

A STUDY OF NOMINALIZATION IN BODO

Abstract

One of the most frequently noted characteristics of Bodo language is the presence of nominalization. The way of new noun word (derivational noun) formation is known as nominalization. Here, includes different processes of word formation like- prefixation, suffixation, compounding, reduplication, etc. Most Bodo nouns are derivational. In this language, nominalized nouns are used in a wide range. This process allows verbs and adjectives to be turned into noun and let function as a subject or object in a sentence. The nominalized nouns treat as like primary nouns. The study will be done organising five chapters including Introduction and Conclusion chapter as given below:

Chapter-1	Introduction
Chapter-2	Nominalization Through Affixation
Chapter-3	Nominalization Through Compounding and Reduplication of Noun
Chapter-4	Structure and Function of Noun Phrase and Noun Clause
Chapter-5	Conclusion

The chapter-1 is the introductory chapter. This chapter includes brief introduction of Bodo and Bodo language; again, introduction of noun and nominalization. The necessary data has been collected from both primary and secondary sources. Descriptive and analytical methods will be prepared to study. The data will be written by using IPA and reference will be given by footnote as per ninth edition of MLA Handbook. Total nineteen existing works including books, research articles and doctoral dissertations have been reviewed and lacunae and gaps are extracted out. This study has three aims namely:

- i. To explore the affixes as well as processes of affixation that derive noun from verb, adjective and noun.
- ii. To analyse the structure of compound nouns that are formed through compounding process as well as to study the reduplication of noun for different purposes.
- iii. To explore the structure of noun phrase and noun clause; also aims to explore the functions of noun phrase and noun clause within a sentence.

Again, this study makes three hypotheses as stated below-

- i. The verb, adjective and noun are derived into derivational noun word through the affixation process.
- ii. It assumes that a new noun word is formed by combining two or more than two roots or stems into single one through compounding process. It also assumes that nouns are used in reduplication for different purposes like- to enlarge the meaning, to express plurality, to bring attention, to make aware and to express irritation.
- iii. Noun is the core element of noun phrase and noun clause. A noun or a noun phrase or a noun clause function in a sentence as a subject, an object, a complement and an appositive.

The chapter-2 includes the study of new noun word formation through different affixation processes especially prefixation and suffixation from verb, adjective and noun. There can find a good number of prefixes and suffixes in Bodo that derive noun form verb, adjective and noun. These prefixes and suffixes are bound morphemes. The derivational noun those are derived from verb is termed deverbal noun, those are derived from adjective are termed deadjectival noun and those are derived from noun are termed denominal noun. There are four deverbal nominalizer prefixes like- *bi-*, *be-*, *p^hi-* and *gi-*. These prefixes are added before verb to derive new noun words from verbs like- *bi* + *bar* 'to bloom' > *bibar* 'flower'. Apart from this, two denominal nominalizer prefixes found in Bodo like- *p^hi-* and *bi-*. Again, twelve deverbal nominalizer suffixes, these are *-naj*, *-gra*, *-t^hi*, *-ari*, *-t^hai*, *-giri*, *-sri*, *-sali*, *-sa*, *-ma*, *-ru*, and *-zur*; and five denominal nominalizer suffixes like- *-t^hi*, *-ari*, *-t^hai*, *-ru*, and *-giri* are found in Bodo. The names of different types of body parts of human, animal, insect, tree, etc. are realized in the prefixation process. There are five prefixes for the body parts of human, animal and insect i.e., *a-*, *bV-*, *mV-*, *k^hV-* and *u-*; and only one prefix for parts of tree i.e., *bi-*. There are eight case suffixes (nominative, accusative, instrumental, dative, ablative, genitive, locative and possessive case) that are added to noun. Bodo has two number system of noun i.e., singular and plural number. Pluralization is realized in four processes. Bodo has natural gender system so, it has two types of gender i.e., masculine gender and feminine gender.

The chapter-3 includes the study of new noun word formation through compounding and nouns used in reduplication for different purposes. Compound is classified into three ways i.e., semantic, structural point of view and formal classification. From the semantic point of view compound is classified into four sub-types, these are (a) Endocentric Compound, (b) Exocentric Compound, (c) Copulative Compound and (d) Appositional Compound. From the structural point of view, compound is classified into two groups in Bodo i.e., root compounding and synthetic compound. Root compounding includes formation of naming words of animal, bird, fish, fruit, etc. The names of soil and earth related words are also realized in root compounding. The formation of kinship terminology is also realised in root compounding. Kinship terms are found of two types in Bodo. These are kinship term for address and kinship term for reference. Kinship terms for address are made up in combination of singular form of first personal pronoun and bound root; on the other hand, kinship terms for reference are made up in combination of singular form of second or third personal pronoun and bound root. Synthetic compound nouns are made up in combination of one root and one derivative. There are at least nine structures of formal classification like- verb + noun > noun, verb + adjective > noun, verb + verb > noun, noun + verb > noun, noun + adjective > noun, noun + noun > noun, adjective noun > noun, noun + derivational noun > noun and derivational noun + noun > noun. Nominalization is also realized in reduplication. Reduplication is of two types from structural point of view i.e., (a) Complete reduplication and (b) Partial reduplication. Nouns are reduplicated for different purposes like to express plurality, to intensify, to express locative meaning, to bring attention, to make aware, to express irritation, to expand existing meaning etc. Nominalization is also realized in echo formation. Onomatopoeic nouns are very rich in Bodo. Onomatopoeic nouns are taken from different kinds of sound produced by human beings, birds, animals, natural phenomena, etc.

The chapter-4 focuses on the study of noun phrase and noun clause. Noun phrase is a group of words or may be a single word that functions as a noun within a clause or sentence. Noun phrase contains a head word and modifiers. Apart from noun; pronoun, adjective and numerals can also be function as head of a noun phrase. Noun phrase can function various roles within a sentence such as subject, object, compliment, etc. Clause is a set of words that must consist of at least a subject and a predicate. Noun clause is a type of dependent clause. It functions as noun or pronoun within a sentence that has an

independent clause, because noun clause cannot express complete thought since it is a dependent clause.

The chapter-5 includes concluding remarks of all chapter.