

A STUDY ON COINAGE WORD IN BODO LANGUAGE

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Submitted by:-

TERISHA BASUMATARY

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CHAPTER-VI

CONCLUSION

This is the conclusion chapter of the present research work entitled **“A Study on Coinage Word in Bodo Language”**. The researcher has discussed the various structures of coined words and the processes which help in coinage in Bodo. This study has been discussed by dividing into six chapters such as Introduction, Coinage words adapted from Indo-Aryan and European Language, Phonology of Bodo Coinage Word, Morphology of Bodo Coinage Word and Coinage through Code mixing and Code Switching in select Bodo literature, and then conclusion. This chapter is the summary and findings of the previous chapters.

The first chapter is the **“Introduction”**. In this chapter only a brief discussion has been done on origin, ethnic identity and salient features of the Bodo. Besides, this chapter also stated on meaning of Coinage and Sources of Coinage, Statement of the Problem, Significance of the Study, Area of the Study, Aims and Objectives of the Study, Hypothesis, Methodology and Data collection and Review of Literature.

Findings of the Analysis are:

- (i) It is found that Bodo belong to Mongoloid race and they come from Huang-Ho and Yang-Tsze-Kiang rivers of north-western China.
- (ii) It has been found that linguistically Bodo belong to Bodo-Naga section under the Assam Burmese group of Tibeto-Burman language family.
- (iii) It has been revealed that Bodo language had not their own scripts in ancient times, so that they have been using various scripts such as Roman, Assamese and Bangla. But at present they use Devanagari script.
- (iv) It is found that Bodo language have six vowel phonemes i.e. /a/, /e/, /i/, /ɔ/, /u/ and sixteen consonant phonemes /ph, b, th, d, kh, g, m, n, ŋ, s, z, h, r, l, w, j/.

The second chapter entitled **“Coinage Words Adapted from Indo-Aryan and European Language”** gives an overview on Phonology and Phonological structure of Indo-Aryan i.e. Sanskrit, Hindi, Bangla and Assamese languages and European i.e. English along with the language contact situation and necessity of borrowing from these languages. Beside this, in this chapter discussion has been done on Borrowing, Loan Word, and Motivation of Borrowing, causes of Coinage and source languages of

coined words. Along with these, a short list of borrowed words that have been coined from Indo-European have also been put together in tabulation. This chapter also discusses the meaning of Nativization and the PSP (Phonological Synchronization Principle) proposed by Danesi (1985c) in his Integrated Model of Loanword Nativization and the degrees of Nativization by dividing into Co-existence, Partial and Total Adaptation.

Findings of the Analysis are:

- (i) It is found that Indo-Aryan and European languages belong to the same language family, i.e. Indo-European, even though their Phonological systems are different.
- (ii) It is observed that many words have been Borrowed into Bodo from Indo-Aryan and English languages. Additionally, numerous words from the Iranian language family, specifically Persian and Arabic, have been borrowed directly and indirectly through Hindi and Assamese.
- (iii) It has been found that the structure of Bodo words for Birds, Animals, and Fruits is similar to those in Dimasa, Garo, and Rabha, which are sister languages of Bodo. Therefore, the words borrowed from Indo-Aryan and European languages, especially those related to Birds, Animals, and Fruits, do not share the same structure as those in Bodo and its sister languages.
- (iv) It is found that most of the words borrowed from Indo-Aryan languages originated from Sanskrit.
- (v) It is also observed that the majority of English words are directly borrowed into Bodo.

The third chapter deals with the **“Phonology of Bodo Coinage Word”**. In this chapter under the Phonological viewpoint discussion has been done by dividing Segmental and Supra-segmental Phoneme of Indo-Aryan and European languages. In Segmental Phonemes the researcher have discussed the Phonological Assimilation Mechanisms such as Spontaneous Replacement, Aspiration, Metathesis, Epenthesis, Elision, Vowel Mutation and in Supra-Segmental the Syllable Consonant Conversion, Syllable Syncope, Syllable Apocope and diphthongization simplification which are help in coining from Indo-Aryan and European languages into Bodo. In order to accommodate with the Phonological pattern of the Indo-Aryan and European i.e. English language the Bodo replaces, deletes, adds and rearranges the certain pattern of donor language.

Findings of the Analysis are:

- (i) It is found that Indo-Aryan and English loanwords used in the Bodo language reveals the extent and nature of Indo-Aryan i.e. Sanskrit, Hindi, Bangla, Assamese and English influence on the Bodo language.
- (ii) It is found that Indo-Aryan and foreign items are adapted at both Segmental as well as Syllabic levels.
- (iii) It has been found that most of the regular adaptation at both Segmental and Supra- segmental levels such as Spontaneous Replacement (e.g. $v > b$, $f > p^h$, $\text{ʃ for } \text{ʃ} > s$), Aspiration, Metathesis, Epenthesis, Elision, Vowel Mutation, Syllabic Consonant Conversion, Diphthongization simplification and so on are motivated by linguistic constraints inherited in the Phonological system of Bodo.
- (iv) It is found that both aspiration and de-aspiration are mechanisms through which words from Indo-Aryan languages are adapted. For instance, un-aspirated phonemes /p/, /t/, /k/ change to aspirated phonemes /ph/, /th/, /kh/, while aspirated phonemes /bh/, /dh/, /gh/ change to un-aspirated /b/, /d/, /g/.
- (v) It is found that the high back un-rounded vowel /ʊ/ in Bodo is frequently used in place of the Indo-Aryan /ʊ/ or English /ə/. This is a special feature of Bodo, which creates a good amount of vowel harmony when borrowing from other languages.
- (vi) It is found that the high back un-rounded /ʊ/ of Bodo used frequently in place of Indo-Aryan /ʊ/ or English /ə/ and it is a special feature of Bodo which creates a good number of vowel harmony during borrowing from other language.
- (vii) It is also found that Indo-Aryan diphthong /ɔi/ become /ʊi/ and Indo-Aryan word ending with /a/ become diphthong /ai/ in Bodo.
- (viii) It has been found that English diphthong /əʊ/, /ɔɪ/ become /ɔ/ and /ei/ become /e/ in Bodo respectively.

The four chapter discusses the Morphological elements which help to coin word with sources of Bodo and other languages. In this chapter the word formation processes such as Hybridization, Compounding, Blending, Affixation, Semantics Change, Loan Translation and Lexical reformation of Bodo old words have been discussed. In Hybridization, the Bodo words combine with Sanskrit, Hindi, Bangla, Assamese,

Arabic, Persian and English and form hybrid words. Compounding plays an important role in creating new words. It is a highly productive word formation process where two or more words are combining to form a new word. It has been discussed by dividing semantic meaning under three heads i.e. Endocentric, Exocentric and Copulative Compound. Apart from this, synthetically the structure of compound word has stated as Noun + Noun, Noun + Verb, Verb + Verb, Verb + Adjective and Noun + Verb + Adjective. In Bodo translated words from different languages are used in constructed form. Such constructed words also follow different word formation process such as Compounding, Blending, and Affixation which has been discussed in this chapter. Different word formation processes such as Compounding, Blending, and Affixation have been discussed in this chapter. Words constructed through Compounding have been researched for their semantic meanings along with their synthetic structures. Blending involves the combination of two words, where a syllable from one word blends with a syllable from another word, or sometimes a syllable from one word blends with an entire word. This has been discussed in detail in this chapter. Prefixes and Suffixes from Indo-Aryan languages Affixed to Bodo words help in conveying meanings, and newly created Bodo words combined with some Suffixes have also been thoroughly discussed. In the Bodo language, coined words from different languages are sometimes used with changes in their meanings. These meanings can sometimes become narrower or broader, and this phenomenon has been discussed extensively in this chapter.

Findings of the Analysis are:

- (i) It has been found that most of the words borrowed from Indo-Aryan and English languages are Noun word.
- (ii) It is found that words Hybridized from Bodo and Indo-Aryan languages refer to different meanings when separated, but immediately after Hybridization, they refer to an entirely different meaning.
- (iii) It has been found that Hybrid words follow semantic criteria such as Compounding, where Bodo and Indo-Aryan languages sometimes work with any semantic head and sometimes without a head, fulfilling the need through common Compounding processes.
- (iv) It has been found that although English words are not hybridized with Bodo, some compound nouns are used with slight syllable changes.

- (v) It is found that technical terminology from Indo-Aryan and English languages is translated into Bodo by creating new words. This creation process uses structures like Noun Compounding (Noun+ Noun, Noun+ Verb, Verb+ Verb, Verb+ Adjective) and Verb Compounding (Verb+ Verb, Verb+ Noun).
- (vi) It has also been found that new words are created by Clipping syllables from the beginning, middle, and end of existing Bodo words.
- (vii) It has been found that Indo-Aryan Prefixes like {be-} and {-i}, and Derivational Suffixes like {-aola}, {-wala}, and {-dar} are used in Bodo in the same way as in Indo-Aryan languages.
- (viii) It has been found that Bodo Suffixes like {-sali}, {-ali}, {-gra}, and {-thili} are combined with Indo-Aryan words.
- (ix) It has been found that Bodo Suffixes like {-min}, {-mu}, {-khuli}, {-sali}, {-giri}, and {-than} are combined with technical words to create new terms.
- (x) It has been found that old words are newly reformed and used as new words.
- (xi) Sometimes borrowed or coined words undergo semantic changes, which is another aspect of coinage. For example, in Bangla, 'babu' means 'respected person/sir,' but in Bodo, it also means 'baby boy' or 'boy.' Similarly, 'chauki' means a chair in Assamese, but in Bodo, it refers to a bed instead of a chair.

The five chapter is entitled 'Coinage through Code mixing and Code Switching in Select Bodo Literature'. The discussion of the chapter focuses on the use of code mixing and code switching in written Bodo literature, including Poetry, Short Stories, Novels, and Dramas. The discussion thoroughly examines the practice of code mixing and code switching in Bodo written literature in two eras: the early phase and the new phase. This is because there are differences in code mixing and code switching between the literature of the Old era and the Modern era. Examples in the sentences of written literature from the Old era to the Modern era of Bodo clearly show the use of not only Indo-Aryan and European (English) languages but also Persian and Arabic languages in code mixing and code switching. Writers employ code mixing and code switching in their writing to attract and interest readers, enhance the beauty of the

story by blending sentences with characters, and refer to sentences accurately, as discussed thoroughly in this chapter.

Findings of the Analysis are:

- (i) It has been found that code mixing occurs due to the unavailability of equivalent Bodo words.
- (ii) It has been found that the use of Indo-Aryan (IA) and English words, Phrases, and Idioms in Poems, Short Stories, Novels, and Dramas expresses themes, settings, characters, and their philosophies and ideologies.
- (iii) It has been found that code switching of languages occurs due to the following reasons: intra-cultural identities, migrations, immigration, and the partition of states or nations.
- (iv) It is found that from Old Bodo literature to Modern, authors have used code mixing and code switching from different languages such as English, Sanskrit, Hindi, Assamese, Bangla, Perso-Arabic, etc., to fascinate the minds of readers.
- (v) The authors of Stories, Novels, and Dramas have used code mixing and code switching by adjusting to the character and context of the story.
- (vi) It is found that authors have used code mixing in stories to make sentences more effective, interesting, attractive, socially relevant, reliable, and captivating for the readers.
- (vii) It is found that most poets express their philosophies by combining words and referencing those that best convey their complete thoughts.
- (viii) It is observed that in both old and modern periods of writings, there are many examples of code mixing different languages within a single sentence.
- (ix) In old Bodo literature, English words are found very rarely, whereas Indo-Aryan words are more prevalent. This might be due to the writers of that time studying in Bangla or Assamese mediums, resulting in the increased use of Indo-Aryan words.

The topic "A Study on Coinage Words in Bodo Language" has been extensively discussed in this thesis. The researcher has broadly examined the linguistic features of words coined from Bodo and various other languages, focusing on their Phonological, Morphological, and Semantic aspects. Additionally, the phenomenon of code mixing and code switching in both modern and old Bodo written corpus has been analyzed through a Sociolinguistic lens. In terms of further research scope,

upcoming scholars will be able to explore the history of coinage words in Bodo and examine the coinage words in the written corpus from a Psycholinguistic perspective.