch,ʃ,s,ʃ/ are represented by /s/ in Bodo language. For instances

/c,ch,ʃ,s,ʃ/ > /s/

/cɔ:la:n/ > /sala/

/cinta:/ > /sint^ha/

/ chati/ > /sat^ha/

/viʃa/ > /bis/

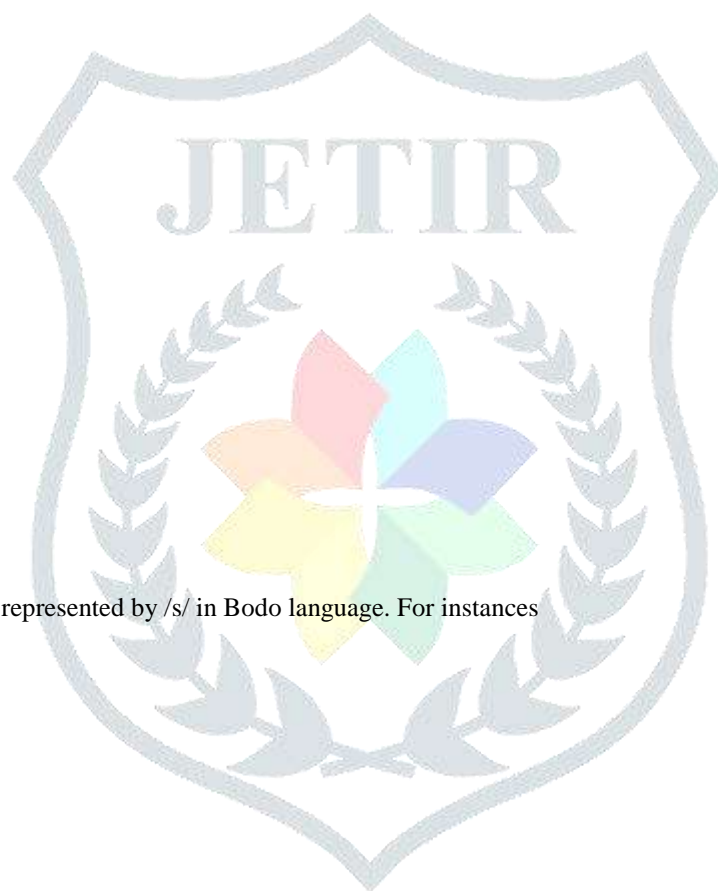
/fabda/ > /sɔdɔb/

/fanti/ > /sant^hi/

The sound /b/ is used instead of /v/ in Bodo language e.g. /viʃa/ > /bis/, /vijna:n/ > /bigijan/, /ve:da/ > /bed/ etc.

C. Addition of Vowel phonemes: Some vowel and consonant phonemes are inserted in adapted word in Bodo language but the meaning of the word does not change. The additions or insertion of phonemes are called epenthesis which may occur in initial, middle and final position of the word. Following are the examples:

/jurma:na:/ > /zurimana/ by addition of /i/, /zulm/ > /zulum/ by addition of /u/, /garm/ > /gɔrɔm/ by addition of /ɔ/, /art^h/ > /ɔrtha/ by addition of /a/ etc.



D. Deletion of Vowel/Consonant Phonemes:

Elision means the loss of phoneme and this loss may be of a vowel and a consonant. The loan phonemes are deleted in Bodo adapted words and it may be in initial, middle and final position of the word. e.g. /simana/ > /simna/, /rɔsguɪla/ > /rɔsgola/, /ra:ma:yaɳa:/ > /ramayan/, /ve:da/ > /bed/, /guɳa/ > /gun/, /ma:sa/ > /mas/, /viʃa/ > /bis/, /da:na:/ > /dan/

It is worth mentioning that there are some IA words wherein monosyllabic changes to disyllabic and disyllabic changes to trisyllabic because of /d^h/ consonant phoneme in the initial such as /d^han/ > /duɣuɳn/, /d^hɔrmɔ/ > /duɣuɳrɔm/ respectively.

It is also noticed that the IA monosyllabic words like /g^hi:/, /hans/ change to /gihi/ and /hangsu/ which is disyllabic and trisyllabic. In spite of these trisyllabic words is changed to disyllabic e.g. /gohali/ > /goli/ etc.

E. Metathesis: Metathesis is a transposition process, which occurs when two sounds or group of sounds interfere with each other and exchange their places. This type of process can be seen frequently in Bodo loan words that are adapted from Indo Aryan language. Such words are available in Bodo language for instances /pagal/ > /pagli/, /sɔla/ > /gɔsla/, /prama:n/ > /p^hurman/, /b^ha:gya/ > /bahaigɔ/, /jɳa:n/ > /gijan/, /satru/ > /sut^hur/, /ʃabda/ > /suɣduɣb/, /manuʃya/ > /mansil/, /viʃva:s/ > /bisas/, /da:yitva/ > /dait^hɔ/, /a:ndolan/ > /andalɔn/, /ɖa:ku:/ > /dak^hat^hi/, /gak^hir/ > /gaik^her/, /gɔzal/ > /gazuɳl/ etc.

3.0 Findings:: From the above table and discussions it is seen that in Bodo, short vowel and short consonant phonemes are the substitutes of long vowel and consonant because there is no use of long vowel and consonant phonemes in Bodo for example /ga:ri:/ > /gari/, /a:lu:/ > /alu/, /pu:ja:/ > /p^huza/ etc. In Bodo borrowed word vowel mutation can be seen such as /a/ > /u/ > /suk^ha/ > /suk^hu/, /a/ > /ɔ/ > /samaj/ > /sɔmaz/, /ɔ/ > /bɔmɔn/ > /bɔmuɳn/ etc. The unaspirated phonemes /p,t,k/ becomes as aspirated /p^h,t^h,k^h/ in Bodo loan words such as /pap/ > /p^hap^h/, /muta/ > /mut^ha/, /kerani/ > /k^herani/ etc. The loan phonemes /c,ç,s,ʃ/ are replaced by /s/ in Bodo for instances /cinta:/ > /sint^ha/, /çati/ > /sat^ha/, /viʃa/ > /bis/, /ʃanti/ > /sant^hi/ etc. Addition of vowel phonemes can also be found as mentioned above, for example /zulm/ > /zulɔm/, /garm/ > /gɔrɔm/ etc. The deletion process of vowel and consonant phonemes takes place in adapted Bodo words for example /viʃa/ > /bis/, /ra:ma:yaɳa:/ > /ramayan/, /rɔsguɪla/ > /rɔsgola/ etc. Metathesis is very common adaptation process in any language and such words are available in Bodo too which are adapted from Indo-Aryan for e.g. /b^ha:gya/ > /bahaigɔ/, /satru/ > /sut^hur/, /sɔla/ > /gɔsla/, /a:ndolan/ > /andalɔn/ etc.

4.0 Conclusion: Words are entered every year into a language due to innovative, multilingual context, as well as for need and prestige. The main purpose of the loan word is to refer to the objects or concepts accurately. Loan words are used in the recipient language when no words are found in the latter language to signify the concept and sometimes it is also used, even when the latter language already has its own word. It depends on social context. Words are modified in terms of spelling or sound system due to the influence of the mother tongue because the adopted words are articulated as the native words. IA language group is the closest language to the Bodo language, which is why quite a large number of IA words are utilized in the Bodo language. Apart from this, many foreign words are also used in the Bodo language through IA language indirectly. This usage of languages is done through various adaptation processes as clearly stated above.

Abbreviations:

IA Indo Aryan

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