

## **CHAPTER-2**

### **NOMINALIZATION THROUGH AFFIXATION**

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#### 2.1 Affixation

Affixation is one of the most important processes of word formation in linguistics. According to David Crystal *“The morphological process whereby grammatical or lexical information is added to a stem is known as affixation (‘prefixation’, ‘suffixation’, ‘infixation’.)”*<sup>1</sup> Trask mentions that affixation is *“The process of attaching an affix to a base, as in the derivation of unhappy or happiness from happy.”*<sup>2</sup> Hadumod Bussmann defines affixation is a *“Process of word formation in which the stem is expanded by the addition of an affix.”*<sup>3</sup> Defining the term affixation P.H. Matthews writes that *“Affixation is defined by two characteristics. Firstly, the form which results from the operation - we may call this the derived form - will consist of the base - the form that the operation applies to – plus an additional morpheme. So, for instance, caught consists of the base caught- plus the inflectional morpheme -t. Secondly, the form which is added (the affix) will be constant; it will be the same whatever particular base the operation applies to. So, once more, the affixation of -t in caught or bought may be represented as follows:*

$X \rightarrow X + t$

*Where ‘X’ stands for any of the possible bases caught-, brough-, taught-, burn-, fel- (in felt), etc. and, regardless of their specific phonetic form, the same consonant [t] is added to them all. Process of affixation may then be divided into prefixation, Suffixation or infixation, depending on whether the affix is added before the base, after it, or at some determined point within it. By the same token, the affix itself may be a prefix, a suffix, or an infix.”*<sup>4</sup> Affixation is a morphological process of word formation that involves adding affixes to a base word or stem to create new words or modify the existing one. In the process of affixation, an affix is added to the root or stem and after

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<sup>1</sup> Crystal, David. *A First Dictionary of Linguistics and Phonetics*. London: Andre Deutsch Limited, 1980. p. 17.

<sup>2</sup> Trask, R.L. *A Dictionary of Grammatical Terms in Linguistics*. London: Routledge, 1993. p. 11.

<sup>3</sup> Bussmann, Hadumod. *Routledge Dictionary of Language and Linguistics*. London: Routledge, 2006. p. 25.

<sup>4</sup> Matthews, P.H. *Morphology*. 2nd ed., New York: Cambridge University Press, 1991. p. 131.

the addition a new meaningful word is formed up or created. Basically, affix is a kind of bound morpheme. It has no independent meaning. An affix can express a meaning after it got addition with a root or stem. According to The Oxford Dictionary of English Grammar, “*affix is an addition to the root (or base form) of a word to a stem in order to form a new word or a new form of the same word. An affix added before the root is a prefix (e.g.- un-natural, over-weight); one added at the end is a suffix (natural-ness, weight-less-ness). Affixes may be derivational (gardener) or inflectional (gardens). Some non-European languages also have infixes, additions inserted within the main base of the word.*”<sup>5</sup> There are three types of affixes found in linguistics, these are- prefix, infix and suffix. Prefix is an affix which adds before a root or stem to create a new meaningful word. Infix is another kind of affix which is inserted within the root or stem to form a new word. Suffix is also an affix it adds after a root or stem to form new word. So, depending on whether the affix is added before the root, within the root and after the root; the process of affixation is divided into three types in linguistics. These are- prefixation, suffixation, and infixation. But there has no usage of infix in Bodo language. So, the present study does not explain the infixation process of affixation.

### 2.1.1 Prefixation

In *Routledge Dictionary of Language and Linguistics* Hadumod Bussmann defines that prefixation is an “*Essential process of word formation in which an affix is attaches to the beginning of a stem.*”<sup>6</sup> The process of word formation by adding prefix is called prefixation. Prefix is a type of affix. It attaches before a root or stem to form a new word. According to Trask, prefix is “*An affix which precedes the root, stem or base to which it is bound, such as the English derivational affixes re- and un-.*”<sup>7</sup> Prefix is a kind of bound morpheme it has no independent meaning. A prefix can express a meaning after it get attached to a root or base. For example, a word from English language like **enable** is formed by attaching the prefix- **en-** to the base word **able**. While **able** is an adjective, **enable** is a verb. Thus, the word **enable** has been derived from the word **able**.

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<sup>5</sup> Chalker, Sylvia and Weiner, Edmund. *Oxford Dictionary of English Grammar*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1994. p. 17.

<sup>6</sup> Bussmann, Hadumod. *Routledge Dictionary of Language and Linguistics*. London: Routledge, 2006. p. 934.

<sup>7</sup> Trask, R.L. *A Dictionary of Grammatical Terms in Linguistics*. London: Routledge, 1993. p. 214.

### 2.1.1.1 Nominalization from verb through prefixation

In this process, the verbs are converted into deverbal noun by attaching prefix. There are four deverbal nominalizer prefixes found in Bodo, these are- *bi-*, *be-*, *p<sup>hi</sup>-* and *gi-*. These prefixes play an important role in formation of deverbal noun word in Bodo. These prefixes are attached before verb and the verb converts into noun or deverbal noun.

**The prefix *bi-*:** This prefix attaches with simple verb.

For Example:

NOMZR Pfx.		Verb		Deverbal noun
bi-	+	bar	>	bibar
		‘to bloom’		‘flower’
bi-	+	t <sup>h</sup> a	>	bit <sup>h</sup> a
		‘to stay’		‘home-stead’
bi-	+	t <sup>h</sup> uun	>	bit <sup>h</sup> uun
		‘to command’		‘command’
bi-	+	k <sup>h</sup> uub	>	bik <sup>h</sup> ɔb
		‘to cover’		‘sheath’
bi-	+	dint <sup>h</sup> i	>	bidint <sup>h</sup> i
		‘to show’		‘example’
bi-	+	zab	>	bizab
		‘to arrange’		‘book’
bi-	+	zuu	>	bizuu
		‘to be high’		‘top’
bi-	+	duŋ	>	biduŋ
		‘to heat’		‘temperature’
bi-	+	t <sup>h</sup> ɔrai	>	bit <sup>h</sup> ɔrai
		‘to bud’		‘bud of flower or leave’

bi-	+	baŋ	>	bibaŋ
		‘to increase’		‘quantity’
bi-	+	ban	>	biban
		‘to carry on shoulder’		‘duty or responsibility’
bi-	+	san	>	bisan
		‘to count’		‘number’

Sentence:

- i) be      bibar-a                      muzaŋ              mudum-u  
 This   flower-NOM              well              scent-HAB  
 ‘This flower scents well.’
- ii) raju-wa              nɔ      lu-nu              bi<sup>h</sup>a              k<sup>h</sup>u-duŋ  
 Raju-NOM      house   build-INF      home-stead      pile-PCT  
 ‘Raju is piling up home-stead to build a house.’
- iii) t<sup>h</sup>ungri-k<sup>h</sup>uu      gaw-ni              bi<sup>h</sup>ɔb      siŋ-aw              duŋ  
 sword-ACC      self-GNT      sheath   inside-LOC      keep  
 ‘Keep the sword inside its sheath.’
- iv) bi<sup>h</sup>i-zuŋ      luguuse              be<sup>h</sup>ew  
 example-INS      with              illustrate  
 ‘Illustrate with example.’

**The prefix *be-*:** This deverbal nominalizer prefix is added with a few numbers of simple verbs to create deverbal noun words. For example:

NOMZR Pfx		Verb		Deverbal noun
be-	+	sɔr	>	besɔr
		‘to filter’		‘mustard’

Sentence:

- ii) raju-wa              besɔr              p<sup>h</sup>u-duŋ  
 Raju-NOM      mustard              sow-PCT  
 ‘Raju is sowing mustard.’

**The prefix *p<sup>h</sup>i-*:** This prefix is attached with only a few numbers of simple verbs to form deverbal noun. For example:

NOMZR Pfx		Verb		Deverbal noun
p <sup>h</sup> i-	+	t <sup>h</sup> uub	>	p <sup>h</sup> it <sup>h</sup> uub
		‘to cocoon’		‘cocoon’
p <sup>h</sup> i-	+	t <sup>h</sup> ai	>	p <sup>h</sup> it <sup>h</sup> ai
		‘to fruit’		‘fruit’

Sentence:

- i)      indi emp<sup>h</sup>uu-ni      p<sup>h</sup>it<sup>h</sup>uub-nip<sup>h</sup>raj      indi k<sup>h</sup>unduŋ-k<sup>h</sup>uu      dihun-uu  
          Silk-worm-GNT      cocoon-ABL      silk-ACC      produce-HAB  
          ‘The silk is produced from the cocoon of silk-worm.’
- ii)      be      t<sup>h</sup>aizuu      bip<sup>h</sup>aŋ-a      deglaj      gubaŋ p<sup>h</sup>it<sup>h</sup>ai      t<sup>h</sup>ai-duŋ  
          This    mango      tree-NOM      this season      many fruit      fruit-PCT  
          ‘This mango tree is fruited many fruits in this season.’

**The prefix *gi-*:** This prefix is added with only *sib* ‘to blow fan’ verb and forms a new meaningful deverbal noun word. For example:

NOMZR Pfx		Verb		Deverbal noun
gi-	+	sib	>	gisib
		‘to blow fan’		‘hand fan’

Sentence:

- i)      bij-uu      gisib      heb-nuu      ruŋ-uu  
          he-NOM      hand fan      make-INF      know-HAB  
          ‘He knows to make hand fan.’

### 2.1.1.2 Nominalization from noun through prefixation

It can call noun to noun nominalization. In the formation of noun word by this process, the noun word is created from noun itself by attaching prefix to the existing noun. The noun words those are created by this process is called denominal noun. *bi-* is the only denominal nominalizer prefix. It is a class maintaining nominalizer prefix. This prefix helps in creation of new meaningful noun word from existing noun by attaching before it. For example:

The prefix *bi-*:

NOMZR Pfx		Noun		Denominal noun
bi-	+	t <sup>h</sup> aŋk <sup>h</sup> i 'destination'	>	bi <sup>h</sup> aŋk <sup>h</sup> i 'policy'
bi-	+	dui 'water'	>	bidui 'juice'
bi-	+	p <sup>h</sup> an 'division'	>	bi <sup>h</sup> an 'department'
bi-	+	lugu 'friend'	>	bilugu 'friend (bonded by social custom, in case of female)'

Sentence:

- i) sork<sup>h</sup>ar-a bek<sup>h</sup>ar laimuun-p<sup>h</sup>ur-nu mun-se bi<sup>h</sup>aŋk<sup>h</sup>i  
govt.-NOM unemployed youngster-PL-DTC Clf.-one policy  
la-baj  
take-IPT  
'The govt. has taken a policy to unemployed youngsters.'
- ii) narenlebu-ni bidui-ja deha-ni t<sup>h</sup>ak<sup>h</sup>aj muzan  
lemon-GNT juice-NOM health-GNT for good  
'The lemon juice is good for health.'
- iii) sunil-a iqrazi bip<sup>h</sup>an-aw p<sup>h</sup>oraj-u  
Sunil-NOM English department-LOC read-HAB

‘Sunil reads in English department.’

### 2.1.1.3 Nominalization from noun base bound root through prefixation

In Bodo, there are some noun base bound roots which have own meaning but can not occur or appear alone as a word. These are appeared as a word only by taking a prefix. These kinds of roots are monosyllabic in form and after addition of prefix these are used by appearing di-syllabic word. In spite of taking prefix, these kinds of root do not move from its original meaning as well as class. For instance, *p<sup>h</sup>an* is a noun base bound root and its meaning is ‘tree’ but it appears as a word in sentence only by taking prefix *bi-* like- *bip<sup>h</sup>an* ‘tree’ otherwise *p<sup>h</sup>an* does not appear separately to indicate tree. There are some prefixes that are added such kinds of root and make usable one. These prefixes are called categorial prefix. The name of human and animal body parts; name of parts of tree are realized in this process. These are discussed below with examples.

#### 2.1.1.3.1 Name of body parts

One of the mentionable parts of nominalization is the formation of naming words of body parts of human, animal, and insect. The naming word of body parts are made up of two morphological units. These are formed by adding categorial prefix with the bound morpheme or bound root through prefixation process. There are at least five types of body part forming categorial prefixes in Bodo such as *a-*, *bV-*, *mV-*, *k<sup>h</sup>V-* and *u-* that represent various parts of body.

#### The head and its subparts:

In case of head and its subpart, the phonemic prefix *k<sup>h</sup>V-* is added with a morphological unit i.e., bound base. For example:

Prefix		bound root		noun
k <sup>h</sup> ɔ-	+	rɔ	>	k <sup>h</sup> ɔrɔ ‘head’
k <sup>h</sup> a-	+	nai	>	k <sup>h</sup> anai ‘hair’
k <sup>h</sup> ɔ-	+	p <sup>h</sup> i	>	k <sup>h</sup> ɔp <sup>h</sup> i/ k <sup>h</sup> awp <sup>h</sup> i ‘dandruff’



### Eye and its constituent parts:

In case of eye and its related parts, the phonemic prefix *mV-* is added with different bases. “*The proto-Bodo-Garo form for the word for eye is mɔ. Still Bodo has more elaborated terms for eye i.e. megon.*”<sup>8</sup>

Prefix		bound root		noun
me-	+	gɔn	>	megɔn 'eye'
mu-	+	sugur	>	musugur 'eyebrow'
megon	+	bilai	>	megonbilai 'eyelid'

It is to be mentioned here that a few eye related words are made up of categorial prefix and free root. For example:

Prefix		free root		noun
muu-	+	dui	>	muudui 'tear'
muui-	+	k <sup>hi</sup>	>	muuik <sup>hi</sup> 'eye-excreta'

### The hand, the leg and its subpart:

In Bodo, *ak<sup>h</sup>ai* and *at<sup>h</sup>ij* are the term for hand and leg respectively. The sub-parts of hand and leg are formed by phonemic prefix *a-*. For example:

Prefix		bound root		noun
a-	+	k <sup>h</sup> ai	>	ak <sup>h</sup> ai 'hand'

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<sup>8</sup> Brahma, A. “Formation of Basic Common Vocabularies of Bodo-Garo.” *Anvesan*, vol. XIV, 2022, pp. 217.

a-	+	t <sup>h</sup> iŋ	>	at <sup>h</sup> iŋ 'leg'
a-	+	si	>	asi 'finger'
a-	+	dui	>	adui 'calf'
a-	+	sigur	>	asigur 'nail'
a-	+	p <sup>h</sup> a	>	ap <sup>h</sup> a 'palm of hand or leg'

### **Stomach and its related word:**

The stomach and its associated parts are formed by adding phonemic prefix *u-*. For example:

<b>Prefix</b>		<b>bound root</b>		<b>noun</b>
u-	+	dui	>	udui 'stomach'
u-	+	t <sup>h</sup> umai	>	ut <sup>h</sup> umai 'navel'

### **Chest and its related word:**

Chest and its related words are formed by the addition of prefix *-bV* with bound root. For example:

<b>Prefix</b>		<b>bound root</b>		<b>noun</b>
bi-	+	k <sup>h</sup> a	>	bik <sup>h</sup> a 'chest'
bi-	+	k <sup>h</sup> lu	>	bik <sup>h</sup> lu 'gall'

### 2.1.1.3.2 Name of parts of tree

The word *bip<sup>h</sup>aŋ* is the general term for tree in Bodo. The remarkable point is that the associated parts with tree like leaf, bark, etc. are made up by *bV-* prefix. This *bV-* is taken from the base word *bip<sup>h</sup>aŋ*. For example:

Prefix		bound root		noun
bi-	+	lai	>	bilai 'leaf'
bi-	+	daŋ	>	bidan 'bunch or ears of corn'
bi-	+	gur	>	bigur 'bark'
be-	+	gor	>	begor 'seed'
be-	+	dor	>	bedor 'tuber'

### 2.1.2 Suffixation

The process of word formation by adding suffix is called suffixation. Suffix is a type of affix. It is also a kind of bound morpheme and it has no independent meaning. According to David Crystal, suffix is “a term used in morphology referring to an affix which is added following a root or stem.”<sup>9</sup> A suffix can express a meaning after it gets attached to a root or stem. It attaches after a root or stem. For example, a word from English language like **happiness** is formed by attaching the suffix **-ness** to the word **happy**. While **happy** is an adjective, **happiness** is a noun. Thus, the word **happiness** has been derived from the word **happy**.

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<sup>9</sup> Crystal, David. *A First Dictionary of Linguistics and Phonetics*. London: Andre Deutsch Limited, 1980. p. 340.

### 2.1.2.1 Nominalization from verb through suffixation

There is a process of new noun word formation from verb by suffixation in Bodo. Such nouns are called deverbal noun. In formation of deverbal noun by this process, a suffix is added after a verb and the verb is converted into a deverbal noun. There are many deverbal nominalizer suffixes in Bodo which play a vital role in noun word formation. *-naj*, *-gra*, *-<sup>th</sup>i*, *-ari*, *-<sup>h</sup>ai*, *-giri*, *-sri*, *-sali*, *-sa*, *-ma*, and *-ru* are the deverbal nominalizer suffixes. All of these are bound in form. These suffixes are added after verb to form deverbal noun.

**The suffix *-naj*:** It is a class changing derivational suffix. This suffix is attached with simple verb, complex verb, compound verb, causative verb and passive verb to form deverbal noun. For example:

**With simple verb:**

Verb		NOMZR Sfx.		Deverbal noun
k <sup>h</sup> ar	+	-naj	>	k <sup>h</sup> arnaj
‘to run’				‘running’
səŋ	+	-naj	>	səŋnaj
‘to cook’				‘cooking’

Sentence:

- i)      k<sup>h</sup>arnaj-a                  deha-k<sup>h</sup>uu      rap<sup>h</sup>uud                  k<sup>h</sup>alam-u  
             running-NOM              health-ACC      strong                  make-HAB  
             ‘Running makes health strong.’

**With complex verb:** The verb *bizir* ‘to criticise’ is a complex verb from its structure. It is formed by attaching prefix *bi-*. *bizir* is made up in combination of prefix *bi-* and simple verb *zir* which means ‘to peel’ and become complex verb *bizir*. The nominalizer suffix *naj-* is attached with this kind of complex verbs too and converts the verb into deverbal noun. For example:

Verb	NOMZR Sfx.			Deverbal noun
bizir	+	-naj	>	bizirnaj
‘to criticize’				‘criticism or criticizing’

Sentence:

iii)	k <sup>h</sup> ont <sup>h</sup> ai	bizirna- <sup>nuu</sup>	bi-ni	k <sup>h</sup> amani
	poetry	criticism-EMP	he-GNT	work
	‘Criticizing poetry is his work.’			

**With compound verb:** The verb *buslaj* is a compound verb. It is formed by combining two simple verbs i.e.- *bu* which means ‘to pull’ and *sulaj* which means ‘to change’ and become compound verb *buslaj* which means ‘to shift’. The nominalizer suffix *-naj* is attached with this kind of compound verb and created deverbal noun. For example:

Verb	NOMZR Sfx.			Deverbal noun
buslaj	+	-naj	>	buslajnaj
‘to shift’				‘shifting’

Sentence:

iv)	nuŋ-ni	nɔ	buslajnaj-a	za-baj-na?
	your-GNT	house	shifting-NOM	happen-IPT-QP
	‘Have your house shifting done?’			

**With causative verb:** The verb *sigi* is a causative verb. It is formed by the addition of simple verb *gi* ‘to fear’ and the causative prefix *si-* and become *sigi* which means ‘make fear’. The nominalizer suffix *-naj* is added with such kind of causative verb to create deverbal noun. For example:

Verb	NOMZR Sfx.			Deverbal noun
sigi	+	-naj	>	siginaj
‘make fear’				‘frightening’
suŋab	+	-naj	>	suŋabnaj
‘cause to cry’				‘make crying’

**With passive verb:** It is observed that the suffix *-naj* forms noun from the passive verbs too. In Bodo, passive verbs are formed from verb base by the addition of passivizer suffix *-za*. The verb *k<sup>h</sup>awza* is a passive verb. It is formed by the addition of simple verb *k<sup>h</sup>aw* ‘to steal’ and passivizer suffix *-za* and become passive verb *k<sup>h</sup>awza* which means ‘to be stolen’. The nominalizer suffix *-naj* is added with such kind of passive verb to create deverbal noun. For example:

Verb		NOMZR Sfx.		Deverbal noun
k <sup>h</sup> awza	+	-naj	>	k <sup>h</sup> awzanaj
‘to be stolen’				‘one who has been stolen’
həmza	+	-naj		həmzanaj
‘to be caught’				‘one who has been caught’

**The suffix *-gra*:** It is also a class changing derivational suffix. The deverbal noun words created by this suffix indicates agentive sense. This suffix is added with simple, compound, causative and passive verbs to create deverbal noun. For example:

**With simple verb:**

Verb		NOMZR Sfx.		Deverbal noun
maw	+	-gra		mawgra
‘to do’				‘worker’
muusa	+	-gra		muusagra
‘to dance’				‘dancer’

Sentence:

- i)     mawgra-p<sup>h</sup>ur-a     p<sup>h</sup>ui-baj  
          worker-PL-NOM     come-IPT  
          ‘The workers have come.’
  
- ii)    musagra-p<sup>h</sup>ur-a     zuusanj-aw     gak<sup>h</sup>ur-baj  
          dancer-PL-NOM     stage-LOC     get on-IPT  
          ‘The dancers have got on the stage.’

**With compound verb:** The verb *bup<sup>h</sup>aj* is a compound verb. It is formed up by combining two simple verbs i.e.- *bu* which means ‘to pull’ and *p<sup>h</sup>aj* which means ‘to hold and bend’ and become compound verb *bup<sup>h</sup>aj* which means ‘pull and break or to break by pulling’. The nominalizer suffix *-gra* is attached with this kind of compound verb and created deverbal noun. For example:

Verb		NOMZR Sfx.		Deverbal noun
bup <sup>h</sup> aj	+	-p <sup>h</sup> aj	>	bup <sup>h</sup> ajgra
‘pull and break’				‘one who pulled and broken’

**With causative verb:** The verb *p<sup>h</sup>uran* and *p<sup>h</sup>aham* are causative verbs. These are formed by the addition of causative prefix *p<sup>h</sup>u-* and *p<sup>h</sup>a-* respectively. *p<sup>h</sup>uran* is formed up in combination of causative prefix *p<sup>h</sup>u-* and simple verb *ran* ‘to dry’ and become *p<sup>h</sup>uran* which means ‘to dry or make dry’. Same way, *p<sup>h</sup>aham* is formed up in combination of causative prefix *p<sup>h</sup>a-* and simple verb *ham* ‘to cure’ and become *p<sup>h</sup>aham* which means ‘make cure’. The nominalizer suffix *-gra* is added with such kind of causative verbs to create deverbal noun. For example:

Verb		NOMZR Sfx.		Deverbal noun
p <sup>h</sup> uran	+	-gra	>	p <sup>h</sup> urangra
‘to dry’				‘drier’
p <sup>h</sup> aham	+	-gra		p <sup>h</sup> ahamgra
‘make cure’				‘one who makes cure’

Sentence:

iv)	be-juu	gəŋ-se	na	p <sup>h</sup> urangra	sandri
	this-NOM	Clf.-one	fish	drier	sieve
	‘This is a fish drier sieve.’				

**With passive verb:** The verb *buza* is a passive verb. It is formed by the addition of simple verb *bu* ‘to beat’ and passivizer suffix *-za* and become passive verb *buza* which

means ‘to be beaten’. Such passive verbs are derived into deverbal noun by adding nominalizer suffix *-gra*. For example:

Passive verb		NOMZR. Sfx.		Deverbal noun
həmza	+	-gra	>	həmzagra
‘to be caught’				‘one who is caught by someone’
buzə	+	-gra		buzagra
‘to be beaten’				‘one who is beaten by someone’

**The suffix *-tʰi*:** It is worth mentioning that the suffix *-tʰi* has its own meaning i.e.- constant. But in nominalization process it takes the role of a suffix. It is attached with a few numbers of simple, complex and compound verb to create deverbal noun. For example:

**With simple verb:**

Verb		NOMZR Sfx.		Deverbal noun
suŋ	+	-tʰi	>	suŋtʰi
‘to ask’				‘question’
gənaɟ	+	-tʰi	>	gənaɟtʰi
‘to approve’				‘approval’

Sentence:

- i)     be     suŋtʰi-ni                     pʰinnaj-kʰuu     hu  
          This   question-GNT             answer-ACC     give  
          ‘Give the answer of this question.’
- ii)     aŋ bui-jaw     tʰaŋ-nu     ai-ni             gənaɟtʰi             la-naŋ-gu  
          I   there-LOC   go-INF             mother-GNT     approval             take-need-RFT  
          ‘I will have to take my mother’s approval to go there.’

**With complex verb:** *bekʰew* ‘to explain’ is a complex verb, it is formed in combination of prefix *be-* which has no meaning and simple verb *kʰew* which means ‘to open’. The



nominalizer suffix  $-t^hi$  is added with this kind of complex verb to create deverbal noun. For example:

Verb		NOMZR Sfx.		Deverbal noun
bek <sup>hew</sup>	+	-t <sup>hi</sup>	>	bek <sup>hew</sup> t <sup>hi</sup>
‘to explain’				‘explanation’

Sentence:

iii)	bi-juu	gaw-ni	nuzat <sup>hi</sup> -ui-ni	sumundui	mun-se
	he-NOM	self-GNT	presence-Neg.-GNT	about	Clf.-one
	bek <sup>hew</sup> t <sup>hi</sup>	hu-baj			
	explanation	give-IPT			
	‘He has given an explanation about his absent.’				

**With compound verb:** *mundan* is a compound verb. It is a combination of two simple verbs i.e.- *mun* ‘to get’ and *dan* ‘to touch’ and become compound verb *mundan* which means ‘to feel’. The nominalizer suffix  $-t^hi$  is also added with this kind of compound verb to form deverbal noun. For example:

Verb		NOMZR Sfx.		Deverbal noun
mundan	+	-t <sup>hi</sup>	>	mundan <sup>t^hi</sup>
‘to feel’				‘feeling’

Sentence:

iv)	be-juu	nuu-ni	mundan <sup>t^hi</sup>
	it-NOM	your-GNT	feeling
	‘It is your feeling.’		

**The suffix *-ari*:** This is a derivational noun denoting suffix. It is worth mentioning that *-ari* has two allomorphs i.e.- *-jari* and *-wari*. To form deverbal noun this suffix is added with only a few numbers of complex verb especially verbs those have vowel /i/ or semi vowel /j/ at the end. If the verb ends with semi vowel /j/ then it comes directly.

Whenever -ari added to /i/ ending verb it takes -jari form. The deverbal nouns derived by adding this suffix indicate agentive sense. For example:

Verb		NOMZR Sfx		Deverbal noun
sibi 'to worship'	+	-ari	>	sibijari 'worshipper'
bibaj 'to beg'	+	-ari	>	bibajari 'beggar'
dawbaj 'to travel'	+	-ari	>	dawbajari 'traveler'

Sentence:

- i)      sibijari-p<sup>h</sup>ur-a              t<sup>h</sup>ansali-j-aw              p<sup>h</sup>ui-baj  
             worshipper-PL-NOM      temple-LOC              come-IPT  
             'The worshippers have come at temple.'
- ii)      dawbajari-p<sup>h</sup>ur-a      saik<sup>h</sup>el      salaj-nanui      p<sup>h</sup>ui-duŋ  
             traveler-PL-NOM      bicycle      ride-SUB Sfx.      come-PCT  
             'The travelers are coming by riding bicycle.'

**The suffix -t<sup>h</sup>ai:** -t<sup>h</sup>ai is a class changing derivational suffix. It is added with some simple verbs and complex verbs. It is remarkable that t<sup>h</sup>ai itself is a verb which means 'to fruit.' Although it is a verb, yet it is used as a derivational suffix to derive deverbal noun from verb. For example:

**With simple verb:**

Verb		NOMZR Sfx.		Deverbal noun
zan 'to be far'	+	-t <sup>h</sup> ai	>	zant <sup>h</sup> ai 'distance'
nu 'to see'	+	-t <sup>h</sup> ai	>	nut <sup>h</sup> ai 'scene'
k <sup>h</sup> ar	+	-t <sup>h</sup> ai	>	k <sup>h</sup> art <sup>h</sup> ai

‘to ran’				‘speed’
law	+	-t <sup>hai</sup>	>	lawt <sup>hai</sup>
‘to be long’				‘length’
nar	+	-t <sup>hai</sup>	>	nart <sup>hai</sup>
‘to push’				‘pressure’

### With complex verb:

Verb		NOMZR Sfx.		Deverbal noun
p <sup>ha</sup> ham	+	-t <sup>hai</sup>	>	p <sup>ha</sup> hamt <sup>hai</sup>
‘to cure’				‘treatment’

Sentence:

- i)     ba!     mase   somajna     nut<sup>hai</sup>  
          wow!   what   beautiful     scene  
          ‘Wow! what a beautiful scene it is.’
- ii)     gari-ni             k<sup>ha</sup>rt<sup>hai</sup>-k<sup>huu</sup>   baraj-duu  
          car-GNT         speed-ACC     increase-IM  
          ‘Increase the speed of car.’
- iii)     bui     lawt<sup>hi</sup>-ni         lawt<sup>hai</sup>-ja     bese ?  
          that   stick-GNT     length-NOM   Adj.QW  
          ‘What is the length of that stick.’

**The suffix -giri:** This is a derivational suffix. It is worth mentioning that *giri* itself is a noun which means the head of a family. Although it is a noun, yet it is used as a suffix to derive deverbal noun from verb. It is added with simple and complex verb to form deverbal noun. Most of the deverbal noun words derived by this suffix indicate professional in a specific discipline. For example:

### With simple verb:

Verb		NOMZR Sfx.		Deverbal noun
------	--	------------	--	---------------

lir	+	-giri	>	lirgiri
‘to write’				‘writer’
ruzab	+	-giri	>	ruzabgiri
‘to sing’				‘singer’
salaj	+	-giri	>	salajgiri
‘to drive’				‘driver’
t <sup>h</sup> a	+	-giri	>	t <sup>h</sup> agiri
‘to stay’				‘resident’

**With complex verb:**

Verb		NOMZR Sfx.		Deverbal noun
p <sup>h</sup> ururŋ	+	-giri	>	p <sup>h</sup> ururŋgiri
‘to teach’				‘teacher’
bizir	+	-giri	>	bizirgiri
‘to analyse’				‘critic or analyst’

**Sentence:**

- i)     razu-wa       sa-se       lirgiri  
          Raju-NOM   Clf.-one     writer  
          ‘Raju is a writer.’
- ii)    ruzabgiri-ja   met<sup>h</sup>ai ruzab-nu    zuusraŋ-aw    gak<sup>h</sup>u-baj  
          singer-NOM   song   sing-INF     stage-LOC    get on-IPT  
          ‘The singer has got on the stage to sing the song.’

**The suffix -sri:** This is a class changing derivational noun denoting suffix. To derive deverbal noun this suffix is added with only one simple verb that is *san* which means ‘to think’. After addition it becomes *sansri* and represents ‘philosophy.’ For example:

Verb		NOMZR Sfx.		Deverbal noun
san	+	-sri	>	sansri
‘to think’				‘philosophy’

Sentence:

- i)      be      k<sup>h</sup>ɔnt<sup>h</sup>ai-ni      sansri-ja      aŋ-k<sup>h</sup>uu      buɗuur  
          this      poem-GNT      philosophy-NOM      I-ACC      impatient  
          k<sup>h</sup>alam-baj  
          make-IPT  
          ‘The philosophy of this poem has made me impatient.’

But it is to be mentioned here that *sansri* itself is a complex verb which means ‘to swim’. So, *sansri* may be used as a complex verb or as a deverbal noun depending on the context.

**The suffix -sali:** Generally, *sali* is a verb which means to sift. Although -*sali* is a verb, yet it is also used as a class changing derivational suffix to derive deverbal noun from verb. It is to be noted here that the deverbal noun derived by *sali* conveys a specific place. For example:

**With simple verb:**

Verb		NOMZR Sfx.		Deverbal noun
dint <sup>h</sup> i	+	-sali	>	dint <sup>h</sup> isali
‘to show’				‘exhibition’

**With complex verb:**

Verb		NOMZR Sfx.		Deverbal noun
bizir	+	-sali	>	bizirsali
‘to analyse’				‘court’
sibi	+	-sali	>	sibisali
‘to worship’				‘place of worshiping’

Sentence:

- i)      dint<sup>h</sup>isali-jaw      ma-nui      dawraj dɔŋ  
          exhibition-LOC      Clf.-two      peacock to be  
          ‘There are two peacocks in the exhibition.’

- ii)     aŋ   gabun       bizirsali-jaw   t<sup>h</sup>aŋ-gun  
           I   tomorrow court-LOC       go-RFT  
           ‘I will go to the court tomorrow.’

**The suffix -sa:** It is a derivational suffix used to derive deverbal noun from verb. Although *sa* is a bound base, yet it has own meaning, it represents small or child meaning. As a deverbal noun denoting suffix it is added with only one verb to derive noun i.e.- *sulhuŋ* ‘to learn’ which is a simple verb. For example:

**With simple verb:**

Verb		NOMZR Sfx.		Deverbal noun
sulhuŋ	+	-sa	>	sulhuŋsa
‘to learn’				‘learner’
i)     sulhuŋsa-p <sup>h</sup> ur-a		p <sup>h</sup> ui-baj		
learner-PL-NOM		come-IPT		
‘The learners have come.’				

**The suffix -ma:** It is a class changing derivational suffix. This suffix is added with only one compound verb that is *zot<sup>h</sup>um* which means ‘be together’. *zot<sup>h</sup>um* is the combination of two simple verbs i.e.- *zot* and *t<sup>h</sup>um* which meanings are ‘to sit’ and ‘to pack’ respectively. The compound verb *zot<sup>h</sup>um* derives into deverbal noun by adding nominalizer suffix -*ma* and represents ‘conference’. For example:

Verb		NOMZR Sfx.		Deverbal noun
zot <sup>h</sup> um	+	-ma	>	zot <sup>h</sup> umma
‘be together’				‘conference’

Sentence:

- i)     bɔrɔ   t<sup>h</sup>unlai ap<sup>h</sup>ad-ni       busurari zot<sup>h</sup>umma-jaw   aŋ t<sup>h</sup>aŋ-gun  
           Bodo   Sahitya Sabha-GNT   annual   conference-LOC   I   go-RFT  
           ‘I will go to the annual conference of the Bodo Sahitya Sabha.’

**The suffix -u:** Generally, *u* is a vowel phoneme in Bodo. But it is used as a class changing derivational suffix to derive deverbal noun from verb. It is added with only one complex verb that is *dant<sup>h</sup>ar* which means ‘to kill by cut’. *dant<sup>h</sup>ar* is a combination of a simple verb *dan* ‘to cut’ and definite denoting suffix *-t<sup>h</sup>ar* ‘to do something definitely’. After adding *-u* suffix *dant<sup>h</sup>ar* become *dant<sup>h</sup>aru* and represents ‘killer or murderer’ meaning. For example:

Verb		NOMZR Sfx.		Deverbal noun
dant <sup>h</sup> ar	+	-u	>	dant <sup>h</sup> aru
‘to kill by cut’				‘killer or murderer’

Sentence:

- i)      bui mansi-k<sup>h</sup>uuu      dant<sup>h</sup>aru badi nu-juu  
          that man-ACC      killer      like look-HAB  
          ‘That man looks like a killer.’

### 2.1.2.2 Nominalization from noun through suffixation

There is a process of derivational noun word formation from noun itself by suffixation method in Bodo. In this process, a suffix is added after a noun root or stem to derive a new noun word. The derivational noun word derived by this process is called denominal noun. There are some derivational denominal nominalizer suffixes in Bodo i.e. *-t<sup>h</sup>i*, *-ari*, *-t<sup>h</sup>ai*, *-ru*, *-giri*, etc.

**The suffix -t<sup>h</sup>i:** This is a class maintaining derivational denominal suffix used to derive noun from noun itself. It is remarkable that *t<sup>h</sup>i* has its own meaning it indicates constant meaning. In spite of having own meaning, it takes the role of a suffix in nominalization process. It is attached with a few numbers of noun to derive new derivational noun word. For example:

Noun		NOMZR Sfx.		Denominal noun
suduub	+	-t <sup>h</sup> i	>	suduubt <sup>h</sup> i
‘word’				‘meaning’
subuŋ	+	-t <sup>h</sup> i	>	subuŋt <sup>h</sup> i
‘human’				‘humanity’

k <sup>h</sup> uuse	+	-t <sup>h</sup> i	>	k <sup>h</sup> uuset <sup>h</sup> i
‘united’				‘unity’

Sentence:

- i) be suudub-ni suudubt<sup>h</sup>i-k<sup>h</sup>uu aŋ buzi-baj  
that word-GNT meaning-ACC I get-IPT  
‘I have got the meaning of that word.’
- ii) zuuŋ-ni sɔmaz-nip<sup>h</sup>raj subuŋt<sup>h</sup>i-ja sanp<sup>h</sup>a ep<sup>h</sup>a guuma-gasinu  
we-GNT society-ABL humanity-NOM day by day lose-PCT  
‘The humanity is losing day by day from our society.’
- iii) guzuun sɔmaz da-nu k<sup>h</sup>uuset<sup>h</sup>i-ja guuaŋ-t<sup>h</sup>ar  
peaceful society form-INF unity-NOM need-DEF  
‘Unity is essential to build a peaceful society.’

**The Suffix -ari:** It is a class maintaining denominal noun denoting suffix. It is added after noun to derive a new noun word from noun itself. It is to be noted here that *-ari* has two allomorphs like *-jari* and *-wari*. If noun ends with any consonant, then it comes directly. Whenever the noun ends with vowel /i/ and /a/ then it takes *-jari* form. Whenever noun ends with vowel /u/ then it takes *-wari* form. For example:

Noun		NOMZR Sfx.		Denominal noun
abad	+	-ari	>	abadari
‘cultivation’				‘cultivator’
gami	+	-ari	>	gamijari
‘village’				‘villager’
nuuguur	+	-ari	>	nuuguurari
‘city’				‘citizen’

Sentence:

- i) abadari-ph<sup>h</sup>ur-a ph<sup>h</sup>ut<sup>h</sup>ar-aw t<sup>h</sup>aŋ-nu uuŋk<sup>h</sup>ar-baj  
cultivators-PL-NOM paddy field-LOC go-INF ready-IPT  
‘The cultivators are ready to go in the paddy field.’



- ii) aŋ muija sa-se amerika-ni nugurari lugumun-duŋmun  
 I yesterday Clf.-one America-GNT citizen met-RPT  
 ‘I met an American citizen yesterday.’

**The suffix *-t<sup>h</sup>ai*:** *-t<sup>h</sup>ai* is a class maintaining derivational suffix. It is added with a few numbers of noun to derive a new noun word. For example:

Noun		NOMZR Sfx.		Denominal noun
p <sup>h</sup> aw ‘acting’	+	-t <sup>h</sup> ai	>	p <sup>h</sup> awt <sup>h</sup> ai ‘drama’
ak <sup>h</sup> u ‘conduct’	+	-t <sup>h</sup> ai	>	ak <sup>h</sup> ut <sup>h</sup> ai ‘characteristic’

Sentence:

- i) p<sup>h</sup>awt<sup>h</sup>ai-ja sɔmazari-mun  
 drama-NOM social-RPT  
 ‘The drama was social.’
- ii) bi-juu sɔnet-ni ak<sup>h</sup>ut<sup>h</sup>ai-k<sup>h</sup>uu mit<sup>h</sup>i-juu  
 he-NOM sonnet-GNT characteristics-ACC know-HAB  
 ‘He knows the characteristics of Sonnet.’

**The suffix *-ru*:** This is a class maintaining derivational suffix used to derive noun from noun itself. This suffix is added with only one noun i.e.- *dawha* which means ‘battle’ and after addition, it derives into a noun. For example:

Noun		NOMZR Sfx.		Denominal noun
dawha ‘battle’	+	-ru	>	dawharu ‘warrior’

Sentence:

- i) dawharu-p<sup>h</sup>ur-a dawha-ni t<sup>h</sup>ak<sup>h</sup>aj t<sup>h</sup>ijari za-duŋ  
 warrior-PL-NOM battle-GNT for ready be-PCT  
 ‘The warriors are getting ready for battle.’

**The suffix *-giri*:** This suffix is used to derive noun from some limited number of nouns. For example:

Noun		NOMZR Sfx.		Denominal noun
ap <sup>h</sup> ad 'meeting'	+	-giri	>	ap <sup>h</sup> adgiri 'president'

### 2.1.2.3 Nominalization from adjective through suffixation

In Bodo language, there is a process of derivational noun word formation from adjective through the suffixation method. The derivational noun word derived by this process is called deadjectival noun. There are only two suffixes, which derive noun from adjective i.e. -*t<sup>hi</sup>* and -*naj*.

**The suffix *-t<sup>hi</sup>*:** It is a derivational suffix. -*t<sup>hi</sup>* is added after adjective and derives the adjective into a deadjectival noun. For example:

Adjective		NOMZR Sfx.		Deadjectival noun
lurbaj 'weak'	+	-t <sup>hi</sup>	>	lurbajt <sup>hi</sup> 'weakness'
gulau 'long'	+	-t <sup>hi</sup>	>	gulaut <sup>hi</sup> 'length'
mahi 'modest'	+	-t <sup>hi</sup>	>	mahit <sup>hi</sup> 'modesty'

Sentence:

- i)    nuŋ-ni        lurbajt<sup>hi</sup>-k<sup>h</sup>uu        gubun-p<sup>h</sup>ur-nu        da-p<sup>h</sup>urmaj  
       you-GNT        weakness-ACC        other-PL-DTC        Neg.-reveal  
       'Don't reveal your weakness to others.'
- ii)    bui    si-ni        gulaut<sup>hi</sup>-k<sup>h</sup>uu    aŋ-nu        k<sup>h</sup>int<sup>h</sup>a  
       that    cloth-GNT    length-ACC    i-DTC        tell  
       'Tell me the length of that cloth.'

**The suffix *-naj*:** This is also a derivational suffix. It derives adjective into a deadjectival noun. For example:

Adjective		NOMZR Sfx.		Deadjectival noun
guuzun	+	-naj	>	guuzunnaj
‘happy’				‘happiness’

## 2.2 Summing up

Affixation plays a vital role in the process of noun formation. As per investigation there are two types of affixation processes used to form derivational noun i.e., prefixation and suffixation. Verb and adjectives are turned into noun by these processes; through these processes noun itself also derives into another noun. The nominalization through affixation can be summarized with the following points:

- i. Two types of affixes i.e., prefix and suffix have used to derive noun.
- ii. The lexical verb, adjective and noun itself are derived into new noun word.
- iii. Four deverbal nominalizer prefixes viz. *bi-*, *be-*, *p<sup>h</sup>i-*, *gi-* are used to derive noun from verb. These prefixes derive noun from simple verb.
- iv. Two nominalizer prefixes, viz. *p<sup>h</sup>i-* and *bi* are used to derive noun from noun itself. These are class maintaining prefix.
- v. There are many noun base bound roots which cannot occur alone as a word in spite of having meaning. These are occurred in sentence by taking prefix without losing its class and meaning. The naming words of body parts like head, nose, leg, etc. including human, animal, insect and the parts of tree are made up of in combination of prefix and bound root.
- vi. There are twelve deverbal nominalizer suffixes in Bodo. These are *-naj*, *-gra*, *-t<sup>h</sup>i*, *-ari*, *-t<sup>h</sup>ai*, *-giri*, *-sri*, *-sali*, *-sa*, *-ma*, *-ru*, and *-zur* that derive noun from simple, complex, compound, causative and passive verbs.
- vii. There are five denominal nominalizer suffixes viz. *-t<sup>h</sup>i*, *-ari*, *-t<sup>h</sup>ai*, *-ru*, *-giri* those are formed noun from existing noun itself.
- viii. Nominalization from adjective can be found by only two suffixes i.e., *-t<sup>h</sup>i* and *-naj*.