

## **CHAPTER – I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.1 Introduction**

In language, coinage is a word formation process. It is very large word itself because the area of coinage is very broad. Whenever talk about Coinage, it is very obvious to mention Borrowing, Loan Word, Adaptation and Adoption of word. Adaptation is use as recipient language by completing the phonology of the recipient language. On the other hand, adoption is the term to describe the loan word which is pronounced as the donor language by keeping the original form of donor language. The coinage word is of native or non-native and when words from another language borrowed into a language, it is known as Borrowing. In coinage word, apart from borrowing or loan word, the process of word formation is also discussed or structure analysis is made, such as Affixes, Compounding, Hybridization, Blending, Clipping, Acronym, and Loan Translation all are discussed under coinage. Coinage is the phenomenon of language variation and change on various linguistics features such as Phonological, Morphological and Semantic etc. Due to change on such linguistic features new words, new pronunciation, new meaning and new grammatical forms is seen with the help of various word formation processes by following systematic approaches. Apart from these, in every language either in written or oral literature, words are coined, created or reconstructed by the writers, speakers and translators based on social context to express their feeling, idea, concept and to beautify their writings. Authors use Code Mixing and Code Switching too, therefore, a contextual study has been made on coined words of written literature of Bodo through Sociolinguistic perspectives.

##### **1.1.1 Coinage**

Many linguists had named and used the coinage word differently. But, that coinage is an established and ancient word which is accepted by all. In any language, the vocabulary is increase by coining words. In coinage, words are received from cognate language or different language families or sub families. Apparently,

Globalization has led to the invention of numerous things by the people as such the necessity arises in a language and helps to coin the new term to determine the things. Along with this there are also some other areas that calls for coining new words such as Education, Business, Games and Sports, Trade, Modern Technology, Power and Resources, Employment facilities, Medical, Industries, Internet, Social Media etc. Language is like a bridge which connects an individual person with other languages, cultures, and this type of connection creates a new Morphological, Phonological and Semantics changes. Many linguists have given different definition by their own way on coinage which is given below-

According to Hudson (2000) *coined words cannot be completely new in form; they have to conform to the phonological rules of the language, being made up of phonemes of the language ordered in ways consistent with old words*<sup>1</sup>.

According to Bauer (1983) *a new word, whether it is simplex or complex, is coined by a speaker or writer on the spur of the moment to cover an immediate need*<sup>2</sup>.

Newly formed words are formed through various word formation processes such as Compounding, Shortening, Hybridization, Affixation and Claque or Loan Translation. In word formation process, sometimes grammatical correction is observed and sometimes not. Generally in whichever way people accept it and put to use regularly, words are coined. Here, what is right or wrong is not observed. Though grammatically incorrect, but if people use it as correct then it is coined being incorrect. The base of word coinage is the usage and context. The process of word coinage always depends on two methods, i.e. internal or external. Coinage is one type of borrowing and loan word is the production of borrowing. Borrowing is carried out not only between related languages or dialect but also from other sources. Likewise Bodo is coined numerous words from sister language like Dimasa or Kok-Borok and Assamese language coined many scientific terms from Sanskrit or Hindi. Apart from this Bodo and other Indo-Aryan languages have also coined words from foreign words such as English, Portuguese etc.

Language is the means of communication through which people can express their thoughts, feelings, ideas, emotions etc. Every language has a system of system and own characteristics too but not free from borrowing of words from native and non- native languages. Linguistic borrowing is a universal phenomenon because in this

---

<sup>1</sup>Hudson, Grover (2000): *Essential Introductory Linguistics*. (1<sup>st</sup> ed). Blackwell Publisher. USA. P-246

<sup>2</sup>Beauer, Laurie (2002): *English Word Formation*. (9<sup>th</sup>ed). Cambridge University Press. Cambridge. P-11

civilized world no single language is independent from the process of Borrowing. Whenever a cultural contact takes place among two or more culture and language, there will always be a linguistic contact. Bodo has absorbed many vocabularies due to its socio- cultural interaction with Indo-Aryan languages. Because people speaking Indo-Aryan language such as Assamese, Hindi and Bangla are neighboring languages to the Bodo. The Assamese has also the political power and ruled over the Bodo speaking people in Assam. Also majority being Assamese in Assam, linguistic effect is very evident. It is worth mentioning that it is through Assamese, several Indo-Aryan words have their effect on Bodo directly or indirectly. On the other hand English being an International language and a means of communication of the present era, many languages of the world are affected by it. As such in Bodo also several technical terms of English are coined in Bodo vocabulary. Not only Bodo, but also all other Indian languages are also coined the English or foreign words. British ruled India for 200 years and during their reign they had spread their language, culture through religion and education.

It is very essential to study about coinage. Linguistically, this type of study can provide the underlying Phonological, Morphological structures of both the recipient and source languages.

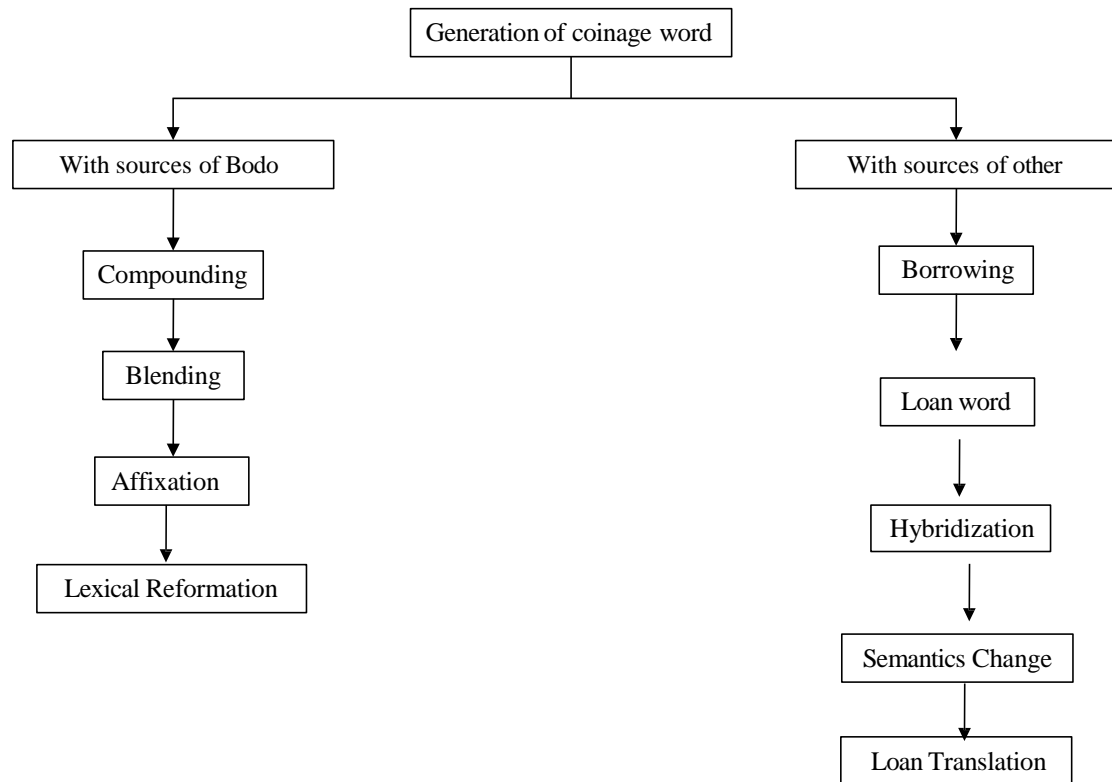
This study clearly shows the lexical of coinage from other language to native language and how coinages is done through various Phonological, Morphological, Semantic changes are modified in accordance with Phonological, Morphological, Semantic form of borrowing language. Borrowing in Bodo language happens in Phonology with the help of certain assimilation mechanisms such as spontaneous replacement, aspiration, de-aspiration, insertion, elision etc. and also in Morphology through some word formation processes such as Compounding, Hybridization, Loan translation, Affixation, Blending etc. It is mentionable that preferably it is a natural phenomenon (i.e. lexical borrowing) which is present in every living language and also analyzed based on linguistics, sociolinguistics in literature, historical facts which no one can deny. Bodo language has its own rich vocabulary yet it could not stay away from coining technical terms which are basically the result of modern age. The truth is that, no single language could free itself from this type of coinage.

In this study, the discussion about the coinage is subdivided into two major section. Such as

(1) Generation of coinage with resources of Bodo including Compounding, Blending, Affixation.

(2) Generation of coinage with resources of other languages including Borrowing (Bodonization), Hybridization, Loan Translation, Semantic change (i.e. narrowing, broadening), Affixation.

**Figure 1.1**



### 1.1.2 The Bodo: Its Origin, Identity and Homeland

Genetically, the Bodo people belong to the Indo-Mongoloid origin of Tibeto-Burman branch of Sino-Tibetan language family. According to G.A Grierson in '*Linguistic Survey of India*' 1903, Volume III, and Part II, he stated that *the generic term 'Bodo' was first coined by Hodgson to this group of languages*<sup>3</sup>. In some holy books (Ramayana, Mahabharata) of the Vedic era the Aryan Hindus called them as Mech or Mec, Kiratas, Meche, Danava, Asur.

<sup>3</sup> Grierson, G.A. (1903): *Linguistic Survey of India*. Vol III. Part II. P-1.

At present, the Bodo speaking community is scattered all over North-East, India including the different states like Assam, Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura, West-Bengal, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, and adjoining neighbor countries such as Nepal, Bhutan and Bangladesh. In Assam they are popularly known as ‘Bodo’ or ‘Boro’ and the other linguistic communities identify them as Boro Kachary<sup>4</sup>. They are also known as Bodo/Boro, Kachary/Bodo Kachary in some adjacent areas of Assam like Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, and Meghalaya etc. In West Bengal Bodos are known as ‘Mech’ or Mese and those who are living in Nepal known to them as ‘Meche’. At present they identify themselves as Bodo or Boro.

They have been known as different names in different places. J.D. Anderson has also mentioned about the different names of the Bodo called them in different places:

*In Assam proper the Hindus call them Kacháris; in Bengal they are known as Meches. Their own name for their race is Boro or Bodo.*

Again Rev. Sidney Endle has also stated about the origin of the Bodo language as -*The origin of the Kachari race is still very largely a matter of conjecture and inference, in the absence of anything entitled to be regarded as authentic history. As remarked above, in feature and general appearance they approximate very closely to the Mongolian type; and this would seem to point to Tibet and China as the original home of the race.*

Another scholar Promod Chandra Bhattacharya has mentioned on his book *A Descriptive Analysis of the Boro language* (1977) about the great scholar S.K Chatterji’s observation on Bodo language. According to S.K Chatterji Bodos are the Kiratas and Mongoloids. According to him *the Bodos, who spread over the whole of the Brahmaputra valley and North Bengal as well as East Bengal, forming a solid bloc in North-Eastern India, and they form one of the bases of the present day population of these tracts*<sup>6</sup>.

He has also commented on the Bodo original homeland *The area of characterization for the primitive Sino-Tibetan speech appears to have been North-Western China between the head-waters of the Huang-Ho and Yang-Tsze-Kiang Rivers*<sup>7</sup>. According

---

<sup>4</sup> Endle, S. (Reprinted 1997): *The Kacharis*. Low Price Publication. Delhi. P-XV.

<sup>6</sup> Bhattacharya, Promod Chandra (2007): *A Descriptive Analysis of the Boro Language* (2<sup>nd</sup> ed.). Gauhati University. Pp- 7-8.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid. p-7.

to him originally Bodo people are came from Huang-Ho and Yang-Tsze-Kiang rivers of China.

It is worthy to mention that Bodo did not have any historical documents. But Bani Kanta Kakoti has mentioned about the power of Kacharis kingdom in the book *Assamese: Its formation and development* he remarked as *Amongst the Tibeto-Barman people the Bodos were the most powerful. They built up strong kingdoms and with varying fortunes and under various tribal names-the Chutiyas, the Kacharies, the Koches etc. they held sway over one or another part of North-Eastern India during different historical times*<sup>8</sup>. From this statement it is clear that during the old era Bodo also had kingdom system and governed the state.

Rajmahan Nath also mentioned about the source family of the Bodo in his book *The Background of Assamese culture* (1948). By focusing language and culture of Bodo Rajmahan Nath stated that *the inhabitants of various parts of the Bod country were known as Boddo- Ficha or Boddo-cha (Ficha-cha-Children) or the children of the Bod country, and were later known simply as the Boddo or the Bodo*<sup>9</sup>.

G.A Grierson (1903) has also defined in his *Linguistic Survey of India* Volume III, Part II, *the Bodo language belong to the Bodo (Boro) sub section of the Bodo-Naga under the Assam Burmese group of the Tibeto-Burman branch of the Sino-Tibetan or Tibeto-Chinese Speech family*<sup>10</sup>.

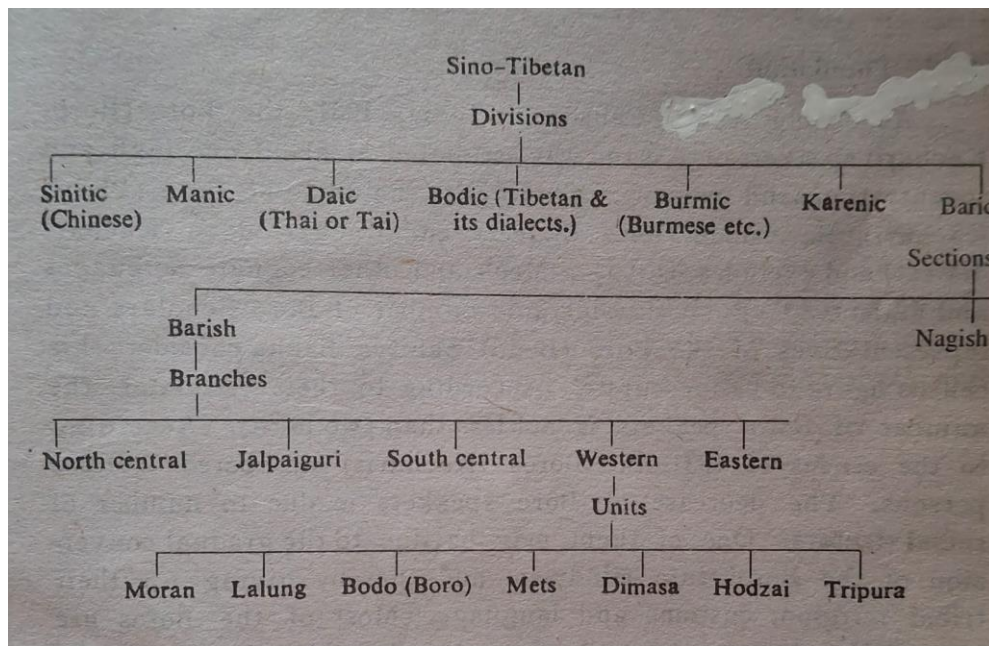
Promod Chandra Bhattacharya has also mentioned by following Robert Shafer's (1955) *Classification of the Sino-Tibetan Languages*. According to him the Bodo or Boro language belong to the Western branch of the Barish section under the Baric division of the Sino-Tibetan family. Following is the brief tabular representation of the Sino-Tibetan languages followed by Robert Shafer (1955) and Promod Chandra Bhattacharya (1977):

---

<sup>8</sup> Kakati, Bani Kanta (1941): *Assamese: Its formation and development*. (1<sup>st</sup> ed.) Govt. of Assam. P-47.

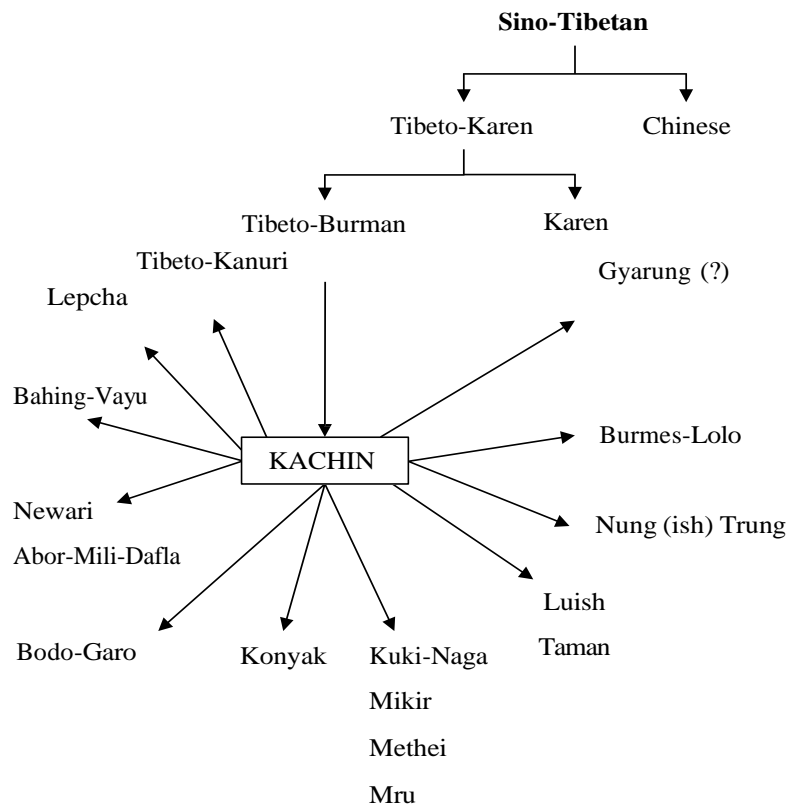
<sup>9</sup> Nath, Rajmahan (1948): *The Background of Assamese Culture*. (1<sup>st</sup> ed.) Mimosa Ridge. Nongthymar. Shillong Assam. P-16.

<sup>10</sup> Grierson, G.A. (1903): *Linguistic Survey of India*. Volume III, Part II. Calcutta. Govt of India. Central Printing Office. P-5.

**Figure: 1.2**

(Extracted from *A Descriptive Analysis of the Boro Language* p-9)

Another tabular representation of the Sino-Tibetan family of languages is reproduced from P.K. Benedict's *Sino-Tibetan A Conspectus*. The following is the tabular representation of the Sino-Tibetan language family:

**Figure: 1.3**

(Extracted from 'Handbook of Proto-Tibeto-Burman', p-4)

The Bodo indigenous Ethno-linguistic groups are mostly populated in Assam state of North-Eastern India. Generally it is estimated that more than 1600 languages

are present in India. Constitutionally 22 languages are accepted and 14 languages are official regional language in India of which Bodo language is a 8<sup>th</sup> scheduled language recognized by the Govt. of India in the year 2003.

Madhuram Baro ((1990)) has also mentioned about the origin of Bodo in his book *The Historical Development of Boro Language* as *Boro belongs to the Bodo sub-section of Bodo-Naga section under the Assam-Burmese group of the Tibeto-Burman branch of the Tibeto-Chinese family*<sup>11</sup>.

Anyways, the Bodo belong to Sino-Tibetan language family where they come from Chinese origin and their homeland was also in Huang-Ho and Yang-Tsze-Kiang rivers of China. Now they are scattered in North-East of India and are known as Bodo or Boro.

### 1.1.3 Salient Features of the Bodo Language

Bodo language has its own linguistic features. According to the place of articulation and manner of articulation the Bodo Vowel and Consonant phonemics are distributed as given below:

**Figure 1.4 Vowel phonemes of Bodo**

	Front	Central	Back
High	i		ɯ u
Mid	e		ɔ
Low		a	

(Extracted from An Introduction to the Boro Language 2005. P. Basumatary P-16)

**Table No.1.1**

Sl. No.	Sounds	Description of Bodo Vowel Phoneme
1.	/i/	high front un-rounded vowel
2.	/u/	high back rounded vowel
3.	/ɯ/	high back un-rounded vowel
4.	/e/	front mid un-rounded vowel
5.	/ɔ/	back mid un-rounded vowel
6.	/a/	low central un-rounded vowel

<sup>11</sup> Baro, Madhuram (2017): *Historical Development of Boro Language*, (3<sup>rd</sup> ed.), N.L. Publications, Guwahati, p-28



**Figure 1.5 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 <sup>h</sup>		t <sup>h</sup>				k <sup>h</sup>			
Fricative				s	z					h	
Nasal			m		n				ŋ		
Trill					r						
Lateral					l						
Semi-vowel			w				j				

(Extracted from *An Introduction to the Boro Language* 2005. P. Basumatary P-16)

**Table No. 1.2**

Sl. No.	Sounds	Description of Bodo sound based on Place, Manner and Voicing
1.	/p <sup>h</sup> /	voiceless bi-labial aspirated plosive
2.	/b/	voiced bi-labial unaspirated plosive
3.	/t <sup>h</sup> /	voiceless alveolar aspirated plosive
4.	/d/	voiced alveolar unaspirated plosive
5.	/k <sup>h</sup> /	voiceless velar aspirated plosive
6.	/g/	voiced velar unaspirated plosive
7.	/m/	voiced bi-labial nasal
8.	/n/	voiced alveolar nasal
9.	/ŋ/	voiced velar nasal
10.	/s/	voiceless alveolar unaspirated fricative
11.	/z/	voiced alveolar unaspirated fricative
12.	/h/	voiceless glottal fricative
13.	/r/	voiced alveolar trill
14.	/l/	voiced alveolar lateral
15.	/w/	voiced bi-labial semi-vowel
16.	/j/	voiced palatal semi-vowel

- (i) Segmental and Supra-segmental features are found in Bodo language. Segmental Phonemes are vowel phonemes and consonant phonemes. On the other hand, Syllable, Juncture, Tone and Intonations are Supra-segmental features found in Bodo language.
- (ii) Bodo language has six vowel phonemes i.e. /i, e, a, ɔ, u, ʊ/ and these phonemes are occur in initial, middle and final position of the word. There is no use of long vowel in Bodo language. There are sixteen (16) consonant phonemes / p<sup>h</sup>, b, t<sup>h</sup>, d, k<sup>h</sup>, g, m, n, ŋ, s, z, h, r, l, w, j/ including two semi vowel /w,j/ in Bodo language. Apart from these phonemes, some other phonemes are also used in the borrowed or loan words of Bodo. It is worth mentioning that these phonemes play a distinctive feature in Bodo native word.
- (iii) The Bodo language has eight (8) diphthongs i.e. / ai, ui, eu, wi, ao, iu, oi, wu /.
- (iv) The high back unrounded vowel /w/ is a special feature of the Bodo language which is occurred in all positions of the words.
- (v) In Bodo language, consonant cluster in a word occurred in an initial or middle position only.
- (vi) There are mainly two types of allophones in every vowel and consonant depending in the manner of articulation in Bodo language.
- (vii) Tone is the inherited characteristics of TB language. Bodo language has two tonal system high tone and low tone. The high tone is identified as an accent mark over the vowel phoneme and there is no accent mark over the vowel phoneme in low tone in Bodo.
- (viii) There are three types of intonation occurred in the Bodo language i.e. High falling, Low rising and Level.
- (ix) Three types of Syllabic found in Bodo language i.e. Mono syllabic, Di-syllabic or Bi-syllabic and Poly-syllabic and also it is of two type open syllable and close syllable.
- (x) There are two types of Junctures i.e. Open Juncture and Close Juncture are occurred in Bodo language.

From the given above generation of coinage it is clear that in coinage, words can be newly formed by Compounding, Blending, Affixation processes and reformed the old words. On the other hand Loan or Borrowed from others, Hybridization, Loan translation, Semantic change and Affixation processes are also help in coining the words.

## 1.2 Review of Literature

When conducting research on any topic, it is crucial to review books related to the subject. Below are several published books that have been selected for review in connection with this research work.

### ***Assamese: Its Formation and Development (1941)***

In the year 1941, Banikanta Kakati published a book entitled *Assamese: Its Formation and Development*. The main function of this book is to deal with Phonology and Morphology. He also studied on the effects of Tibeto-Burman language on Assamese language. According to declaration made on this book, some Assamese words are of Bodo origin. He made an argument saying that some affixes used in Assamese language are in real Bodo origin.

### ***A Descriptive Analysis of the Boro Language (1977)***

Promod Chandra Bhattacharya has written a book entitled *A Descriptive Analysis of the Boro Language* in 1977. It is one of his exceptional research works on Bodo language containing Phonology (vowels, consonants, tones, junctures, contour, and distribution), Morphophonemic, and Morphology (nouns, pronouns, verbs, numerals, adjectives, and adverbs), and Syntax: Sentence grammar, and English Bodo vocabulary etc. He mentioned about the origin and distinctive features of the Bodo linguistically by following the famous books G.A Grierson's *Linguistic Survey of India* (1903), Volume III, part II, P.K. Benedict's *Sino-Tibetan A conspectus* (1972) and Robert Shafer's *Classification of Sino-Tibetan* (1955). Even though he is a non-native, he described properly on various grammatical structures, phrases, idioms and vocabulary of the Bodo language. Along with giving Bodo English vocabulary, he also gave the origin of the words formed by receiving Assamese, Hindi, Urdu etc. languages.

### ***Assamese and Boro: A Comparative and Contrastive Study (1990)***

In 1990, Madhura Baro published a book entitled *Assamese and Boro: A comparative and contrastive study* between Bodo and Assamese languages. It is one of his remarkable works on Bodo and Assamese by comparing the Phonological and Morphological viewpoint. In this book Madhura Baro has made an analysis on different linguistics level such as Phonology, Morphology, Syntax and Vocabulary of both languages. He also brought out the similarities and dissimilarities on Phonology, Morphology, Syntax and various other linguistics levels by comparative and contrastive study. In this regard to Morphology, he said that some prefixes of Bodo

are derived from either Assamese or Sanskrit language. He has also mentioned about influenced of Bodo element into the Assamese. In the syntax section, he had discussed the sentence structure of both the languages. Along with these, he made a list of Bodo and Assamese vocabulary by using English glossary in vocabulary part.

***The Historical Development of Boro Language (1990)***

This book is another contribution to the Boro language by Madhu Ram Baro. This book comprises of mainly three contents, namely Introduction, Boro language: its development in history and Vocabulary. In this book he discussed about traditional and modern grammar, general linguistics and its branches, the history of linguistics etc. Apart from this, he had also very clearly analyzed about the sub family characteristics of Burman language family, Bodo language its development, development of languages in course, Bodo dialect and standard, Bodo script first used, influences of Bodo languages, Bodo vocabulary, newly constructed words and loan word etc. The writer had discussed about the effect caused due to the close contact that exist between Bodo and Assamese language. Also he had spoken about the effect of Bangla language have on Bodo. He had discussed by proving the statement given by various linguists such as Dr. Banikanta Kakati, Dr. Birinchi Kumar Baruah, Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterjee, Dr. Upendra Nath Goswami, and Kali Ram Medhi as to how Bodo language influence Assamese language.

***Asamiya Aru Asamar Tibet-Barmiya Bhasa (2000)***

Upen Rabha Hakacham published his book *Asamiya Aru Asamar Tibet-Barmiya Bhasa* in 2000. In this book he had discussed about the relation between Assamese and Tibeto-Burman language. He had tried to show the relation that existed in the words of Tibeto-Burman languages like Bodo and Rabha. He had discussed the influence of Tibeto-Barman language on Assamese and also discussed the influence of Assamese on Tibeto-Burman languages in return. It is also seen discussing about the sentence structure in his book. However, he had made a comparative and contrastive study on the influences that both Tibeto-Burman and Assamese language have on each other.

***Raoni Mohor (1<sup>st</sup> Edition, 2004)***

Swarna Prabha Chainary and Phukan Ch. Basumatary both collaborated to publish *Raoni Mohor* book in 2004. This book is composed by these two authors. Swarna Prabha Chainary spoke about gender analysis of Bodo and Assamese, structure of Bodo word, Bodo and Garo's similarities, history of Bodo vocabulary and

morphological similarities of Bodo and other sister languages. On the other hand Phukan Ch. Basumatary discussed about some vocabulary and loan vocabulary and influence of Bodo and Assamese languages with each other. He also made a study on the similarities that exist among the sister languages.

***An Introduction to the Boro Language (2005)***

Phukan Basumatary is one of developing Bodo linguists, who had worked much in the field of linguistics and is still working. He wrote about the Bodo language in his book entitled *An Introduction to the Boro Language* (2005). In this book, he has mentioned about phonology, morphology and vocabulary of the Boro language. According to him, there are six vowel phonemes i.e. /i, u, w, e, o, a/ and sixteen consonant phonemes i.e. /b, d, g, p<sup>h</sup>, t<sup>h</sup>, k<sup>h</sup>, m, n, ŋ, s, z, h, r, l, w, j/ in phonology. He pointed out those two types of tone system in Bodo i.e. high tone e.g. /báy/ ‘to be broken up’ and unmarked low tone e.g. /bay/ ‘to buy’ and two types of syllables i.e. open syllable and closed syllable. According to him there are eight types of diphthongs i.e. / ai, ui, eu, uɪ, ə, iu, oi, uɔ / in the Bodo language. In Morphology part he had discussed on various word class like stem words, inflected words, derived words, compound words, and conjunction. Furthermore, he classified the traditional word i.e. ‘parts of speech’ of the Bodo. He had discussed on gender and its processes, uses of plural suffixes, case and case-endings (types of case i.e. nominative case, instrumental case, dative case, ablative case etc.), numerals, classifiers, pronoun and its types, adjective, verb and its structure, tenses and vocabulary of the Bodo language. In Bodo vocabulary some Assamese, English and Arabic words are also included. He has discussed the vocabulary by dividing basic vocabulary of Bodo and loan vocabulary. Along with showing the list of Bodo loan words from Assamese, Arabic and English language in loan vocabulary Basumatary also explained the reason of adaptation in Bodo from other languages.

***Boro and Garo: A Comparative Linguistic Analysis (2005)***

It is a comparative study between Bodo and Garo language, a Ph.D. thesis of Swarna Prabha Chainary. She had done much work in the field of linguistics and is still working. In this thesis she had made a comparative study between Bodo and Garo in their Phonology, Morphology, Syntax and Vocabulary. He had discussed the origin of Tibeto-Burman and Non Tibeto-Burman in the vocabulary part. In the Non Tibeto-Burman, along with showing the borrowed words from Assamese, Arabic, Portuguese

and English in both the languages, he had also explained the main reason of borrowing.

***Raoni Mohor (2008, Nwithi Khwndw)***

This book was published by Phukan Ch. Basumatary and Swarna Prabha Chainary for the second time. In this book, Swarna Prabha Chainary had discussed about the similarities in Morphological elements of Garo, Rabha, Dimasa, Tiwa and Kok-borok languages with the Bodo language. On the other hand, Phukan Chandra Basumatary in his part had discussed about similarities between Bodo and Garo language, similarities between Bodo and Assamese and their influences with each other. Apart from this, affixes of both Bodo and Assamese, their uses and similarities are also discussed with suitable examples. He had told that the plural suffix of Assamese {- bor} is similar to the plural suffix of Bodo {-p<sup>h</sup>ur} but the origin is of what language is not shown clearly. Also many affixes of Assamese are compared with Bodo. He had also discussed about the words of Tibeto-Barman languages, uses of affixes and formation.

***Asomiya Bhasar Itihas (2014)***

This book has been written by Ramesh Pathak. In this book, he had mainly discussed about origin and development of Assamese language. He also said that there exist a close contact between Assamese and Bodo language. Apart from this, he had strongly opined that the names of some rivers and some particular places are of Bodo origin.

A review of the books mentioned above makes it clear that while the influence between Bodo, Tibeto-Burman, Indo-Aryan, and Assamese languages has been discussed, the topic of coinage words remains unexplored. Most studies focus on the similarities and differences between Assamese and Bodo languages, without comparing Bodo with other Indo-Aryan languages like Hindi, Sanskrit, Bangla, or English. These books primarily provide lists of vocabularies from Assamese, Hindi, Urdu, and English but lack a theoretical analysis of the structure of adapted coinage words.

Additionally, no analysis has been found on the use of code mixing and code switching involving Indo-Aryan and English words in Bodo written literature. Therefore, this thesis aims to conduct a thorough, theory-based research on coinage words derived from both Bodo and Indo-Aryan/English sources, as well as to analyze Code Mixing and Code Switching in Bodo written literature from a sociolinguistic perspective.

### **1.3 Statement of the Problem**

Identifying and analyzing the structure of coinage words in Bodo language presents several challenges. There is a noticeable lack of in-depth research and theses on coinage words in Bodo, which is a significant issue today. Numerous coinage words derived from Indo-Aryan and European, particularly English, languages are frequently found in Bodo. Therefore, there is an emerging need to theoretically analyze and study the structure of these coinage words from Indo-Aryan and English languages within the Bodo language. The topic entitled 'A Study on Coinage Words in Bodo Language' will play a crucial role not only in researching the structure and processes involved in creating coinage words but also in identifying and understanding them.

Another problem is that although Bodo writers in their Poetry, Novels, Short Stories, and Dramas frequently use Code Mixing and Code Switching through many coinage words, they seldom provide the reasons for these practices, which is a significant issue. This thesis aims to contextually analyze how and why writers use coinage words in their Code Mixing and Code Switching, which will be immensely helpful for learning about Sociolinguistics.

### **1.4 Aim and Objectives of the Study**

1. To study the Indo-Aryan (Sanskrit, Hindi, Bangla, and Assamese) and European i.e. English words which are borrowed directly or indirectly in Bodo language.
2. To study the Phonemic changes of Indo-Aryan (Sanskrit, Hindi, Bangla, and Assamese) and European (i.e. English) coinage words used in Bodo language through various phonological adaptation mechanisms such as aspiration, epenthesis, metathesis, elision, and mutation etc.
3. To study the structure of Bodo coinage word through Morphological viewpoint which are formed by different word formation processes such as Hybridization, Compounding, Blending, Affixation, Loan Translation and Semantic change.
4. To study the Code Mixing and Code Switching in Bodo written literature (from inception to present day) and to find out in what context the writers have used linguistic elements from other sources have been attempted to analyse from Sociolinguistic approach.

### **1.5 Significance of the Study**

The Bodos have their own language, culture, and literature. The Bodo language has been an Associate Language of Assam since 1985 and is also a co-official language of Assam and a scheduled constitutional language of India. Since 1975, the Bodo language has been written using the Devanagari script. As a technically developed language, Bodo has coined numerous words both internally and externally to meet the growing demands of various subjects, including Science and Technology, Arts, Commerce, Language and Literature, Culture, and more. Given this context, it is crucial to empirically study and highlight the structure of coined words and their impact on Bodo language. The use of coined words also depends on social contexts. Therefore, in Bodo literature, it is essential to study the contexts in which words were coined during both ancient and modern periods. Consequently, this proposed topic holds significant academic as well as social value in the field of language and linguistics.

### **1.6 Area of the Study**

The area of research work is based on the coinage words which have been used in written text in Bodo. The coinage words taken for the study also means the Borrowing. So, it can be internal or external. Internal is the adoption/adaptation of words from the same language family on the other hand external means the adoption/adaptation of words from the other language family. The main concern of the study is on external or the Indo-Aryan (Assamese, Bangla, Hindi and Sanskrit) and European i.e. English which have been incorporated into Bodo. Apart from this, it will be focused on internal borrowing slightly and the structure of coined words will be analyzed. Some phrases, Hybrid words, Compound word, Loan translation and how loan elements such as Prefixed, Suffixes are included with Bodo have been taken into account to study the mentioned topic. On the other hand, some new technical words are reformed by pre-existing word in Bodo. In this regard the structures of new technical words are reformed by different word formation processes which have been taken into consideration to analyze in this study.

However, in this study, the data taken to be discussed are mainly based on the words that are used in written corpus, and from ancient period or Bibar, Olongbar period to modern period's coined words through Code Mixing and Code Switching in written literature.



It is to be noted that a very clear discussion is made on how the alien elements of European language react Phonologically, Morphologically and Semantically with Bodo and how the translation is done by using loan translation technique of Bodo morpheme.

### **1.7 Hypothesis**

Initially to study the proposed topic some striking hypothesizes have been projected. These are:

- (i) In Bodo, Borrowed words are coined through various assimilation models at both segmental and supra-segmental levels.
- (ii) It assumes that Morphological elements of Bodo and Indo-Aryan languages influenced the creation of coinage words and it may be Compounding, Hybridization and Affixation.
- (iii) From extant analysis it seems that many technical terms are also coined through loan translation using different word formation processes like Blending, Compounding, Affixation and Clipping.
- (iv) It also assumes that in Bodo written literature, writers coin words when equivalent terms are unavailable and code mixed in their writing depending on factors such as making sentences more effective and attractive, socially relevant, and reliable, the character and context of the stories.
- (v) It assumes that coinage words play a significant role in enriching the vocabulary of the Bodo language.

This study is expected to be beneficial to language and sociolinguistics and to those students or scholars and linguists studying or doing research works related to language and sociolinguistic. It will be a helpful guidebook for upcoming research scholars whose study is based on coinage analysis of any language and sociolinguistics.

### **1.8 Methodology and Data Collection**

To study the mentioned topic it commands a highly scientific and systematic study. The researcher has adopted the descriptive method in this study. In this study discussion has been done by giving example and described the examples thoroughly. In any research work data is very important to study the selected topic. For this study

the data has been collected both from primary and secondary sources. The native speakers of Bodo are taken as the primary source to collect the primary data by using observation method. Secondary data are collected from books related to various subjects and written material of Bodo literary text such as Poem, Short Story, Novel and Drama, Newspapers, Journals, Dictionaries, and some Glossary books of Bodo published by Govt. of India.

### **1.9 Conclusion**

This chapter introduces only about the origin, identity and salient features of the Bodo language. Besides these, it has been discussed on Coinage, Statement of the Problem, Significant of the study, Area of the Study, Aim and Objectives of the Study, Hypothesis, Methodology and Data Collection, and Review of Literature. Coinage is a word formation process and the processes can be Phonological, Morphological and Semantics change. In Bodo written literature words are coined depending on social context. Because the reason of coinage can be different in written literature which will be discussed in this study.

## References

1. Bhattacharya, Promod Chandra (2007): *A Descriptive Analysis of the Boro Language* (2<sup>nd</sup>ed.) Gauhati University.
2. Baro, Madhurar (2017): *Historical Development of Boro Language*. 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition N.L Publications Panbazar, Guwahati.
3. Banjar, Sh. (2011): *Neologism and Translation*. Retrieved December 26, 2012 from [http:// www.slideshare.net/dr.shadiabanjar/neologisms-presentation](http://www.slideshare.net/dr.shadiabanjar/neologisms-presentation).
4. Bauer, Laurie (2002): *English Word Formation*. (9<sup>th</sup>ed). Cambridge University Press. Cambridge.
5. Endle, S. (Reprinted 1997): *The Kacharis*. Low Price Publication, Delhi.
6. Grierson, G.A. (1903): *Linguistic Survey of India*, Vol III, Part II, Govt. printing, Calcutta, India
7. Hudson, Grover (2000): *Essential Introductory Linguistics*. (1<sup>st</sup>ed). Blackwell Publisher. USA.
8. Kakati, Banikanta (1941): *Assamese: Its formation and development*. (1<sup>st</sup>ed.) Govt. of Assam.
9. Nath, Rajmahan (1948): *The Background of Assamese Culture*, (1<sup>st</sup>ed.) Mimosa Ridge, Nongthymar, Shillong Assam.
10. Peprnik, Jaroslav (2006): *English Lexicology*. Olomouc: Univerzita Palackeho.
11. Yule, George. (2006): *The Study of Language: An Introduction*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.