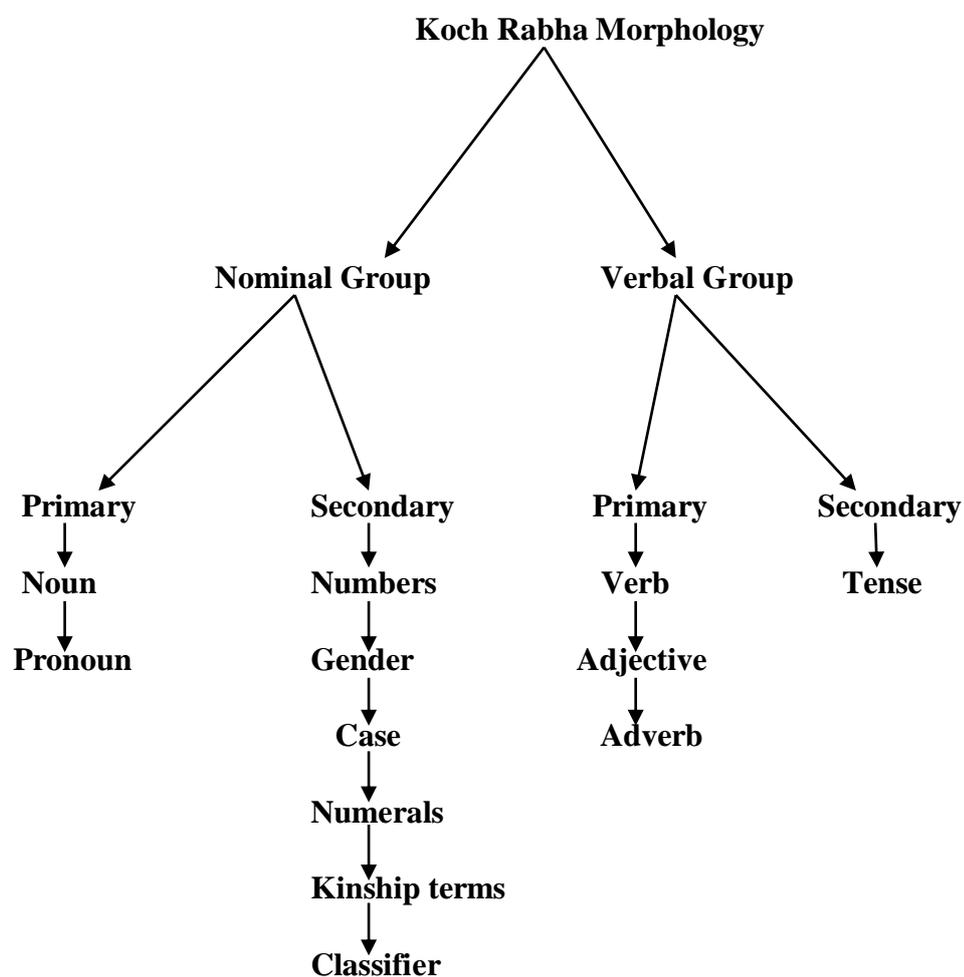


Chapter-III

Koch Rabha Morphology

3.1 Morphology: The Morphology of Koch Rabha can be classified as per given in the following chart,



(Chart 3.1: The Chart of Koch Rabha morphology)

3.2 Nominal groups

According to the chart above, the nominal group of morphology can be divided into two heads; primary nominal group and secondary nominal group. The primary nominal groups are noun and pronoun and the secondary nominal groups are number, gender, case, numerals, kinship terms, classifiers.

3.2.1 Noun

In the Koch Rabha language, Nouns can be identified by their role as either subjects or objects in grammatical formulations. They are identified morphologically by adding morphemes for case, gender, and number. The noun roots in Koch Rabha language can be classified in the syllabic structure as given below-

a) Monosyllabic noun roots

VC,	ɔg (stomach)
	ɔm (bosom)
	ul (cotton)
	ɔn (rice powder)
CV,	sa (tea)
	na (fish)
	zi (dung)
	la (take)
	sa (eat)
	si (blood)
	ba (bamboo)
	ha (soil/ground)
CVC,	suŋ (hearth)
	lam (road)
	ɾɔt ^h (boil)

p^hat^h (vomit)

k^huɾ (hide)

hem (drum)

mik^h (man)

bɔŋ (cricket)

CVV, nui (mother-in-law)

dai (punish)

hai (bind)

p^hai (carry)

mai (rice)

k^hui (dog)

t^huu (hen)

t^hui (fruit)

b) Disyllabic noun roots

V.CV, e.t^ha (silk worm)

a.ja (elder sister)

u.ji (cat)

V.CVC, u.suŋ (tortoise)

CV.CV, ma.sa (tiger)

di.p^hu (snack)

gu.gu (dove)

du.k^hu (moor hen)

no.no (breast)

du.bu (bedbung)

	se.sa (hare)
CV.CVC,	na.sər (ear)
	ne.bəl (wasp)
	hu.raŋ (voice)
	he.hen (crab)
	t ^h u.pak ^h (butterfly)
	si.luŋ (cockroach)
	k ^h a.rat ^h (squirrel)
CV.CVV,	zoo.muui (tail)
	luu.t ^h ui (banana)
	t ^h u.luŋi (tongue)
	t ^h u.jui (fathers' elder brother)
	buu.t ^h ui (fathers' younger brother)
	si.ruu (starling)
CVV.CV,	t ^h uu.chi (egg)
	mui.ji (rotten)
	muu.zi (cow dung)
CVV.CVV,	lai.lai (easy)
	nai.nai (to go)
	p ^h ai.p ^h ai (to carry)
CVV.CVC,	t ^h uu.leŋ (eagle)
CVC.CVC,	sos.mar (ant)
	p ^h un.k ^h ar (medicine)
	hem.ram (a kind of ant)

p^hur.siq (broom)

sam.p^haq (grass)

han.seq (sand)

CVC.CCVV, seq.k^hrai (millipede)

c) Tri-syllabic noun roots

CV.CV.CV su.lu.ŋi (sieve)

p^hu.nu.ŋi (sky)

t^hu.nu.ŋi (show)

CV.CV.CVC sa.mi.sik^h (daughter)

p^ha.gɔ.rɔŋ (shoulder)

t^hu.su.mug (heel)

CV.CV.CVV p^ha.ga.dau (armpit)

nɔ.nɔ.dui (card)

CVV.CV. t^hui.p^hu.mur (small fruit)

t^huu.mi.sal (young hen)

CV.CVC.CVV t^hu.mul.t^hui (papaya)

bɔ.sɔr.t^hui (mango)

si.p^hir.t^hui (guava) etc.

3.2.1.1 Formation of Noun

The headings that follow can be used to study the Koch Rabha language's noun formation structure:

- 1) By Affixation
- 2) By Compounding and

3.2.1.1.1 By Affixation

The Koch Rabha language has many different affixes that are used for generating new noun terms. These affixes can be discussed under the two categories, this are.

- 1) Noun formation by prefix
- 2) Noun formation by suffix

3.2.1.1.1.1 Noun formation by Prefix

Some prefixes that are applied to the noun and verb roots to generate new noun terms are found in the Koch Rabha language. The prefixes of the Koch Rabha language are {*ni-*}, {*si-*}, {*t^hu-*} etc. Below are some examples of how these prefixes are used: **{ni-}**: In the Koch Rabha language, this prefix is combined with the noun and adjective roots to create a new noun term.

The functions of this prefix are class changing in Koch Rabha language. For examples:

n. nisuj (bee) < ni- + n. suj (heart)

n. nip^hiluu (elephant) < ni- + adj. p^hiluu (long)

{si-}: Additionally, it is a prefix in the Koch Rabha language that is joined to verb roots to create new noun terms.

It also a class changing prefix of the Koch Rabha. For examples:

n. siluj (cockroach) < si- + v. luj (to sing)

n. sigruj (snail) < si- + v. gruj (sound)

{t^hu-}: In the Koch Rabha language, new noun words are formed with this prefix. It is attached to the verb roots to create new nouns. The main function of this prefix is class changing. For examples:

n. t^hup^hak^h (butterfly) < t^hu- + v. p^hak^h (burn)

n. t^hului (tongue) < t^hu- + v. lui (to go)

3.2.1.1.1.2 Noun formation by Suffix

In Koch Rabha language, some of noun may be created by adding suffixes with the root words. These Suffixes are, *{-luu}*, *{-si}*, *{-sa}* etc. The following are some examples:

{-luu}: In the Koch Rabha language, this suffix is employed or joined to the noun roots to create a new noun word. It is also a class changing suffix. For example:

n. ziluu (chili) < n. zi (stool) + -luu (SUF)

{-si}: In the Koch Rabha language, this suffix is combined with the noun and verb roots to create a new noun term. It is a class maintaining and class changing suffix of the Koch Rabha. For examples:

n. buusi (axe) < v. buu (to full) + -si (SUF)

n. k^hruumusi (poem) < n. k^hruumu (sentence) + -si (SUF)

n. buᅇsi (flute) < n. buᅇ (five) + -si (SUF)

From the above examples, it is found that the first and last examples are class changing and the middle one example is being found as class maintaining.

{-sa}: The suffix *{-sa}* is appended with the noun roots to form new noun words in Koch Rabha language. For examples:

n. misik^hsa (daughter) < n. misik^h (woman) + -sa (SUF)

n. mik^hsa (son) < n. mik^h (man) + -sa (SUF)

From the above examples, it is found that the *{-sa}* is also a class maintaining suffix of the Koch Rabha language.

3.2.1.1.2 By Compounding

The formation of noun through the compounding processes is a primary way of Koch Rabha language. The noun formation by the compounding methods of the Koch Rabha language can be found as given below.

a) Noun + Noun

By combining two noun roots can be formed a new noun word in Koch Rabha language, as for examples:

- 1) rɔŋ-bɔtʰɔl
n. rɔŋ (ink) + n. bɔtʰɔl (bottle)
n. inkpot (lit. ink bottle)
- 2) bag-kʰan
n. bag (pig) + n. kʰan (meat)
n. Pork (lit. pig meat)
- 3) tʰuu-kʰɔntʰa
n. tʰuu (bird) + n. kʰɔntʰa (male)
n. Cock (lit. bird male)

b) Noun + Verb

It is also one kind of structure of noun formation of the Koch Rabha language. Combining one noun and one verb roots can form a new noun word in Koch Rabha language. For examples:

- 1) kʰui-sa
n. kʰui (dog) + v. sa (eat)
Puppy (lit. baby dog)
- 2) tʰui-pʰumur
n. tʰui (fruit) + v. pʰumur (to be ripe)
Plam (lit. a kind of fruit)
- 3) raŋ-su
n. raŋ (money) + v. su (to sting)
Culture

3.2.2 Pronoun

In Koch Rabha language, the pronoun is mainly classified in to five different types, this are.

1. Personal Pronoun.
2. Demonstrative Pronoun.
3. Interrogative Pronoun.
4. Reflexive Pronoun.

5. Indefinite Pronoun.

3.2.2.1 Personal Pronoun

The table below is an explanation of Koch Rabha's personal pronouns

person	singular	plural
First	aq 'I'	nij 'We'
Second	nuj 'You'	nɔɔɔj 'You' (PL)
Third	u/ɔ 'He/She'	ɔɔɔj 'They'

(Table 3.1: Personal pronoun through persons and number in Koch Rabha)

- 1) aq Bibari-ɔ nuuk^h-t^huana.
I Bibari-ACC see-PRES
I see Bibari.
- 2) nuj u-ɔ nuuk^h-t^huana.
You her-ACC see-PRES
You see her.
- 3) u ebai p^hui-t^huana.
He here come-PRES
He comes here.
- 4) nij p^hɔraidamai lui-thuana.
We school-LOC go-PRES
We go to school.
- 5) nɔɔɔj k^hui-jɔnuuk^h-t^huana.
You (PL) dog-GE see-PRES
You (PL) see the dog.
- 6) ɔɔɔj p^huijɔɔ.
They come-PRES
They are coming.

In Koch Rabha language the pronoun can be inflected for cases as given bellow in the table.

Nominative Case, {-o}

Person	Singular number	Plural number
First	aŋ 'I'	niŋ-o 'we'
Second	nuŋ-o 'you' (pl.)	nɔnɔŋ-o 'you' (pl.)
Third	u-o 'he/she'	ɔnɔŋ-o 'they'

(Table 3.2: Nominative case through person and number in Koch Rabha)

Accusative case, {-na}

Person	Singular number	Plural number
First	aŋ-na 'to me'	niŋ-na 'ours'
Second	nuŋ-na 'your's'	nɔnɔŋ-na 'yours'
Third	u-na 'his/her'	ɔnɔŋ-na 'their'

(Table 3.3: Accusative case through person and number in Koch Rabha)

Instrumental case, {-muŋ}

Person	Singular number	Plural number
First	aŋ-muŋ 'by me'	niŋ-muŋ 'by us'
Second	nuŋ-muŋ 'by you'	nɔnɔŋ-muŋ 'by you' (pl.)
Third	u-muŋ 'by him/her'	ɔnɔŋ-muŋ 'by them'

(Table 3.4: Instrumental case through person and number in Koch Rabha)

Dative case, {-ni}

Person	Singular number	Plural number
First	aŋ-ni 'mine'	niŋ-ni 'us'
Second	nuŋ-ni 'to you'	nɔnɔŋ-ni 'to you' (pl.)
Third	u-ni 'to him/her'	ɔnɔŋ-ni 'by them'

(Table 3.5: Dative case through person and number in Koch Rabha)

Ablative case, {-muɲ}

Person	Singular number	Plural number
First	aŋ-muɲ ‘with me’	niŋ-muɲ ‘with us’
Second	nuuŋ-muɲ ‘with you’	nɔnɔŋ-muɲ ‘with your’ (pl.)
Third	u-muɲ ‘with him/her’	ɔnɔŋ-muɲ ‘with them’

(Table 3.6: Ablative case through person and number in Koch Rabha)

Genitive case, {-ni}

Person	Singular number	Plural number
First	u-ni ‘my’	naŋ-ni ‘our’
Second	nuuŋ-ni ‘your’s’	nɔnɔŋ-ni ‘yous’ (pl.)
Third	u-ni ‘to him/her’	ɔnɔŋ-ni ‘to them’

(Table 3.7: Genitive case through person and number in Koch Rabha)

3.2.2.2 Demonstrative Pronoun

Koch Rabha demonstrative pronouns can be grouped according to criteria like distal and proximity *iɔ* ‘this’, *uɔ* ‘that’ as well as from the numbers can also be classified in to two singular and plural as illustrated bellow.

Demonstrative Pronoun	Singular	Plural
Proximate	<i>iɔ</i> ‘this’	<i>iɔ-dɔ/i-dɔ</i> ‘this are’
Distal	<i>uɔ</i> ‘that’	<i>uɔ-dɔ/u-dɔ</i> ‘that are’

(Table 3.8: Demonstrative pronoun through persons and number in Koch Rabha)

1) *iɔ* *gɔ-sa* *nɔgɯuɔ*

DEM CLS-one house

This is a house.

2) *uɔ* *maŋ-sa* *musu*

DEM CLS-one cow

That is a cow.

3) *iɔ* *t^hui-sa* *bɔst^hui*

DEM CLS-one mango

This is a mango.

- 4) uo p^har-sa p^hul
 DEM CLS-one flower

That is a flower.

3.2.2.3 Interrogative Pronoun

Pronouns that are used for questioning are known as Interrogative Pronouns. Structurally interrogative pronoun in Koch Rabha can be classified in to two types; ‘basic’ and ‘derived’ interrogative pronoun on the basis of numbers it can be classified in to two ‘singular’ and ‘plural’ as given bellow the table.

Interrogative Pronoun	Singular	Plural
Basic	saŋ ‘who’	saŋ-saŋ ‘who are’
Derived	saŋ-ni ‘whose’	saŋni-saŋni ‘whose are’

(Table 3.9: Interrogative pronoun through person and number in Koch Rabha)

3.2.2.3.1 Basic Interrogative Pronoun

The basic interrogative pronouns are the root of the derivative pronouns ‘saŋ’ (who), ‘bijuŋ’ (where), ‘utuŋ’ (‘what) etc. as for examples:

- 1) saŋ p^huita ?
Who is coming ?
- 2) bijuŋ luia?
Where is going ?
- 3) ut^huŋ niga
What is need ?

3.2.2.3.2 Derived Interrogative Pronoun

The derived interrogative pronouns are derived from the basic interrogative pronouns- ‘saŋ’ (who), ‘bijuŋ’ (where), ‘ut^huŋ’ (what) by adding case-marker {-ni}, {-na}, {-a} and {-uŋ} to the same as described in the following examples:

- 1) saŋ-ni
saŋ ‘who’ + {-ni} ‘LOC’
‘whom’

- 2) saŋ-na
 saŋ ‘who’ + {-na} ‘GEN’
 ‘whose’
- 3) bijuŋ-a
 bijuŋ ‘what’ + {-a} ‘LOC’
 ‘where’

In Koch Rabha language it is interesting to note that some of the interrogative pronoun in this language are derived from the basic ones by adding various morphemes *{sɔmai}* ‘time’, *{-ni}* and *{-na}* auxiliary.

- 4) {-ni}
 saŋ ‘what’ + ni ‘AUX’
 ‘Which’
- 5) {sɔmai}
 at^haŋni ‘which’ + sɔmai ‘time’
 ‘When’
- 6) {-na}
 at^haŋ ‘what’ + na ‘ADVLZ’
 ‘Why’

3.2.2.4 Reflexive Pronoun

In Koch Rabha language the reflexive pronoun is expressed on the nouns i.e., by suffixing *{-juŋ}* to the pronoun, with the exception of plural reflexive pronouns like "ourselves," "themselves," and so on, as demonstrated by the examples as follow.

Reflexive Pronoun	Singular	Plural
ɔgɔŋ	ɔgɔm	ɔgɔm-ɾɔŋ-juŋ

(Table 3.10: Reflexive pronoun through persons and number in Koch Rabha)

- 1) aṅ ‘I’
 aṅ-juun
 I-Refl.
 ‘I myself’
- 2) niṅ ‘we’
 niṅ juun
 we ‘Refl.’
 ‘We ourselves’
- 3) nuṅ ‘You’
 nuṅ-juun
 you-Refl.
 ‘You yourself’
- 4) u ‘He’
 u juun
 he ‘Refl.’
 ‘Himself’
- 5) ṁṁṁ ‘They’
 ṁṁṁ juun
 they ‘Refl.’
 ‘Theyselves’

3.2.2.5 Indefinite Pronoun

In Koch Rabha language the class of pronoun refers to unknown or an unidentified person or thing. In this language, the following indefinite pronouns are used.

Indefinite Pronoun	Singular	Plural
saᅇba	saᅇba (someone)	saᅇba - saᅇba (someone)
uduuk ^h	uduuk ^h (anybody)	uduuk ^h - uduuk ^h (anybody)
sasaᅇba	sasaᅇba (anybody)	sasaᅇba- sasaᅇba (anybody)
sak ^h suun	sak ^h suun (nobody)	-

(Table 3.11: Indefinite Pronoun)

3.2.3 Number

There are two types of numbers in the Koch Rabha language: singular and plural. This language does not have dual numbers. The Koch Rabha language's pluralisation processes fall under the following categories.

- 1) Pluralizing by using of plural suffixes. Pluralizing
- 2) Pluralizing by compounding and
- 3) Pluralizing by Reduplication

3.2.3.1 Pluralizing by using of plural suffixes

In Koch Rabha language, the plural suffixes are added to the singular nouns, pronouns and kinship terms to indicate the plural form. The Koch Rabha language has two suffixes which indicate plural forms $\{-d\}$ and $\{-r\}$. The use of these suffixes is exemplified-

\{-do\}: It is a common plural suffix used in Koch Rabha language with all animate humans and non-humans and inanimate things or objects. For examples:

a) Animate human

Singular

marab (man)
zuokhu (guest)
sabeg (child)

Plural

marab-d\ (men)
zuokhu-d\ (guests)
sabeg-d\ (children)

b) Animate non-human

Singular

muusu (cow)
thuui (hen)
khui (dog)

Plural

muusu-d\ (cows)
thuui-d\ (hens)
khui-d\ (dogs)

c) Inanimate thins

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
nɔgɔ (house)	nɔgɔ-dɔ (houses)
bisil (shirt)	bisil-dɔ (shirts)
phaŋ (tree)	phaŋ-dɔ (trees)

The plural suffix {-dɔ} is not seen with the pronoun and kinship terms in Koch Rabha language.

{-ron}: The plural suffix (-ron) is used with the third person personal pronoun and kinship terms to form pluralisation in Koch Rabha language, as for examples:

a) Personal Pronoun-

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
ɔ (he/She)	ɔ-rɔŋ (they)

b) Kingship Terms-

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
amai (mother)	amai-rɔŋ (mothers)
ada (brother)	ada-rɔŋ (brothers)
uthui (uncle)	uthui- rɔŋ (uncles)

3.2.3.2 Pluralizing by Compounding

In Koch Rabha language the plural can also be formed by compounding. In this language the compounding, numerals play an important role in representing plurality. In this case the numerals are combined to common nouns to form the plural numbers. This compounding method may be discussed under the two categories.

- 1) Plurality expressed by compounding nouns multitude and
- 2) Plurality signaled by numerals.

3.2.3.2.1 Plurality express by compounding nouns of multitude

This kind of pluralisation may also be formed by compounding nouns of multitude to the common nouns in Koch Rabha language. This type of pluralisation is used with the noun of multitude either before or after the common nouns. The noun multitudes do not indicate the exact number, it rather illustrates only the group. The nouns of multitude of Koch Rabha language are- *phal*, *dɔl*, *suba*, *zɔma*, *rugun*, *dam*, *thukhur* etc. The examples are given below:

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
muusu (cow)	muusu phal (herd of cow)
marab (man)	marab dɔl (group of peoples)
bakh (Bamboo)	bakh suba (heap of bamboo)
lɔhɔŋ (stone)	lɔhɔŋ zɔma (heap of stone)
mai (paddy)	mai rugun (heap of paddy)
thuuli (grass)	thuuli dam (jungles)
marab (man)	marab thukhwr (peoples)

3.2.3.2.2 Plurality signaled by Numerals

In this system of plural formation in Koch Rabha language, nouns usually have connections to two, three, or more than two, except for zero and one. The numerals are combined with the help of classifiers. The examples are given below:

a) Direct taking numerals

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
mas (month)	mas-biri (four months)
phar (night)	phar-niŋ (two nights)
san (day)	san-atham (three days)

b) Combined with help of the classifiers

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
khan (meat)	khan huthur-uniŋ (two piece of meat)
huurukh (hair)	huurukh thwŋ-biri (Four nose of hair)
marab (man)	marab mikh-tham (three person)

In the above examples, in the Koch Rabha language, is seen that with a view to making plural form, the numbers are directly added with the nouns and also added with the help of numerals.

3.2.3.3 Pluralizing by Reduplication

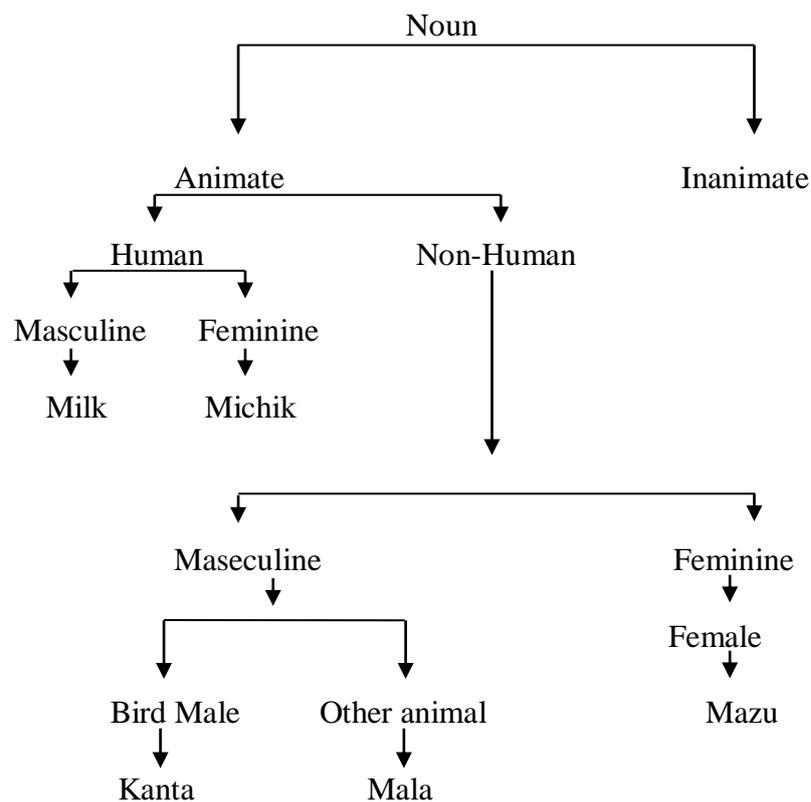
In Koch Rabha language reduplication is another method of making pluralisation. By reduplication, the grammatical categories such as noun, pronoun and adverb can be pluralized in the language. The examples are given below:

Koch Rabha- <u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
nɔgɔ (house)	nɔgɔ-nɔgɔ (house to house)
sɔŋ (village)	sɔŋ-sɔŋ (village to village)
sikhazɔr (river)	sikhazɔr sikhazɔr (river to river) etc.

From the above examples, it is found that the noun roots are reduplicated to form the pluralisation in Koch Rabha language and it is possible in the language.

3.2.4. Gender

In Koch Rabha language from the Semanto- Morphological point of view, the noun may be divided into human and non-human classes. The human noun in Koch Rabha is morphologically marked for male and female. For non-human nouns, distinct markers are used to indicate male and female. All the inanimate nouns are considered as neuter. Gender in Koch Rabha may be summarized in the following figure.



(Chart- 3.2: The gender distinction chart in Koch Rabha language)

The different strategies of determining gender in Koch Rabha are described in the following sections.

1) By using male and female separate words.

2) By compounding, and

3) By using suffix

3.2.4.1 By using male and female separate words

Koch Rabha language has so many opposite sets of words to distinguish between male and female independently and these words can be illustrated as kinship terms and general nouns to indicate the persons. Some examples are given below:

(i) **Kinship Terms:**

Masculine

awa (father)

sabuunt^hui (son)

huu (father-in-law)

mik^h (husband)

ususa (grandson)

Feminine

amai (mother)

samisik^h (daughter)

nui (mother-in-law)

zuuk^h (wife)

uuuuisa (grand daughter) etc.

(ii) **General Nouns:**

Masculine

mik^h (male)

bunt^hui (young man)

buda (old man)

Feminine

michik^h (female)

misal (young girl)

budi (old woman) etc.

3.2.4.2 By Compounding

Masculine

mik^h zu^hhu (male guest)

mik^h-sa (boy)

Feminine

misik^h zuk^hu (female guest)

misik^h-sa (girl)

As other Tibeto-Burman languages in Koch Rabha language also the compounding words may be discussed under three sub-heads as follows.

1) Noun relating to humans

2) Noun relating to non-humans and

3.2.4.2.1 Gender marking of humans' nouns

In Koch Rabha the basic kinship noun is separated to the nouns. Particularly kinship nouns are made male and female distinction by using opposite lexical items. On the other hand, the suffixes '*mik^h*' and '*misik^h*' are also used to indicate male and female, examples are given below:

Masculine

mik^h-sa (boy)

mik^h zuk^hu (male guest)

mik^h buda (old man)

Feminine

misik^h-sa (girl)

misik^h zuk^hu (female guest)

misik^h budi (old woman)

3.2.4.2.2 Gender marking of non-humans' nouns

a) Animals: In case of animal, male and female are indicated by the suffixes '*mala*' and '*mazu*', these are illustrated below:

Masculine

k^htui – mala (dog)

uzi- mala (male cat)

musu – mala (bull)

p^hrun – mala (male goat)

musi – mala (male buffalo)

masa- mala (tiger)

Feminine

k^htui – mazu (bitch)

uzi- mazu (female cat)

musu- mazu (cow)

p^hrun –mazu (female goat)

musi- mazu (female buffalo)

masa- mazu (tigers)

b) Birds: In case of non-human animate nouns particularly birds, the male and female are expressed by using suffixes – '*k^hɔnt^ha*' and '*mazu*'. To indicate male and female as illustrated below.

Masculine

t^huu-k^hɔnt^ha (Cock)

k^hup^huda-k^hɔnt^ha (Male Duck)

k^humbugil-k^hɔnth^a (Male Crane)

Feminine

t^huu -mazu (Hen)

k^hup^huda-mazu (Female duck)

k^hup^hunbugil- mazu (Female Crane)

p^hareo-k^hɔnt^ha (Male Pigeon) p^hareo-mazu (female Pigeon)

mɔina-k^hɔnt^ha (Male myna) mɔina-mazu (female myna)

gugu-k^hɔnt^ha (male dove) gugu-mazu (female dove)

3.2.4.3 By using Suffix

Koch Rabha language has only one suffix {-i} to gender distinction. For example:

Masculine

beŋga (deaf man)

ruŋda (widower)

Feminine

beŋgi (deaf woman)

ruŋdi (widow)

3.2.4.4 Unique Gender

In Koch Rabha language there are some words found that belongs either masculine or feminine but they don't have opposite gender word, they may be called unique gender. It is limited number in Koch Rabha language. Examples are given below:

a) Unique masculine gender-

huzi (the priest),

nak^hɔr (cowhard),

p^hɔlan (hunter) etc.

b) Unique feminine gender-

mailɔŋsa (mistress of paddy),

bura^hi (woman attendant of bride and bridegroom in a marriage ceremony),

salaga (A female in her teens who takes care of a child) etc.

3.2.5 Case

In Koch Rabha, case relations are expressed by means of post positions or case markers to the nouns or pronouns. Case is considered to be a morpho-syntactic category specially an inflectional one, nouns or pronouns, which typically marks their role in relation to other part of sentence. Generally, case markers are not marked for the number and gender of nouns. The Koch Rabha language has six types of cases as illustrated below.

Case	Case-marker
Nominative	∅, -ɔ
Accusative	∅, -ɔ
Instrumental	-mun
Dative	-na
Ablative	-naŋai-p ^h riŋ
Genitive	-ni
Locative	-naŋaj

(Table 3.12: Case and Case Markers in Koch Rabha language)

3.2.5.1 Nominative Case

Nominative case is the case of subject noun and pronoun. It is morphologically unmarked in Koch Rabha. The subjects of both the transitive and intransitive clauses are marked by zero case marker. For example:

- 1) u{-∅} mini-t^ha
 She-NOM smile-PST
 She smiled

- 2) u{-∅} t^huqu gat^her-t^ha
 He/She-NOM hen kill-PST
 He killed the hen

- 3) Ram{-∅} nɔnɔ-k^hɔ nuɣk^h-t^ha
 Ram-NOM you-ACC see-PST
 Ram saw you
- 4) Thikhli{-∅} u-na gɔ-sa k^hɔlɔm laɔ-t^ha
 Thikhli-NOM her-DAT CLS-one pen give-PST
 Thikhli gave her a pen

3.2.5.2 Accusative Case

In Koch Rabha language accusative case is marked by the case-marker {-ɔ} to the direct object of a sentence. It is used for patients of transitive verbs. Example:

- (1) naŋ ɔnɔŋ-ɔ p^het^he-t^ha
 We them-ACC know-PST
 We know them
- (2) u-ɔ t^hau gat^her-t^ha
 He-ACC hen kill-PST
 He killed the hen
- (3) aŋ u-ɔ nuɣk^ht^ha-muɣn
 I she-ACC see-PST
 I saw her
- (4) aŋ nɔgɔ-ai p^haŋ-t^ha
 I house-ACC stay-PRES
 I stay home

3.2.5.3 Dative Case

In Koch Rabha language the basic role of dative case is to distinguish the recipient of something. The dative case in Koch Rabha is expressed by the suffix {-na} as illustrated in the following examples:

- (1) bik^hari-na mai lao
 Bagger-DAT rice give
 Give rice to bagger.
- (2) u{-∅} aŋ-na guɾi prɯi-ja
 He{-∅} I-DAT car buy-PST
 He bought a car for me.
- (3) Romen Thimpu-na siŋlab lao-t^huɲa
 Romen Thimpu-DAT money give-PST
 Romen gave money to Thimpu.
- (4) u aŋ-na bisil lapa-na
 He/She I-ACC shirt bring-PST
 He bring shirt for me.

3.2.5.4 Genitive Case

In Koch Rabha language Genitive Case indicates the possessive relationship of the noun or pronoun. In other words, it refits a possessor possessed relationship of a particular object with another object. The Possessive case in Koch Rabha is expressed by suffix *{-ni}* and following are the examples.

- 1) i Juli-ni nɔgo dɔwa
 DEM Juli-GEN house AUX
 This is Juli's house.
- 2) Juli-ni nɔgo
 Juli-GEN house
 Juli's house.

- 3) u-ni amai
He-GEN mother

His mother.

- 4) ni-ni awa
You-GEN father

Yours father.

3.2.5.5 Instrumental Case

The Instrumental Case indicates the object by which the action is performed. In Koch Rabha language, the instrumental case is marked by the suffix *{-myn}* as given bellow examples:

- 1) k^huqt^hir-myn pasak^h leb
Knife-INST bagetable cut

Cut the begetable by knife

- 2) Somaina ruŋ-myn pwit^hwna-myn
Somaina boat-INST come-PST

Somaina went by boat

- 3) Jugami dula-myn guɬuɬija-myn
Jugami tobla-INST play-PRES

Jugami plays with tobla.

- 4) Momota t^huqu-ɔ k^hɔn-myn t^hɔk^h-t^huɬna
Momota bird stick-INST beat-PST

Momota has beaten bird with a stick.

3.2.5.6 Locative Case

In Koch Rabha locative suffix is to indicate the location of an object or event. The locative case is expressed by the suffix *{-ai}* as exemplified in the following examples:

- 1) Thikli Kokrajhar-naṇaj luṭi-uṭu
Thikli Kokrajhar-LOC going-PRES

Thikli is going to Kokrajhar.

- 2) musu-dᵔ zar-naṇaj paṇ-a
Cow-PL forest-LOC live-PRES

Cow's live in the forest.

- 3) mandarin-ᵔ p^hᵔraidam-naṇaj luṭi-t^huṭ-na
Mandari-NOM school-LOC go-PROG-PRES

Mandari is going to the school.

- 4) Swmsri-ᵔ Gossaigaon-naṇaj luṭi-nat^ha
Swmsri-NOM Gossaigaon-LOC go-FUT

Swmsri will go to Gossaigaon.

It is to be noted that in Koch Rabha language in case of personal pronouns, kinship terms and nouns (human and animal) the locative case marker cannot be appended directly without the support of the genitive case marker *{-ni}*. The locative case marker is attached after the genitive case marker only in case of the personal pronouns, kinship terms and nouns (human and animal). For example:

a) Pronoun,

- aṇ-ni-naṇaj t^huṭk^hur p^huṣa t^hᵔwa
I-GEN-LOC what money have

I have so much money.

b) Kinship term,

ada-ni-naŋaj bisil p^hedan t^howa

Elder brother-GEN-LOC shirt new have

Elder brother has new shirt.

c) Noun,

niphuluu-ni-naŋaj sundaj thowa

Elephant-GEN-LOC trunk have

The elephant has trunk.

From the above examples it is clear that, the locative case marker cannot be appended directly with 'aŋ', 'ada' and 'nip^huluu'. If it is observed those examples the personal pronoun, kinship term and noun (human and animal) are required to represent location, then the locative case marker {-naŋaj} takes the help of genitive case marker {-ni}. In Koch Rabha language, to indicate the location of personal pronoun, kinship terms and nouns (human and animal) the genitive case marker {-ni} can be added to the locative case marker.

3.2.5.7 Ablative Case

The ablative case is the case that indicates the sources i.e. 'from' or 'out of' of an action. It is expressed by the marker {-naŋai-priŋ} as given bellow.

(1) aŋ Patgaon{-naŋaipriŋ} p^huɪt^hu-na

I Patgaon-ABL come-PST

I came from Patgaon

(2) naŋ zorna{-naŋaip^hriŋ} sik^ha masa-t^ha

We river-ABL water get-PRES

We get water from river

3.2.6 Numerals

The numeral is a symbol or group of symbols that denote a quantity and it is related to numbers. In Koch Rabha language, it implies the decimal system of counting. The numeral system of the Koch Rabha language can be discussed under the following categories.

1. Cardinal Numeral
2. Ordinal Numeral
3. Multiplicative Numeral
4. Fractional Numeral
5. Distributive Numerals

3.2.6.1 Cardinal Numerals

According to Koch Rabha language structurally cardinal numerals can be sub-classified in to the following types:

1. Basic Cardinal Numerals
2. Compound Cardinal Numerals

3.2.6.1.1 Basic Cardinal Numerals

In Koch Rabha language the basic numerals from one to ten are mono-morphemic roots. Basic numerals are the ones denoting numbers from one to ten. These are:

sa	(one)
niŋ	(two)
t ^h am	(three)
bri	(four)
buŋ	(five)
sin	(six)
gin	(eight)
k ^h u	(nine)
si	(ten)

3.2.6.1.2 Compound Cardinal Numerals

In Koch Rabha language, like many other Tibeto-Burman languages the compound cardinal numerals are large in number and they are very productive to form higher numbers. In Koch Rabha language morpho-syntactically compound cardinal numerals may be classified in to the following categories.

1. Additive Compound Numerals
2. Multiplicative Compound Numerals
3. Multiplicative Cum Additive Compound Numerals

3.2.6.1.2.1 Addictive Compound Numerals

In Koch Rabha, the numerals from “eleven” to “nineteen” (11-19) are additive compound numerals. They are formed by the addition of decade ‘*si*’ (10) with the basic cardinal numerals from one to nine as demonstrated in the following examples:

si-sa (eleven)

[10+1=11]

si-ning (twelve)

[10+2=12]

si+t^ham (thirteen)

[10+3=13]

si-bri (fourteen)

[10+4=14]

si-buŋ (fifteen)

[10+5=15]

si-k^hrob (sixteen)

[10+6=16]

si-sin (seventeen)

[10+7=17]

si-gin (eighteen)

[10+8=18]

si-k^hu (nineteen)

[10+9=19]

3.2.6.1.2.2 Multiplicative Compound Numerals

In Koch Rabha language, the multiplicative compound numeral 20/twenty, 30/thirty, 40/forty, 50/fifty, 60/sixty, 70/seventy, 80/eighty, 90/ninety are formed through the multiplication of basic numeral roots 2/two, 3/three, 4/four, 5/five, 6/six, 7/seven, 8/eight, 9/nine to vigesimal 'si' ten. The formation numerals 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80 and 90 are summarized in the following examples:

niŋ-si (twenty)

[2 x 10 = 20]

tham-si (thirty)

[3 x 10 = 30]

bri-si (forty)

[4 x 10 = 40]

buŋ-si (fifty)

[5 x 10 = 50]

khrob-si (sixty)

[6 x 10 = 60]

sin-si (seventy)

[7 x 10 = 70]

gin-si (eighty)

[8 x 10 = 80]

suk^hu-si (ninety)

[9 x 10 = 90]

3.2.6.1.3 Multiplication Cum Additive Compound Numerals

In Koch Rabha numerals from 21-29, 31-39, 41-49, 51-59, 61-69, 71-79, 81-89, 91-99 are summarized in the following:

niṅsi-sa	(twenty-one)
[2 x 10 + 1 = 21]	
niṅsi-niṅ	(twenty-two)
[2 x 10 + 2 = 22]	
niṅsi-t ^h am	(twenty-three)
[2 x 10 + 3 = 23]	
t ^h amsi-sa	(thirty-one)
[3 x 10 + 1 = 31]	
t ^h amsi-niṅ	(thirty-two)
[3 x 10 + 2 = 32]	
t ^h amsi-t ^h am	(thirty-three)
[3 x 10 + 3 = 33]	
brisi-sa	(forty-one)
[4 x 10 + 1 = 41]	
brisi-niṅ	(forty-two)
[4 x 10 + 2 = 42]	
brisi-t ^h am	(forty-three)
[4 x 10 + 3 = 43]	
buṅsi-sa	(fifty-one)
[5 x 10 + 1 = 51]	
buṅsi-niṅ	(fifty-two)
[5 x 10 + 2 = 52]	
buṅsi-t ^h am	(fifty-three)
[5 x 10 + 3 = 53]	

k ^h rɔbsi-sa	(sixty-one)
[6 x 10 + 1 = 61]	
k ^h rɔbsi-niŋ	(sixty-two)
[6 x 10 + 2 = 62]	
k ^h rɔbsi-t ^h am	(sixty-three)
[6 x 10 + 3 = 63]	
sinsi-sa	(seventy-one)
[7 x 10 + 1 = 71]	
sinsi-niŋ	(seventy-two)
[7 x 10 + 2 = 72]	
sinsi-buŋ	(seventy-five)
[7 x 10 + 5 = 75]	
ginsi-sa	(eighty-one)
[8 x 10 + 1 = 81]	
ginsi-bri	(eighty-four)
[8 x 10 + 4 = 84]	
ginsi-k ^h u	(eighty-nine)
[8 x 10 + 9 = 89]	
k ^h usi-sa	(ninety-one)
[9 x 10 + 1 = 91]	
k ^h usi-k ^h rob	(ninety-six)
[9 x 10 + 6 = 96]	
k ^h usi-k ^h u	(ninety-nine)
[9 x 10 + 9 = 99]	

3.2.6.2 Ordinal Numerals

Koch Rabha ordinal numerals are derived from the cardinal numerals by means of affixation. The ordinal in Koch Rabha is also formed by adding the morpheme- '*p^hoila*' to the cardinal numerals as in the following examples:

sa p ^h oila	(first)
niṅ p ^h oila	(second)
t ^h am p ^h oila	(third)
briṅ p ^h oila	(fourth)
bṃṅ p ^h oila	(fifth)

3.2.6.3 Multiplicative Numerals

The process of prefixing the morpheme creates multiplicative numerals- '*lab*' to the corresponding to cardinal numerals:

lab-sa	(one)
lab-niṅ	(twice)
lab-t ^h am	(thrice)
lab-briṅ	(forth times)
lab-bṃṅ	(fifth times)

3.2.6.4 Fractional Numerals

Koch Rabha fractional numerals viz. '*t^hap^hrak^h k^hap^hai*' meaning 'half' are expressed in the following ways:

<u>Koch Rabha</u>	<u>Gloss</u>
niṅ t ^h ap ^h rak ^h k ^h ap ^h aisa	1/2
briṅ t ^h ap ^h rak ^h k ^h ap ^h aisa	1/4
gosa t ^h ap ^h rak ^h k ^h ap ^h aisa	1 1/2

3.2.6.5 Distributive Numerals

In Koch Rabha language, the distributive numerals are formed by reduplicating the cardinal numerals as shown in the following examples:

gosa gosa	(one by one)
-----------	--------------

ւրնի ւրնի	(two each)
bri bri	(four each)
բւղ բւղ	(five each)
կ ^հ րօբ կ ^հ րօբ	(six each)

It is very interesting to note that above cardinal numerals system is only applicable with human or things related to human society. It is worth to mention here that when animals, birds, fishes are referred then another numeral formative prefix i.e. ‘*maŋ*’ is used with the basic cardinal roots. Considering the following examples:

maŋsa-maŋsa	(one by one)
maŋniŋ-maŋniŋ	(two each)
maŋt ^h am-maŋt ^h am	(three each)
maŋbri-maŋbri	(four each)
maŋbւղ-maŋbւղ	(five each)
maŋk ^h րօբ-maŋk ^h րօբ	(six each)
maŋsin-maŋsin	(seven each)
maŋgin-maŋgin	(eight each)
maŋk ^h u-maŋk ^h u	(nine each)
maŋsi-maŋsi	(ten each)

‘*paŋ*’ is another numeral formative prefix of the Koch Rabha language which is used when tree and plant is referred, as for the following examples:

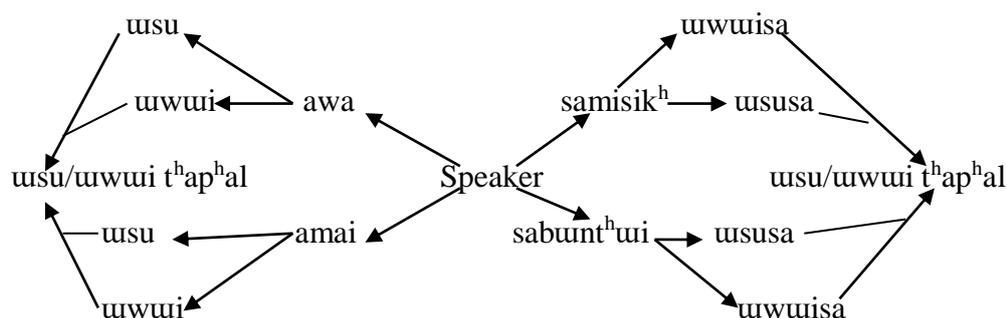
p ^h aŋsa-p ^h aŋsa	(one by one)
p ^h aŋniŋ-p ^h aŋniŋ	(two each)
p ^h aŋt ^h am-p ^h aŋt ^h am	(three each)
p ^h aŋbri-p ^h aŋbri	(four each)
p ^h aŋbւղ-p ^h aŋbւղ	(five each)
p ^h aŋk ^h րօբ-p ^h aŋk ^h րօբ	(six each)
p ^h aŋsin-p ^h aŋsin	(seven each)
p ^h aŋgin-p ^h aŋgin	(eight each)
p ^h aŋk ^h u-p ^h aŋk ^h u	(nine each)
p ^h aŋsi-p ^h aŋsi	(ten each)

In case of fruits and vegetable, prefixes {*gɔ-*}, {*u-*} and {*a-*} are used with cardinal numerals root as discussed in the following examples:

gɔsa-gɔsa	(one each)
ɯniŋ-ɯniŋ	(two each)
at ^h am-at ^h am	(three each).

3.2.7 Kinship Term

In Koch Rabha language, the kinship terms establish the relationship of each other. Kinship term identified on the basis of sex, age, marriage, generation, blood and adoption. The kinship terms of the Koch Rabha found as given below.



(Chart- 3.3: The generation chart of kinship term in Koch Rabha language)

3.2.7.1 Structure of Kinship Term

There are many kinship terms in Koch Rabha language which represent all the relations. The kinship term of Koch Rabha language can be discussed as given below.

- 1) Simple
- 2) Compound

3.2.7.1.1 Simple

In Koch Rabha, the simple kinship terms do not take the help of other words or suffixes. In Koch Rabha language the simple kinship term is very limited in number. Some of them are shown below.

<u>Koch Rabha</u>	<u>Gloss</u>
ɯnɯŋ (if the speaker is male)	brother-in-law
k ^h abɔk ^h (if the speaker is female)	brother-in-law
zabɔk ^h (if the speaker is male)	sister-in-law

unnuŋ (if the speaker is female)	sister-in-law
but ^h wi	uncle (father's younger brother)
mama	uncle (mother's brother)
muuni	father's younger sister
ut ^h i	mother's younger sister

From the above examples, it is found that in case of brother-in-law if the speaker is male it is called 'unnuŋ' and if the speaker is female it is called 'k^habɔkh' and in case of 'unnuŋ' if the speaker is female, it gives the meaning sister-in-law. It means in Koch Rabha language the kinship term 'unnuŋ' have two meaning brother-in-law and sister-in-law and it depends on the speaker.

3.2.7.1.2 Compound

In Koch Rabha language some kinship terms are found in bound form so they take the first-person singular number pronoun to express the full meaning. Below are some details along with examples:

a) First person personal pronoun + kinship term

In Koch Rabha, 'aŋ' is the first-person singular number personal pronoun. This pronoun is combined to single and compound forms of kinship terms in Koch Rabha language. For example:

<u>Koch Rabha</u>	<u>Gloss</u>
aŋ-su > usu	my grandfather
aŋ-wui > uwui	my grandmother
aŋ-da > ada	my elder brother
aŋ-t ^h wi > athui	my uncle (father's elder brother)

From the above examples, it is found that the first-person singular number personal pronoun 'aŋ' is combined to the kinship terms in different bound forms of kinship terms in Koch Rabha language to represent dear ones of a particular person.

From the above examples, it is to be mentioned that while the pronoun is attached to the bound kinship, it is attached in the form of {u-} and {a-} in Koch Rabha language.

b) Free kinship term + noun

In this type of kinship terms, a free kinship and a noun (only in case of human) words are combined together to form a new kinship term in Koch Rabha language. As for examples:

sa (child) + n. buunt^hui (male) > sabuunt^hui (son)

sa (child) + n. misik^h (female) > samisik^h (daughter)

From the above examples, it is seen that the kinship terms are formed with the combination of a free kinship term and a noun. If observed the above examples the compound kinship terms of the Koch Rabha language a head word and a modifier can be found. In the above examples the words which represent the relation is the main words and the noun words are the modifiers.

3.2.7.2 Types of Kinship terms

The Koch Rabha has large number of kinship terms. These are mostly related to consanguinity and affinity. So, the kinship terms of the Koch Rabha are based on relation of the blood and marriage, which can be discussed as the following categories.

1) Consanguinity kinship

2) Affinity kinship

3.2.7.2.1 Consanguinity Kinship

The consanguinity kinship indicates two types of basic relation, direct and indirect relation, such as linear and collateral. The examples are given below:

Relation to Ego	In Koch Rabha
Father's grandfather	t ^h ap ^h al
Mother's grandfather	
Grandfather	usu
Grandmother	uwui

Father	awa
Mother	amai
Elder Brother	ada
Younger Brother	azɔŋ
Elder Sister	aia
Younger Sister	anaw
Son	sabut ^h ui
Daughter	samisik ^h
Son's Son	asusa
Son's Daughter	awuusa
Daughter's Son	asusa
Daughter's Daughter	awuusa
Grandson's Son	t ^h ap ^h al
Grandson's Daughter	
Granddaughter's Son	
Granddaughter's Daughter	

(Table 3.13: linear relations in Koch Rabha)

Relation to Ego	In Koch Rabha
Father's elder brother	ut ^h ui
Mother's elder sister	ak ^h aj
Father's younger brother	but ^h ui
Mother's elder brother	mama
Mother's younger brother	
Father's elder sister	muuni
Father's younger sister	
Mother's younger sister	ut ^h i
Father's brother's son (if elder)	ada
Father's sister's son (if elder)	
Mother's brother's son (if elder)	
Mother's sister's son (if elder)	

Father's brother's son (if younger)	azɔŋ
Father's sister's son (if younger)	
Mother's brother's son (if younger)	
Mother's sister's son (if younger)	
Father's brother's daughter (if elder)	aja
Father's sister's daughter (if elder)	
Mother's brother's daughter (if elder)	
Mother's sister's daughter (if elder)	
Father's brother's daughter (if younger)	anaw
Father's sister's daughter (if younger)	
Mother's brother's daughter (if younger)	
Mother's sister's daughter (if younger)	

(Table 3.14: Collateral kinship term relations in Koch Rabha)

In case of consanguinity relationships, it is also seen that if the ego (speaker) is male or female, then the kinship terms are used from different angles in Koch Rabha language like.

Relation to Ego (male)	In Koch Rabha
Elder brother's son	but ^h ui-sa
Elder brother's daughter	
Younger brother's son	ak ^h aj-sa
Younger brother's daughter	
Elder sister's son	banaj-sa
Younger sister's son	
Elder sister's daughter	banaj-sa
Younger sister's daughter	

(Table 3.15: Consanguinity kinship term through male in Koch Rabha)

Relation to Ego (female)	In Koch Rabha
Elder brother's son	muni-sa
Younger brother's son	
Elder sister's son	ut ^h i-sa
Elder sister's daughter	

Younger sister's son	ak ^h aj-sa
Younger sister's daughter	

(Table-3.16: Consanguinity kinship term through female in Koch Rabha)

3.2.7.2.2 Affinity Kinship

In Koch Rabha language the affinity kinship terms are created by marriage system of the society, which are not related to blood. The examples are shown in the following table.

Relation to Ego (male & female)	In Koch Rabha
Wife/husband	misi ^h /mik ^h
Wife's grandfather	usu
Husband's grandfather	
Wife's grandmother	urwui
Husband's grandmother	
Wife's father	huru
Husband's father	
Wife's mother	nui
Husband's mother	
Wife's elder brother	unuuŋ
Husband's elder brother	ada
Wife's elder sister	zanaj
Husband's elder sister	unuuŋ
Wife's younger brother	unuuŋ-sa
Wife's younger sister	
Husband's younger brother	
Husband's younger sister	
Wife's elder/younger brother's sons	banaj-sa
Wife's elder/younger brother's daughters	muni-sa
Husband's elder/younger sister's sons	ak ^h ai-sa
Husband's elder/younger sister's daughters	
Husband's elder brother's son	ut ^h i-sa
Wife's elder sister's son	

Husband's elder brother's daughter	ak ^h ai-a
Wife's elder sister's daughter	
Husband's younger brother's son	ut ^h i-sa
Wife's younger sister's son	
Husband's younger brother's daughter	ak ^h ai-sa
Wife's younger sister's daughter	
Wife's sister's husband	sudu
Husband's elder brother's wife	sudumaran
Husband's younger brother's wife	sudumaran
Father's elder/younger sister's husband	mama
Mother's elder sister's husband	ut ^h ui
Mother's younger sister's husband	but ^h ui
Mather's elder brother's wife	muuni
Father's younger brother's wife	ut ^h i
Mother's elder/younger brother's wife	muuni
Elder sister's husband	k ^h abak ^h /unuuŋ
Elder brother's wife	zabək ^h /unuuŋ
Son's wife	namsa
Daughter's husband	k ^h elaŋ
Son's or daughter's father-in-law	bijai/bizu

(Table 3.17: Affinity kinship term relations in Koch Rabha language)

In Koch Rabha community, like the consanguinity relation in case of the affinity relation, it is also seen that the kinship term is used in different angles depend on the egos (speakers) male or female. As for the following tables.

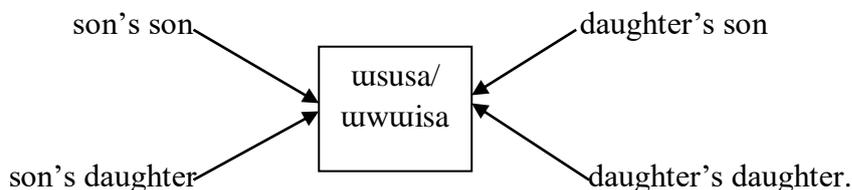
Relation to Ego (male)	In Koch Rabha
Younger sister's husband	unuuŋ-sa
Younger brother's wife	buusin

(Table 3.18: Affinity kinship term through male in Koch Rabha language)

Relation to Ego (female)	In Koch Rabha
Younger sister's husband	zanai
Younger brother's wife	unuuŋ-sa

(Table 3.19: Affinity kinship term through female in Koch Rabha language)

The table of the above denotes the kinship term, which relates to blood and marriage. In Koch Rabha language a kinship term can address three to four relations, as given in the following example:



(Chart 3.4: The generation Chart of kinship term in Koch Rabha language)

3.2.8 Classifiers:

To study morphology, the classifier is also an important part which is followed by numerals. In our everyday life some forms of it are added to the numerals and those are known as classifiers. The classifiers based on the shape or size, quality and quantity of objects. In Koch Rabha language the classifiers always come as form of prefix. As exemplified below:

- | | | | | |
|----|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|------|
| 1. | aŋ-na | luŋ ^h uŋi | t ^h uŋi-sa | law |
| | I-DAT | banana | CSL-one | give |
| | Give me a banana. | | | |

In the above sentence it is seen that classifiers '*t^huŋi*' have been added before the numerals '*sa*'. Additionally, it has been noted that the numeral classifier '*t^huŋi-sa*' is coming after the noun as '*luŋ^huŋi t^huŋi-sa*'. It is also important to note that in Koch Rabha language, classifiers can also proceed the noun as '*luŋ^huŋi t^huŋi-sa > t^huŋi-sa luŋ^huŋi*'. Therefore, it can be said that the classifiers can be used either before or after the nouns in Koch Rabha language.

3.2.8.1 Types of Classifiers

In Koch Rabha language classifiers can be classified in to the following two categories.

- 1) General Classifiers
- 2) Noun Classifiers

3.2.8.1.1 General Classifiers

There are many classifiers in the Koch Rabha language that are completely dependent on numerals. They can't denote their own meaning without the help of numerals. These classifiers are given below with examples.

{bɔza}: In Koch Rabha language the classifier *{bɔza}* is used to represent the bundles, such as bundle of paddy, bundle of fire wood, bundle of bamboos etc. For example:

- 1) aŋ-na mai bɔza-niŋ lap^ha
 I-DAT paddy CLS-two bring
 Bring me two bundles of paddy.

{k^haraŋ}: This classifier is used for counting leaves of trees, blades of grass, papers, cloth, books etc. in Koch Rabha language. For examples:

- 1) Bible-ɔ k^haraŋ-sa p^het^har lek^kasak^h
 Bible-NOM CLS-one holy book
 Bible is a holy book.
- 2) Bimol-ɔ aŋ-na k^haraŋ-t^ham bisil lap^ha-nat^ha
 Bimol-NOM I-DAT CLS-three shirt bring-FUT
 Bimol will bring for me three shirts.

{haisɔŋ}: In Koch Rabha language this classifier is used to count bunches of bananas, coconut, rice etc. For examples:

- 1) aŋ luŋt^huŋi haisɔŋ-niŋ p^huŋruŋi-nat^ha
 I banana CLS-two buy-FUT
 I shall buy two bunches of bananas.
- 2) Bibari-ɔ mai haisɔŋ-sa lap^ha-nat^ha
 Bibari-NOM paddy CLS-one bring-FUT
 Bibari will bring one bunch of paddies.

{t^huŋŋ}: It is a classifier of the Koch Rabha language which is used to count the hair, rope, road, songs etc. For example:

- 1) $\text{nu}\eta\text{-ni}$ $\text{hu}\eta\text{ru}\eta\text{k}^{\text{h}}\text{-}\text{c}$ $\text{t}^{\text{h}}\text{u}\eta\text{-ni}\eta$ $\text{mu}\eta\text{-u}\eta$
 You-GEN hair-NOM CLS-two to grey-PST
 Your two hairs have turned grey.

{gɔ}: When some items and equipments like house, household items, furniture etc. are calculated then the classifier *{gɔ}* is added to the numerals in Koch Rabha language. For example:

- 1) Preeti-ni-ai $\text{gu}\eta\text{ri}$ $\text{g}\text{c}\text{-sa}$ $\text{t}^{\text{h}}\text{u}\eta\text{wa-mu}\eta$
 Preeti-GEN-LOC car CLS-one have-PST
 Preeti had one car.

{sir}: The classifier *{sir}* is used to calculate the slices of fruits in Koch Rabha language. For example:

- 1) $\text{a}\eta\text{-na}$ $\text{b}\text{c}\text{s}\text{c}\text{r}^{\text{h}}\text{u}\eta\text{i}$ sir-sa law
 I-DAT mango CLS-one give
 Give me one slice of mango.

{p^haŋ}: This classifier is used to calculate the trees in Koch Rabha language. For example:

- 1) $\text{a}\eta$ bag-c $\text{p}^{\text{h}}\text{a}\eta\text{-ni}\eta$ $\text{t}^{\text{h}}\text{an-u}\eta$
 I bamboo-ACC CLS-two cut-PST
 I had cut down two bamboos.

{zɔr}: In Koch Rabha language this classifier is used to calculate the pairs of goods and pairs of some fruits etc. Generally, it is used to represent the pair in Koch Rabha language. For example:

- 1) $\text{hu}\eta\text{t}^{\text{h}}\text{u}\eta\text{i-na}\eta\text{aip}^{\text{h}}\text{ri}\eta$ $\text{narek}^{\text{h}}\text{c}$ $\text{z}\text{c}\text{-sa}$ $\text{la-p}^{\text{h}}\text{a}$
 Market-ABL coconut CLS-one bring-HAB
 Bring a pair of coconut from market.

{t^hɔp^hɔl}: This classifier is used to calculate the bundles and packets in Koch Rabha language. For example:

- 1) $\text{gu}\eta\text{ri-ai}$ sani gci $\text{t}^{\text{h}}\text{c}\text{p}^{\text{h}}\text{c}\text{l-bri}\eta$ la
 Car-LOC to eat betel nut CLS-four take
 Take four bundles of betel nut to chew in the car.

{halab}: The classifier *{halab}* is attached to indicate the half of any objects in Koch Rabha language, such as half of fruits, half of betel, half of bamboo etc. For example:

- 1) aŋ-na gɔi halab-sa law
 I-DAT betel nut CLS-one give

Give me a half of the betel nut.

{maŋ}: This classifier is used to count the animal, bird, fish, insects etc. in Koch Rabha language. For example:

- 1) mɔr-ɔ maŋ-sa k^hɥb suɪt^hɔŋ t^hɥqu
 Peacock CLS-one very beautiful bird

The peacock is a very beautiful bird.

{t^hɥi}: In Koch Rabha language this classifier is used to calculate the eyes, fruits, seeds etc. For example:

- 1) aŋ-na t^hɥi-sa gɔi law
 I-DAT CLS-one betel nut give

Give me one betel nut.

{sak^h}: The classifier *{sak^h}* is used to count the peoples and the gods in Koch Rabha language. For example:

- 1) u-ni sak^h-sa aja tɔwa
 He-GEN CLS-one elder sister have

He has one elder sister.

{p^hat^haŋ}: This classifier is used to count parts of the body of human beings like hands, nose, ears etc. in Koch Rabha language. For example:

- 1) Sudir-ni p^hat^haŋ-sa nasɔr-ɔ na-sa
 Sudir-GEN CLS-one ear-SUF hear-NEG

Sudirs' one side ear is deaf (can't hear).

{hut^hur}: The classifier *{hut^hur}* is used to count some round things like potato, arum, onion, yams etc. in Koch Rabha language. For example:

- 1) aŋ-na alu hut^hur-niŋ la-p^ha
 I-DAT potato CLS-two bring-HAB
 Bring two potatoes for me.

3.2.8.1.2 Noun Classifiers

In Koch Rabha language some nouns are also used as classifiers in their everyday life. The noun used as classifiers in Koch Rabha language are discussed below with examples.

k^hada: '*k^hada*' is a kind of agricultural tools made by bamboo. It is a noun word and it is used as classifier adding by numerals in Koch Rabha language to calculate the seeds, paddy, rice etc. For example:

- 1) Jimi-ɔ k^hada-briŋ mai lap^ha-t^huŋa
 Jimi-NOM bucket-four rice bring-PAST
 Jimi has brought four buckets of rice.

bʉsʉr: It is also a noun word representing the year in Koch Rabha language. This noun is also used as classifier for calculating the years by adding numerals in Koch Rabha language. For example:

- 1) aŋ bʉsʉr-niŋ kokrajhar-ai p^haŋ-t^huŋa
 I year-two Kokrajhar-LOC live-PAST
 I was living at Kokrajhar for two years.

mas: The word '*mas*' is represented '*month*' in Koch Rabha language. It is a noun word which is used to calculate the months adding by numerals. For example:

- 1) Ram-ɔ Serfanguri-ai mas-bʉŋ p^haŋ-t^huŋa
 Ram-NOM Serfanguri-LOC month-five live-PAST
 Ram was living at Serfanguri for five months.

p^har: '*p^har*' is a noun word which denotes the meaning of '*night*' in Koch Rabha language. In Koch Rabha language it is also used as classifier adding by numerals. For example:

- 1) Jadu-ɔ p^har-niŋ mai sa-juŋ-sa
 Jadu-NOM night-two rice eat-PROG-NEG
 Jadu is not eating rice for two nights.

san: The 'san' is a noun word representing the 'day'. It is used to count the days adding by numerals in Koch Rabha language. For example:

- 1) Silati-ɔ san-t^ham ʊbʊi-jʊn-sa
 Silati-NOM day-three birth-PROG-NEG
 Silati didn't take bath for three days.

k^hɔdal: It is also a noun word representing the 'spade'. In Koch Rabha language it is also used as classifier adding by numerals to calculate the objects which are digging in the measurement of hoe. For example:

- 1) Sombaru-ɔ k^hɔdal-niŋ ha hɔr-t^hʊna
 Sombaru-NOM spade-two soil dig-PAST
 Sombaru has dug two spades of soil.

bɔt^hɔl: The word 'bɔt^hɔl' is a noun word representing the 'bottle' and it is used to calculate the items of the bottle in Koch Rabha language. For example:

- 1) aŋ-na bɔt^hɔl-niŋ sɔk^hɔr lap^ha
 I-DAT bottle-two wine bring
 Bring two bottles of wine for me.

t^hal: The noun word 't^hal' represent the meaning of 'dish'. It is used to calculate the items of the dish by adding numerals in Koch Rabha language. For example:

- 1) aŋ t^hal-sa mai sa-ʊʊ
 I dish-one rice eat-PRES
 I eat one dish of rice.

From the above examples of the noun classifiers, it is seen that in Koch Rabha language the noun words are used as classifiers by adding numerals. If it is observed the noun classifiers it is found that, when noun represent the time, it comes in to form of classifier and when this classifier signals the noun it only indicates the quantity of items holding by noun.

3.3 Verbal Group

The verbal group of morphology can be classified in to two categories primary and secondary. The primary verbal group of morphology consist the verb, adjective and adverb and in the secondary verbal group of morphology consist the tense and tense marker.

3.3.1 Verb

The word which denotes the meaning of action, state or occurrence in a meaningful sentence is called verb. It has an important role both in morphology and syntax. It is a derivational word because the verb may change in to the other class of words. In Koch Rabha language the phonemic structure of verbs can be classified in two categories.

a) The Monosyllabic Verb

In typological point of view the monosyllabic verb may be called verb root or simple verb which denotes the independent meaning. Interestingly, Koch Rabha shares a high frequency of monosyllabic verbs with several other Tibeto-Burman languages. The following examples illustrate some of the Koch Rabha language's monosyllabic verb roots.

CV-	sa 'eat'
	la 'take'
	p ^h u 'fly'
CVV-	hai 'bind'
	suji 'see'
	p ^h ai 'carry'
CVC-	zut ^h 'write'
	dak ^h 'pluck'
	t ^h ak 'make'

b) Disyllabic Roots

CV-CV-	t ^h u-wa ‘to spit’
	t ^h a-la ‘don’t take’
	la-sa ‘would not take’
CV-CVV	la-luʒi ‘to bring’
	t ^h a-p ^h uʒi ‘don’t come’
	ba-k ^h ai ‘to throw’
CV-CVC	t ^h ɔ-lɔk ^h ‘to run’
	da-baŋ ‘closed’
	hɔ-sɔk ^h ‘to collect’ etc.

3.3.1.1 Formation of Verb

As per the structure of the verb of Koch Rabha language the formation of the verb is discussed under the two heads.

- 1) By Affixation and
- 2) By Compounding

3.3.1.1.1 By Affixation

Affixation is one of the ways to form the verb in Koch Rabha language. The forming of verb by affixation in Koch Rabha is to be discussed on the following two heads.

- 1) By Prefixation and
- 2) By Suffixation

3.3.1.1.1.1 By Prefixation

To form a new verb the prefixes {*da-*}, {*t^ha-*} and {*ma-*} are added with the verb roots in Koch Rabha language, as for examples:

{**da-**}: da- v. p^hak^h (light) > dap^hak^h (be light)

{**tha-**}: t^ha- v. bak^h (to say) > t^habak^h (don’t say)

{ma-}: ma- v. nai (to move) > mania (to obey) etc.

3.3.1.1.1.2 By Suffixation

The suffixes of the Koch Rabha language which form the verb are $\{-lan\}$, $\{-t^h\text{ɔ}h\}$, $\{-k^h\text{ai}\}$ etc. the examples are given below:

\{-lan\}: v. la (to take) –lan > lalan (to take away)

\{-t^hɔk^h\}: v. dɔg (out) -thɔkh > dɔgt^hɔk^h (take out)

\{-k^hai\}: v. sa (eat) –k^hai > sak^hai (to taste) etc.

3.3.1.1.2 By Compounding

It is also another way to form a new verb in Koch Rabha language. The formations of new verb by compounding the two or more words are combined. The formation of verb by compounding can be expressed as exemplified below.

a) verb + verb

In the following examples, the verb is the head of the compound and has two verb roots.

sananj (to eat and take) < sa (eat) + nanj (take)

lap^hɔi (to take) < la (take) + p^hɔi (come)

dunlao (say and give) < dun (say) + lao (give)

b) verb + verb + verb

By combining three verb roots to form a verb is also possible in Koch Rabha language. For example-

lalanp^hɔi (to come and take) < la (take) + lanj (take away) + p^hɔi (come)

sananjp^hɔi (to come and eat) < sa (to eat) + nanj (take) + p^hɔi (come)

3.3.2 Adjective

In Koch Rabha language the adjective is considered as verbal group of morphology. Adjectives denote the meaning about colour, shape, quality, quantity, number etc. In Koch Rabha language adjectives generally precede the noun and

capable of taking case, tense and aspect marker also. The adjectives can be used before and after the noun in Koch Rabha language. As for examples:

- 1) aŋ-na bisil bɔlaŋ la-p^ha
 I-DAT shirt white bring-HAB
 Bring me a white shirt.
- 2) u-ɔ heni-ɔ sa-sa
 He/She-NOM sour-ACC eat-NEG
 He/She didn't eat sour.
- 3) lam-ɔ p^hezan-muŋ
 Way-NOM far-PST
 The way was far.

In the above three examples, in example no. 1) the adjective word '*bɔlaŋ*' (white) is applied before the noun '*bisil*' (shirt) in example no. 2) the adjective word '*heni*' (sour) is taking the accusative case marker {-ɔ} and on the other hand in example 3) here is the adjective word '*p^hezan*' (far) is taking the tense marker {-muŋ} which are possible in Koch Rabha language.

3.3.2.1 Formation of Adjectives

The formation of adjectives in Koch Rabha language can be found under the following categories.

- a) Simple Adjective
- b) By Affixation
- c) By Compounding and
- d) By Reduplication

3.3.2.1.1 Simple Adjectives

There are numerous free morphemes in the Koch Rabha language that can be used to simply express adjectives. For examples:

<u>Koch Rabha</u>	<u>Gloss</u>
ap ^h isa	little
p ^h agal	mad

rak ^h a	hard
bɯraj	open
k ^h ɯk ^h ɯŋ	whole
leŋgra	lame
beŋga	deaf
p ^h ak ^h ar	spotted
ɔɔhɔk ^h	boastful

3.3.2.1.2 By Affixation

In Koch Rabha language most of the adjectives can be formed by adding affixes with the roots. The formation of adjectives by adding affixation can be found by prefix and suffix in Koch Rabha language. The details are given below.

a) Adjectives formed by Prefix

Some of adjectives of the Koch Rabha language are formed by adding prefixes with the verb roots. These prefixes of the Koch Rabha language are- {p^hi-}, {p^he-}, {k^hɯp^h-} etc. and they are attached with the verb roots to form adjectives. As for examples:

{p^hi-}: It is a prefix that used to form an adjective in Koch Rabha language and it is attached with the verb root. For example:

adj. p^hisiu (rotten) < p^hi- + v. siu (rot)

adj. p^hidan (new) < p^hi- + v. dan (gift)

{p^he-}: This prefix is also attached with the verb root to form an adjective in Koch Rabha language. For example:

adj. p^henem (better) < p^he- + v. nem (good)

adj. p^het^har (honest) < p^he- + v. t^har (right)

{k^hɯp^h-}: The prefix {k^hɯp^h-} is also used to form adjective in Koch Rabha language and it is also attached with the verb root. For example:

adj. k^huɸp^hk^hap^ha (expert) < k^huɸp^h- + v. k^hap^ha (know/able)

adj. k^huɸp^hluɸuwa (distance) < k^huɸp^h- + v. luɸuwa (catch)

b) Adjectives formed by Suffix

In Koch Rabha language an adjective can be formed by adding suffixes with the roots. Some of these suffixes are- {-sa}, {-wa}, {-juɸn} etc. which are added with the adjective roots to form another new adjective. The examples are given below:

{-sa}: It is a suffix used in Koch Rabha language to form an adjective. This suffix is attached with the adjective to form another new adjective. For example:

adj. p^henemsa (very good) < adj. p^henem (good) + -sa (SUF)

{-wa}: This is also a suffix which is attached with the adjective root to form another new adjective word in Koch Rabha language. For example:

adj. suɸwa (big) < suɸ (to big) + -wa (SUF)

{-juɸn}: The suffix {-t^hi} is attached with the adjective root to form new adjective word in Koch Rabha language. For example:

adj. t^hijuɸn (now and then) < adj. t^hi (now) + -juɸn (SUF)

3.3.2.1.3 By Compounding

In Koch Rabha language some adjectives are formed by combining two or more root words. The details are given below.

a) Noun + Noun

In Koch Rabha language an adjective can be formed by combining two noun roots. For examples:

adj. muɸk^huɸrmusi (sleepless night) < n. muɸk^huɸr (eye) + n. musu (tear)

adj. marabgɔda (prestigious person) < n. marab (man) + n. gɔda (big)

adj. lɔhaɸsuɸlp^hak^h (merciless) < n. lɔhaɸ (stone) + n. suɸlp^hak^h (heart)

b) Noun + Adjective

Combining a noun and an adjective root can form a new adjective word in Koch Rabha language. For examples:

adj. muḵ^huṛgɔda (unsatisfied) < n. muḵ^huṛ (eye) + adj. gɔda (big)

adj. p^hurunsa (baby goat) < n. phurun (goat) + adj. sa (small/baby)

c) Verb + adjective

An adjective can form a new adjective word by combining a verb in Koch Rabha language. For examples:

adj. p^hunuk^h k^hap^ha (shy) < v. p^hunuk^h (to feel ashamed) + adj. k^hap^ha (know)

adj. gɔlɔŋgiliŋ (roll) < v. gɔlɔŋ (to sleep) + adj. giliŋ (round)

3.3.2.1.4 By Reduplication

In Koch Rabha language it is also possible that adjective words are formed by reduplicating the nouns, verbs and adjectives etc. The details are given below with examples:

a) Adjective from Noun

In Koch Rabha language, a noun word can also be changed in to adjective by reduplication. At the time of reduplication, the base form is repeating fully and partially. For examples:

<u>Noun</u>	<u>Reduplication</u>	<u>Gloss</u>
muḵuria (orphan)	adj. muḵuria k ^h uḵuria	humility
hasan (kind)	adj. hasan hasan	kindness

The aforementioned instances have demonstrated that, by reduplicating the base form slight phonological changes occur.

b) Adjective formed by Verb

In Koch Rabha language a verb can be changed in to adjectives when it is repeated. It is also repeated fully and partially when reduplicated the base form. For examples:

<u>Verb</u>	<u>Reduplication</u>	<u>Gloss</u>
duꞑzuꞑm (to rotate)	adj. duꞑzuꞑm dazam	zigzag
buꞑzuꞑm (to back)	adj. buꞑzuꞑm bazam	here and there

From the above examples, it is found that slight phonological changes are seen, when adjectives are formed by reduplicating the verb roots.

c) Adjective from Adjective

An adjective can be formed by reduplicating the adjective root in Koch Rabha language. For examples:

<u>Adjective</u>	<u>Reduplication</u>	<u>Gloss</u>
ult ^h a (opposite)	adj. ult ^h a p ^h alt ^h a	unsystematic
let ^h ra (dirty)	adj. let ^h ra p ^h et ^h ra	un cleanly

d) Adjective form by Bound base

When a bound base is repeated completely or partially in Koch Rabha language it denotes the meaning of adjective words. That means in Koch Rabha an adjective can be formed by reduplicating the bound base also. For examples:

<u>Bound base</u>	<u>Reduplication</u>	<u>Gloss</u>
huꞑk ^h u	adj. huꞑk ^h u duꞑk ^h u	hurriedly
suꞑluꞑi	adj. suꞑluꞑi buꞑluꞑi	every where
ani	adj. ani t ^h ani	distressed

From the above examples of the Koch Rabha language, it is found that some time the base forms are completely and partially repeated or some time slight phonological changes are noticed.

3.3.2.2 Types of Adjectives

Depending on the meaning of the adjectives, in Koch Rabha language the adjectives can be classified in to the following categories.

- 1) Adjective denoting quality
- 2) Adjective denoting quantity
- 3) Adjective of comparison

3.3.2.2.1 Adjective denoting quality

If an adjective expresses or denotes the quality of the persons, things and tells the kinds it is called qualitative adjective. In Koch Rabha language the quality of adjective is formed by adding affixation, which is discussed in the chapter (3.10.1.2). In Koch Rabha language adjectives denote the quality by following the noun. For examples:

- 1) Rebeka- c sak^h-sa sujina c missal
 Rebeka-NOM CLA-one beautiful girl
 Rebeka is a beautiful girl
- 2) aŋ b c st^hu c i p^hit^hiŋ- c sasa
 I mango unripe-ACC eat-NEG
 I can't eat the unripe mango

As given in the above examples, in the example 1) the adjective word 'sujina c ' is followed by the noun 'missal' and in the example 2) the noun word 'b c st^hu c i' is followed by the 'p^hit^hiŋ' adjective.

3.3.2.2.2 Adjective denoting quantity

In Koch Rabha language adjective denoting quantity is expressed by the words 'ap^hisa', 'u d u k^h ', 't^hu k^h u r ' etc. and it is used before or after the noun. For examples:

- 1) aŋ-na raŋ ap^hi-sa lau
 I-NOM money CAL-some give
 Give me some money
- 2) t^hiŋi u d u k^h sat^hr c - d c p^hu c i-ju c n-sa
 Today somebody student-PLU come-PROG-NEG
 Some students didn't come today
- 3) t^hiŋi t^hu k^h u r marab p^hu c i-t^ha
 Today many people come-PAST
 Many people came today

From the above examples, it is found that in example 1) the 'raŋ' is followed by the 'ap^hisa' denoting the quantity of 'raŋ' and in the example 2) and 3) the words 'sat^hrɔ' and 'marab' is preceded by the adjective word 'ydukh^h' and 't^hykh^hyr'.

3.3.2.2.3 Adjective denoting Comparison

The adjective denoting the comparison compares between the two or more person and things about their quality and quantity. In Koch Rabha language when compared between the person and things, they use the marker '-siba'. For examples:

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|-------|
| 1) Madhu-ɔ | Jadhu-ni-siba | suŋa |
| Madhu-NOM | Jadhu-GEN-CMP | tall |
| Madhu is taller than Jadhu | | |
| 2) Kokrajhar-ɔ | Bongaigaon-ni-siba | muŋra |
| Kokrajhar-LOC | Bongaigaon-CMP | small |
| Kokrajhar is smaller than Bongaigaon | | |

As seen in the above examples, the person and places are compared by the marker 'siba' and it is appended after the genitive case marker {-ni} in Koch Rabha language.

3.3.3 Adverb

The adverb in Koch Rabha language precedes the verbs. Adverb is an important class of grammar, which designate different function of a verb. The adverbs of the Koch Rabha language are discussed below.

3.3.3.1 Adverbs Formation

In Koch Rabha language adverbs are formed by following categories.

- 1) Simple
- 2) By Affixation
- 3) By Compounding
- 4) By Reduplication

3.3.3.1.1 Simple

In these types of adverbs in Koch Rabha language monosyllabic or disyllabic words are found present the adverbs that are not derived from another root. Examples are given below:

<u>Koch Rabha</u>	<u>Gloss</u>
t ^h i	now
t ^h iŋi	today
gana	tomorrow
muup ^h un	morning
p ^h ar	night
t ^h eŋk ^h o	latter

From the above examples, it is found that the adverbs are not derived from other roots which are having independent meaning. It is also observed that, the times of adverb are being represented by the simple adverbs in Koch Rabha language.

3.3.3.1.2 By Affixation

In Koch Rabha language basically, the adverbs are formed by suffixes- *{-juun}*, *{-iunŋ}*, *{-ban}*, *{-k^hun}*, *{-un}*, *{-en}*, *{-ai}*, *{-sa}*, *{-ui}* etc. the details are discussed in the below.

{-juun}: In Koch Rabha language the suffix *{-juun}* is appended with adjective to form an adverb. After adding the adjective this suffix is expressed the meaning of ‘now and then/today itself’. As for examples:

adj. t^hiŋi (today) -juun > adv. t^hiŋijuun (today itself)

adj. t^hi (now) -juun > adv. t^hijuun (now and then)

adj. t^hig (right) -juun > adv. t^higjuun (surely)

{-un}: This suffix is added to adjectives to form the adverb in Koch Rabha language. After adding the adjective, it denotes the meaning ‘just before’, as for examples:

adj. senaj (just) -un > adv. senajuun (just before)

adj. mamar (quick) -un > adv. mamarun (quickly)

adj. k^hunt^huk^h (certain) -un > adv. k^hunt^huk^hun (certainly)

adj. lap^hsin (once) -un > adv. lap^hsiun (at once)

{-ban}: This suffix also added to adjective in Koch Rabha language to form an adverb. After adding the adjectives, it denotes the meaning ‘somewhere’. As for examples:

adj. bibaj (where) –ban > adv. bibajban (somewhere)

adj. besai (time) –ban > adv. besaiban (some time)

{-ai}: The suffix *{-ai}* also added to the adjectives to form adverbs in Koch Rabha language. After appended with adjective it denotes the meaning ‘time of action’. As for examples:

adj. t^hiniṅk^hal (now) –ai > adv. t^hiniṅk^halai (now a days)

adj. sɔm (time –ai > adv. sɔmai (timely)

{-sa}: The suffix *{-sa}* is also appended the adjective words to form an adverb in Koch Rabha language. It denotes the meaning ‘very good’. As for examples:

adj. p^henem (good) –sa > adv. p^henemsa (very good)

{-en}: This is also a suffix of Koch Rabha language which is added to adjective to form an adverb. It denotes the meaning of ‘time’ in Koch Rabha. As for examples:

adj. t^hiben (still) –en > adv. t^hibenen (still now)

{-ui}: The suffix *{-ui}* is appended with adjective word to form an adverb in Koch Rabha language. After added it denotes the meaning of ‘someone’ in Koch Rabha language. As for examples:

adj. bad (left) -ui > adv. badui (left out)

3.3.3.1.3 By Compounding

In Koch Rabha language adverb can be formed by compounding two or more words. The examples are given below.

a) noun + noun

In Koch Rabha language the *noun + noun* compounding adverb is very limited in number. Some of examples are given below:

adv. p^huŋbela (whole day) < p^huŋ (morning) + bela (evening)

adv. p^harsan (whole day and night) < p^har (night) + san (day)

adv. gusunbulum (whole winter and summer) < gusun (winter) + bulum (summer)

b) noun + adjective

In Koch Rabha language it is also possible to form an adverb by combining *noun + adjective*. As given below examples:

adv. p^harmazar (midnight) < p^har (night) + mazar (middle)

adv. rasandu (noon) < rasan (sun) + du (time)

c) adverb + noun

In Koch Rabha language the compounding adverb can be formed by combining *adverb + noun*. As for examples:

adv. sɔbsɔmaj (whole time) < sɔb (allows) + sɔmaj (time)

In the above example it seen that the word 'sɔb sɔmaj' is combined by the 'sɔb' and 'sɔmaj'. From the example above, it is found that the word 'sɔb' is representing as head form and the word 'sɔmaj' is representing as modifier word.

d) adjective + verb

In Koch Rabha language it is also possible to form an adverb by combining two words, it is *adjective + verb*. For example:

adv. mup^hunaj (early in the morning) < mup^hun (morning) + naj (lets go)

3.3.3.1.4 By Reduplication

In Koch Rabha language the adverb can be formed by repetition. In this language it is found that some nouns, verbs and adjectives are repeated to form adverbs. For examples:

a) **Adverb from noun:** In Koch Rabha language some of adverb can be formed by reduplication of noun. As for examples:

<u>Noun</u>	<u>Reduplication</u>	<u>Gloss</u>
maze (time)	maze-maze	time to time
mahaŋ (face)	mahaŋ-mahaŋ	in front
p ^h ir (outward)	p ^h ir-p ^h ir	not serious

b) **Adverb from verb:** In Koch Rabha the adverb can be formed by reduplication of verb. As for examples:

<u>Noun</u>	<u>Reduplication</u>	<u>Gloss</u>
sarak ^h (eat)	sarak ^h -sarak ^h	eat unwillingly
busun (todrag)	busun-busan	dragging roughly

c) **Adverb form by adjective:** In Koch Rabha language some adverbs are formed by reduplication of adjectives. As given below examples:

<u>Adjective</u>	<u>Reduplication</u>	<u>Gloss</u>
sumguŋ (high)	sumguŋ-guŋ	to be high
t ^h ep ^h ra (short)	t ^h ep ^h ra-p ^h ra	be short

From the examples above, it is found that when an adjective is repeated then it forms an adverb in Koch Rabha language.

d) **Form of Adverb from Bound Base:** In these types of formation of adverb, the base form has their own meaning or they are free forms in Koch Rabha language. When a bound form is repeated it may be altered to an adverb by reduplication in Koch Rabha. The examples are given below:

<u>Bound Form</u>	<u>Reduplication</u>	<u>Gloss</u>
hu ^h u	hu ^h u-duk ^h u	hurriedly
k ^h es	k ^h es-k ^h es	repeatedly

3.3.3.2 Types of Adverbs

In Koch Rabha language the adverb can be classified in the following categories.

1. Adverb of Manner
2. Adverb of Location
3. Adverb of Temporal
4. Adverb of Interrogation

3.3.3.2.1 Adverb of Manner

Basically, the adverb of manner denotes the action of the verb or how an event takes place. In Koch Rabha language the adverb of manner is formed by adding suffixes- *{-juun}*, *{-juuŋ}*, *{-ban}*, *{-uun}* etc. As given examples below:

adv. t^hijun (now and then) < t^hi (now) -juun (SUF)

adv. bijuŋ (where are) < bi (where) -juuŋ (SUF)

adv. sɔmajban (time also) < sɔmaj (time) –ban (SUF)

adv. k^hunt^huk^hun (certainly) < k^hunt^huk^h (certain) -uun (SUF)

3.3.3.2.2 Adverb of Location

The location adverb has no own term in the Koch Rabha language. It is done by adding the locative suffix *{-ai}* in Koch Rabha. As for examples:

<u>Koch Rabha</u>	<u>Gloss</u>
p ^h ar-ai	at night
mazar-ai	in between
k ^h ɔraŋ-ai	in front of
mahaŋ-ai	on face
san-ai	at day time

3.3.3.2.3 Adverb of Temporal

In Koch Rabha language the temporal adverbs indicate the time of present, past and future. In this language the adverb of temporal can be classified in to the following categories.

- a) **Time or Tense Indicating Temporal Adverbs:** In Koch Rabha language the time or tense indicating temporal adverbs are as follows.

<u>Koch Rabha</u>	<u>Gloss</u>
t ^h i	now
t ^h eŋk ^h a	a little later
t ^h awai	a little before

bisini

when

- b) **Year Indicating Temporal Adverbs:** In Koch Rabha language the year indicating temporal adverb are sign of locating times of adverb in the sense of present, past and future. For examples:

Koch Rabha**Gloss**t^huluk^haŋ

last year

najk^ha

next year

t^hului

this year

malk^haj

the year before last year

- c) **Day Indicating Temporal Adverbs:** In Koch Rabha language this type of adverbs indicates and locates the times of adverb in the present, past and future sense. For examples:

Koch Rabha**Gloss**t^hiŋi

today

ganap^ho

tomorrow

amk^ha

in future

mumaj

yesterday

mawai

the day before yesterday

suŋui

the day after tomorrow

3.3.3.2.4 Adverb of Interrogation

The interrogative adverbs in Koch Rabha language are used to ask questions for the manner, time or location of the action. For examples:

Koch Rabha**Gloss**

bena

how

bisiŋi

when

bibaj

where

at^haŋa

why

ut^huŋ

what

saŋ

who

biŋ

which

The above interrogative adverbs of the Koch Rabha language can be used in different places of a sentence like- initial, medial and final position. As given in the examples below:

a) Initial Position

- 1) *benə heŋuimtuŋ p^ha-ŋa*
how to alive to stay-FUT
How to be alive ?
- 2) *saŋ p^hui-uu ?*
who come-SUF
Who is coming ?

b) Middle Position

- 1) *nuŋ bibaj lui-t^huna ?*
you where go-PRE
Where are you going ?
- 2) *nuŋni-jo ut^huŋ muŋ ?*
you-NOM what name
What I your name ?

c) Final Position

- 1) *nuŋni muŋ ut^huŋ ?*
you-NOM name what ?
What is your name ?

From the above examples of the interrogative adverbs, it is seen that all the given interrogative adverbs can be applied in initial and middle position of a sentence but in final position of a sentence only '*ut^huŋ*' can applied in Koch Rabha language.

3.3.4 Tense

Tense indicates the time of action mentioned by the verb with reference to the time of speech. In Koch Rabha there are three tenses which indicates present, past and future. All the tenses are marked morphologically by different markers. The details are given below with the examples.

3.3.4.1 Past Tense

In Koch Rabha language the Past Tense is expressed by adding the suffixes *{-muɲ}* and *{-uɲ}* with the verb roots to denote the completed action of the verb. The past tense of the Koch Rabha language is also classified based on the action of the verb. As mention bellow.

- 1) Immediate Past Tense and
- 2) Remote Past Tense

3.3.4.1.1 Immediate Past Tense

In Koch Rabha language the immediate past tense is expressed by adding the suffix *{-uɲ}* with the verb roots. Which is expressed the meaning recently completed action, finished, done etc. As for examples:

- 1) u-ɔ nɔgɔ-ai luɲi-uɲ
He/She home-LOC go-PST
He/She went home.
- 2) aɲ mai sa-uɲ
I rice eat-PST
I ate rice.
- 3) aɲ k^huɲm-ɔ luɲu-uɲ
I work-ACC do-PST
I did the work.

3.3.4.1.2 Remote Past Tense

The remote past tense suffix of the Koch Rabha language is *{-muɲ}*. This suffix is added with the verb roots in Koch Rabha language to express the meaning of the action that has taken long time back from now. As for examples:

- 1) aɲ bibariɔ nuɲk^ht^ha-muɲ
I Bibari-ACC see-PST
I saw Bibari.

- 2) rani^o b^ost^huⁱ sat^hu^{na}-muⁿ
 Rani mango eat-PST
 Rani ate mango.
- 3) Komol luⁱt^hu^{na}-muⁿ
 Komol go-PST
 Komol went.
- 4) lina-^o aⁿ-na g^osa k^ho^lo^m la^ot^hu^{na}-muⁿ
 Lina-NOM I-ACC one pen give-PST
 Lina gave me a pen.

3.3.4.2 Present Tense

In Koch Rabha the present tense is expressed by the suffix *{-a}* as illustrated bellow.

- (1) Nita p^ho^rajdam-jai luⁱ-a
 Nita school-Loc go -PRES
 Nita goes to school.
- (2) u^jo g^oloⁿ-a
 He/She sleep-PRES
 He sleeps.
- (3) Ram-^{jo} no^gu^o-ai luⁱ-a
 Ram-Acc home-LOC go-PRES
 Ram goes home.

3.3.4.3 Future Tense

It is a tense which indicates the actions of the verb that may occur in future only. The suffixes of future tense of the Koch Rabha language are *{-bo}* and *{-natha}*. As past tense, on the basis of the action of the verb the future tense can also be divided in to two types, this are

1. Immediate Future Tense and

2. Remote Future Tense

3.3.4.3.1 Immediate Future Tense

The immediate future tense is expressed in Koch Rabha language by adding the suffix *{-natha}* with the verb roots. As for examples:

- 1) u-ɔ p^hɔrajdam-ai luqi-nat^ha
 He/She-NOM school-LOC go-FUT
 He /She will be going to school.
- 2) bas-ɔ t^hɔɔk^h-nat^ha
 bas-NOM run-FUT
 The bus will ready to run.

3.3.4.3.2 Remote Future Tense

In Koch Rabha language the remote future tense is expressed by adding the suffixes *{-bɔl}* with verb roots. This suffix is used to express the future causes of action of the verb in Koch Rabha. As for examples:

- 1) aŋ kokrajhar-ai luqim-bɔl
 I Kokrajhar-LOC go-FUT
 I will go to Kokrajhar.
- 2) aŋ suŋgai Ram-ɔ k^halaŋsen-bol
 I the after-tomorrow Ram-DAT call-FUT
 I will call Ram the day after tomorrow