

ABSTRACT

The term 'Coinage' is a word formation process. Many linguists have named and used the term 'Coinage' in various ways. However, 'Coinage' is an established and ancient term accepted universally. In any language, vocabulary can expand through the coining of new words. In Bodo, Coinage occurs in two ways: from Bodo sources and from other languages. From Bodo sources, new words are coined through systems like Compounding, Blending, Affixation, and Lexical Reformation of Pre-existing Bodo words. On the other hand, from other language sources, the processes like Borrowing, Loan Translation, Loan Words, Bodonization, Hybridization, Compounding, Affixation, and Semantic changes may help in coining the words. Words created from Bodo sources through Compounding, Blending, Affixation, and newly reformed words are constructed through Loan Translation, collectively known as 'Neologisms.' The term 'Neologism' refers to a new word or phrase that is not yet widely accepted in the language. However, different linguists often use this term interchangeably with 'Coinage.' In this study, words created from Bodo sources and other language sources are discussed in different sections from Phonological and Morphological perspectives. Initially, the identity of Indo-Aryan languages such as Sanskrit, Hindi, Bangla, Assamese, and English is provided along with their Phonemic inventories, presented with charts. The impact of contact with these languages on Bodo language speakers is also discussed in detail. Additionally, a list of words adapted from Indo-Aryan and English languages is provided.

In Phonology, Indo-Aryan languages include Sanskrit, Hindi, Bangla and Assamese, while European languages include English. In Bodo language, a list of words coined at the lexical level mainly from Indo-Aryan and European languages is conveyed by categorizing them into borrowing from Indo-Aryan, borrowing from European, and those Iranian words that were coined in Bodo through Indo-Aryan languages, under the sub chapter "Borrowing from Iranian." To study how these coined words were borrowed (nativized), an Integrated Theory of Loan Word Assimilation theory has been used, which allows us to understand how words coined from different languages were nativized in Bodo. The insights of PSP (Phonological Synchronization Principle) proposed by Danesi (1985c) in his Integrated Model of Loan word Nativization are taken into consideration to see the extent of their applicability in the context Bodo borrowings.

In Phonology, a thorough study has been conducted on how Phonemic elements of words borrowed from Indo-Aryan (Sanskrit, Hindi, Bangla, and Assamese) and European (English) languages are assimilated into the Phonological pattern of the Bodo language. The borrowed words from Indo-Aryan and European languages are discussed in Phonological aspects by dividing them into Segmental and Supra-segmental parts. In Segmental Phonemes, we have discussed the adaptation mechanisms such as Spontaneous Replacement, Aspiration, De-aspiration, Elision, Metathesis, Epenthesis, and Vowel Mutation, with proper examples. In the Supra-segmental part, the borrowed words are discussed through Syllable Consonant Conversion and Diphthongization Simplification.

In the Supra-segmental aspect, borrowed words are discussed through Syllable Consonant Conversion and Diphthong Simplification. In the Morphological productivity process, words coined through Hybridization, Compounding, Neologisms, Blending, Affixation, Loan Translation, Semantic change, and Lexical Reformation are thoroughly investigated. Many Hybridized words from Indo-Aryan and Bodo languages are found, which are revealed here. In Compounding, Hybridized Compound words from Bodo and Indo-Aryan languages are collected and discussed with examples, based on semantic criteria such as Endocentric, Exocentric, and Copulative systems. Additionally, commonly compounded words are analyzed based on grammatical categories. In the creation of new words or neologisms through translation, words created via Compounding, Blending, Affixation, Loan Translation, and Semantic change are structurally analyzed. Within Compounding, two classes are identified: Noun Compounding and Verb Compounding. In noun Compounding, structures such as Noun + Noun > Noun, Noun + Verb > Noun, Verb + Verb > Noun, Verb + Adjective > Noun, and Noun + Verb + Adjective > Noun are found. In Verb Compounding, structures like Verb + Verb > Verb and Verb + Noun > Verb are identified. The blending process consists of two types, where the initial and final syllables of words are cut and blended to create new words. Examples of such words are included in this study. In Affixation, Negative Prefixes and Suffixes from Indo-Aryan languages are combined with Bodo language words, and Bodo language Suffixes are combined with Indo-Aryan language Suffixes to create new words, which are discussed with proper examples. In Loan Translation, words are translated Word by Word, based on Size, Structure, Function, and Meaning, from Indo-European languages, and these newly created words are thoroughly discussed. Additionally, some borrowed words from different languages exhibit semantic changes, which are also addressed in this study.

Furthermore, the study analyzes Bodo's old words by examining their meanings and structures to recreate new words, providing proper examples for analysis.

Further, attempt have been made to analyze on the use of Code Mixing and Code Switching in written Bodo literature, including Poetry, Short Stories, Novels, and Dramas through Sociolinguistics perspectives. 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 study.