

## CHAPTER-IV

### COMPERATIVE VIEW ON BODO AND KOCH RABHA MORPHOLOGY

#### 4.1 Nominal Group

The nominal or noun group of morphology is classified in two parts (i) primary and (ii) secondary. Word morphology's major nominal group consists of nouns and pronouns, while its secondary nominal group includes numbers, gender, case, numerals, kinship words, and classifiers.

##### 4.1.1 Noun

The following syllabic structure contains the noun roots in both the Bodo and Koch Rabha languages.

- a) Mono-syllabic noun roots
- b) Di-syllabic noun roots
- c) Tri-syllabic noun roots

##### a) Monosyllabic noun roots

Both Bodo and Koch Rabha both the languages have found the monosyllabic noun roots under the different syllabic structures; these are- VC, CV, CVV, CVC and CCV. But VC syllabic structure or pattern of monosyllabic noun roots is very limited in both the languages. The examples are given billow:

	<u><b>Bodo</b></u>	<u><b>Koch Rabha</b></u>
VC,	or (fire)	og (stomach)
	em (mat/bed)	om (bosom)

CV,	ha(land)	ha (land)
	na (fish)	na (fish)
	su (torn)	su (torn)
CVV,	dau (bird)	t <sup>h</sup> uu (bird)
	mui (deer)	k <sup>h</sup> ui (dog)
	mai (paddy)	mai (rice)
	gɔi (betel nut)	t <sup>h</sup> ui (fruit)
CVC,	bɔn (fire wood)	bak <sup>h</sup> (pig)
	gɔn (stick)	k <sup>h</sup> uk <sup>h</sup> (grasshopper)
	gab (colour)	k <sup>h</sup> an (meat)

## b) Disyllabic noun roots

The following syllabic structure is similar between the Bodo and Koch Rabha languages in terms of disyllabic noun roots- V.CV, V.CVC, CV.CV, CVC.CCVV, CV.CVC, CV.CVV, CVV.CV, CVV.CVV, CVV.CVC and CVC.CVC. Below are some examples:

	<b><u>Bodo</u></b>	<b><u>Koch Rabha</u></b>
V.CV,	a.si (finger)	u.zi (cat)
	ɔ.ma (pig)	i.t <sup>h</sup> a (boring worm)
V.CVC,	e.maw (yeast)	u.suŋ (tortoise)
	ɔ.rɔn (forest)	---
	i.sij (	---
CV.CV,	mu.sa (tiger)	ma.sa (tiger)
	si.la (kite)	di.p <sup>h</sup> u (snak)
	bi.k <sup>h</sup> a (heart)	mu.su (cow)

CV.CVV,	zui.muui (cloud)	zui.muui (tail)
	bi.lai (leaf)	luu.t <sup>h</sup> ui (banana)
	sa.lai (tongue)	t <sup>h</sup> uu.lui (tongue)
CV.CVC,	k <sup>h</sup> a.naj (hair)	na.sɔr (ear)
	na.reŋ (lemon)	t <sup>h</sup> uu.p <sup>h</sup> ak <sup>h</sup> (butterfly)
	da.k <sup>h</sup> ur (garbage)	he.hen (crabs)
CVV.CV,	muui.la (dirty)	t <sup>h</sup> uuu.si (egg)
	muui.su (buffalo)	muuu.zi (cow dung)
	dau.k <sup>h</sup> a (crow)	mui.ŋi (rotten)
CVV.CVV,	dau.rai (peacock)	---
	t <sup>h</sup> ai.zuu (mango)	---
	lai.zuu (banana leaf)	---
CVV.CVC,	t <sup>h</sup> ai.gir (elephant apple)	t <sup>h</sup> uuu.leŋ (eagle)
	lai.zam (letter)	mai.k <sup>h</sup> ar (paddy seed)
	mai.huŋ (	t <sup>h</sup> uuu.k <sup>h</sup> an (chicken)
CVC.CVC,	k <sup>h</sup> an.zɔŋ (comb)	sɔs.mar (ant)
	zan.buŋ (mobile)	p <sup>h</sup> un.k <sup>h</sup> ur (medicine)
	hai.zerŋ (ginger)	hɔm.ram (a kind of ant)
CVC.CCV,	san.dri (porous utensil)	---
CVV.CCV,	muui.t <sup>h</sup> ru (papaya)	---
CVC.CCVV,	k <sup>h</sup> aŋ.k <sup>h</sup> rai (crabs)	seŋ.k <sup>h</sup> rai (millipede)
	gɔn.drai (a piece of wood)	num.p <sup>h</sup> luu (elephant)
	sɔŋ.grai (porous utensil)	---

### c) Tri-syllabic noun roots

Both the Bodo and Koch Rabha languages the tri-syllabic structure of noun roots are found as given following examples:

	<u><b>Bodo</b></u>	<u><b>Koch Rabha</b></u>
V.CV.CV,	a.la.si (guest)	---
	a.wa.ma (smelling beetle)	---
V.CV.CVC,	ɔ.k <sup>h</sup> a.p <sup>h</sup> ur (moon)	---
	a.su.gur (nail)	---
	a.thi.k <sup>h</sup> al (present)	---
V.CVC.CV,	a.k <sup>h</sup> n.thi (arm)	---
	u.k <sup>h</sup> un.di (infertility)	---
V.CVC.CVC,	ɔ.lɔŋ.bar (big star)	---
CV.CV.CV,	dɔ.k <sup>h</sup> ɔ.na (bodo ladies dress)	suu.lu.ŋi (service)
	guu.duu.na (neck)	p <sup>h</sup> u.nu.ŋi (sky)
	zuu.re.ma (a kind of insect)	t <sup>h</sup> uu.nuu.ŋi (show)
CV.CV.CVC,	zuu.guu.nar (pumpkin)	sa.mi.sik <sup>h</sup> (daughter)
	guu.muu.t <sup>h</sup> aw (wonder)	p <sup>h</sup> a.ga.raŋ (solder)
		t <sup>h</sup> uu.suu.muk <sup>h</sup> (heel)
CV.CV.CVV,	bi.ba.zui (elder sister in law)	p <sup>h</sup> a.ga.dau (armpits)
	ha.ga.dui (card)	nɔ.nɔ.dui (card)
	gɔ.la.dar (shop keeper)	---
CV.CVC.CVV,	suu.luŋ.t <sup>h</sup> ai (education)	t <sup>h</sup> uu.mul.t <sup>h</sup> ui (papaya)
	p <sup>h</sup> uu.ruŋ.t <sup>h</sup> ai (teaching)	bɔ.sɔr.t <sup>h</sup> ui (mango)
	bi.buŋ.t <sup>h</sup> ai (lecture)	si.p <sup>h</sup> ir.t <sup>h</sup> ui (guava)

### 4.1.1.1 Formation of Noun

The following two categories can be used to discuss noun structure in both the Bodo and Koch Rabha languages:

- 1) By Affixation
- 2) By Compounding and

#### 4.1.1.1.1 By Affixation

There are lots of affixes in both Bodo and Koch Rabha language which are used to form new noun words. In both languages, these affixes can be categorized into two groups:

- 1) Noun formation by Prefix and
- 2) Noun formation by Suffix

##### 4.1.1.1.1.1 Noun Formation by Prefix

Prefixes are added to noun and verb roots in both the Bodo and Koch Rabha languages to create new noun terms. These prefixes of the Bodo and Koch Rabha languages are- *{bi-}*, *{gi-}*, *{p<sup>hi</sup>-}* in Bodo and on the other hand *{ni-}*, *{si-}*, *{t<sup>h</sup>u}* in Koch Rabha. Following are the examples:

#### Bodo,

- {bi-}:** bi- n. zi (cloth) > n. bizi (nidle)  
 bi- n. duji (water) > n. biduji (any kind of egg)  
 bi- v. zab (to arrange) > n. bizab (book)  
 bi- v. k<sup>h</sup>a (to pluck) > n. bik<sup>h</sup>a (heart)
- {gi-}:** gi- v. la (to take) > n. gila (a kind of fruit)  
 gi- v. sib (to clean or fan) > n. gisib (fan)
- {p<sup>hi</sup>-}:** p<sup>hi</sup>- v. t<sup>h</sup>uɣb (to build cocoon) > n. p<sup>hi</sup>t<sup>h</sup>uɣb (cocoon)  
 p<sup>hi</sup>- v. t<sup>h</sup>ai (to fruit) > n. p<sup>hi</sup>t<sup>h</sup>ai (fruit)  
 p<sup>hi</sup>- v. t<sup>h</sup>a (to stay) > n. p<sup>hi</sup>t<sup>h</sup>a (rice cake)





### b) Noun + Verb

**Bodo,** n. ha (soil) + v. sib (to sweep) > hasib (broom)

n. dau (bird) + v. k<sup>h</sup>a (to pluck) > dauk<sup>h</sup>a (crow)

**Koch Rabha,** n. k<sup>h</sup>wi (dog) + v. sa (eat) > n. k<sup>h</sup>wisa (puppy)

n. t<sup>h</sup>wi (fruit) + v. p<sup>h</sup>umur (to be ripe) > n. t<sup>h</sup>wip<sup>h</sup>umur (plam)

n. raṅ (money) + v. su (to sting) > n. raṅsu (culture)

As mention in the above examples in both the languages combining a noun and a verb root can form new noun word. Here also the words of the examples are found as head word and modifying words as discussed earlier in the chapter two and chapter three of the Bodo and Koch Rabha morphology.

### c) Noun + Adjective

**Bodo,** n. na (fish) + guṛan (dry) > n. naguṛan (dry fish)

n. hōr (night) + adj. gezer (middle) > hōrgezer (midnight)

### d) Verb + Noun

**Bodo,** v. hasu (to urinate) + n. duṛi (water) > n. hasuduṛi (urine)

v. guḷuṃ (to perspire) + n. duṛi (water) > n. guḷuṃduṛi (sweat)

However, in Bodo language combining a noun and an adjective root and a verb and a noun root can form a new noun word. But in Koch Rabha language these types of structure of noun are not found.

## 4.1.2 Pronoun

In both the languages, the pronoun is mainly classified in to five different types. These are.

- 1) Personal Pronoun
- 2) Demonstrative Pronoun
- 3) Interrogative Pronoun
- 4) Reflexive Pronoun
- 5) Indefinite Pronoun

### 4.1.2.1 Personal Pronoun

The pronoun which indicates the human being is called Personal Pronoun. In Bodo and Koch Rabha, the personal pronoun is divided into three, these are: first person, second person and third person and two numbers, these are: singular number and plural number. The first-person singular in both languages does not accept any plural suffix when there is plurality. The second- and third-person singular forms take plural suffixes *{-syr}* and *{-myn}* in Bodo and *{-nɔŋ}* in Koch Rabha however, Koch Rabha language does not have honorific plural suffixes in person. Additionally, both languages have honorific and non-honorific forms of the third person. The personal pronoun of Bodo and Koch languages are shown in the table given below.

#### Bodo,

persons	Singular number	Plural number
<b>First person</b>	aŋ 'I'	zuŋ 'We'
<b>Second person</b>	nuŋ 'You' (non-honorific)	nuŋ-syr 'You are' (non-honorific)
	nuŋ-t <sup>h</sup> aŋ 'You' (honorific)	nuŋ-t <sup>h</sup> aŋ-myn 'You are' (honorific)
<b>Third person</b>	bi 'He/she' (non-honorific)	bi-syr 'They' (non-honorific)
	bi-t <sup>h</sup> aŋ 'He/She' (honorific)	bi-t <sup>h</sup> aŋ-myn 'They' (honorific)

(Table- 4.1)

#### Koch Rabha,

person	singular	plural
<b>First</b>	aŋ 'I'	niŋ 'We'
<b>Second</b>	nuŋ 'You'	nɔ-nɔŋ 'You' (pl.)
<b>Third</b>	u/ɔ 'He/She'	ɔ-nɔŋ 'They'

(Table- 4.2)

According to the tables above, there are three Person in each of the languages where 'aŋ', 'nuŋ', 'bi' and 'aŋ', 'nuŋ', 'u' is used in Bodo and Koch Rabha language.

On the other hand, in the Bodo language, both honorific and non-honorific forms are present for the second and third person. Singular forms of non-honorific do not take any suffix, but for the honorific the suffix  $\{-t^h a\eta\}$  is attested to second and third person. The Bodo language suffix  $\{-t^h a\eta\}$  denotes honorific meaning whereas in Koch Rabha language does not have like Bodo language. In both languages, the second and third person also uses plural suffixes. The plural suffixes are  $\{-sur\}$ ,  $\{-mun\}$  in Bodo and  $\{-n\omega\}$ , in Koch Rabha. It is to be noted here that in case of pluralising the second person singular number the 'nuη' changes into 'n\omega' in Koch Rabha language. Following are the examples:

### **Bodo,**

1. aη      uηk<sup>h</sup>am      za-k<sup>h</sup>aη-baj  
I      rice      eat- PST  
I ate rice.
2. nuη              mabla              p<sup>h</sup>ui-guun  
You              when              come – FUT  
When will you come.
3. bi-juu                      mabla              p<sup>h</sup>ui-guun  
He/She –NOM              when              come – FUT  
When will he/she come?

### **Koch Rabha,**

- 1) aη      mai      san-manuu  
I      rice      eat- PST  
I ate rice.
- 2) nuη      bisinji              p<sup>h</sup>ui-ja  
You      when              come – FUT  
When will you come?
- 3) \omega                      bisinji      p<sup>h</sup>ui-ja  
He/She              when      come –FUT  
When will he/she come?

In both the languages, the pronoun can be inflected for cases as given below in the table.

### Bodo: Nominative Case, {-a, -u}

Person	Singular number	Plural number
First	aŋ-u 'I'	zuŋ-u 'we'
Second	nuŋ-u 'you' (non-honorific)	nuŋsuŋ-u 'you are' (non-honorific)
	nuŋt <sup>h</sup> aŋ-a 'you' (honorific)	nuŋt <sup>h</sup> aŋmuŋ-a 'you are' (honorific)
Third	bi-u 'he/she' (non-honorific)	bisuŋ-u 'they' (non-honorific)
	bit <sup>h</sup> aŋ-a 'he/she' (honorific)	bit <sup>h</sup> aŋmuŋ-a 'they are' (honorific)

(Table- 4.3)

### Koch Rabha: Nominative Case, {-o}

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

(Table- 4.4)

In the above table, the nominative case of both Bodo and Koch Rabha languages has found three persons and two numbers. i.e. (singular and plural)

### Bodo: Accusative case, {-k<sup>h</sup>u}

Person	Singular number	Plural number
First	aŋ-k <sup>h</sup> u 'me'	zuŋ-k <sup>h</sup> u 'us'
Second	nuŋ-k <sup>h</sup> u 'you' (non-honorific)	nuŋsuŋ-k <sup>h</sup> u 'you are' (non-honorific)
	nuŋt <sup>h</sup> aŋ-k <sup>h</sup> u 'you' (honorific)	nuŋt <sup>h</sup> aŋmuŋ-k <sup>h</sup> u 'you are' (honorific)

<b>Third</b>	bi-k <sup>h</sup> u 'he/she' (non-honorific)	bisur-k <sup>h</sup> u 'them' (non-honorific)
	bithaη-k <sup>h</sup> u 'his/her' (honorific)	bit <sup>h</sup> amun-k <sup>h</sup> u 'them' (honorific)

(Table- 4.5)

**Koch Rabha: Accusative case, {-na}**

Person	Singular number	Plural number
<b>First</b>	aη-na 'to me'	niη-na 'ours'
<b>Second</b>	nuη-na 'your's'	nɔnɔη-na 'yours'
<b>Third</b>	u-na 'his/her'	ɔnɔη-na 'their'

(Table- 4.6)

**Bodo: Instrumental case, {-zuη}**

Person	Singular number	Plural number
<b>First</b>	aη-zuη 'by me'	zuη-zuη 'by us'
<b>Second</b>	nuη-zuη 'by you' (non-honorific)	nuηsur-zuη 'by you' (non-honorific)
	nuη <sup>h</sup> aη-zuη 'by you' (honorific)	nuη <sup>h</sup> amun-zuη 'by you' (honorific)
<b>Third</b>	bi-zuη 'by him/her' (non-honorific)	bisur-zuη 'by them' (non-honorific)
	bit <sup>h</sup> aη-zuη 'by him/her' (honorific)	bit <sup>h</sup> amun-zuη 'by them' (honorific)

(Table- 4.7)

**Koch Rabha: Instrumental case, {-mun}**

Person	Singular number	Plural number
<b>First</b>	aη-mun 'by me'	niη-mun 'by us'
<b>Second</b>	nuη-mun 'by you'	nɔnɔη-mun 'by you' (pl.)
<b>Third</b>	u-mun 'by him/her'	u/ɔnɔη-mun 'by them'

(Table- 4.8)

**Bodo: Dative case, {-nu}**

Person	Singular number	Plural number
<b>First</b>	aṅ-nu 'to me'	zuṅ-nu 'to us'
<b>Second</b>	nuṅ-nu 'to you' (non-honorific)	nuṅsuṛ-nu 'to you' (non-honorific)
	nuṅt <sup>h</sup> aṅ-nu 'to you' (honorific)	nuṅt <sup>h</sup> aṅmuṅ-nu 'to you' (honorific)
<b>Third</b>	bi-nu 'to him/her' (non-honorific)	bisuṛ-nu 'to them' (non-honorific)
	bit <sup>h</sup> aṅ-nu 'to him/her' (honorific)	bit <sup>h</sup> aṅmuṅ-nu 'to them' (honorific)

(Table- 4.9)

**Koch Rabha: Dative case, {-ni}**

Person	Singular number	Plural number
<b>First</b>	aṅ-ni 'mine'	niṅ-ni 'us'
<b>Second</b>	nuṅ-ni 'to you'	nɔnɔṅ-ni 'to you' (pl.)
<b>Third</b>	u-ni 'to him/her'	u/ɔnɔṅ-ni 'by them'

(Table- 4.10)

**Bodo: Ablative case, {-niphrai}**

Person	Singular number	Plural number
<b>First</b>	aṅ-nip <sup>h</sup> rai 'from me'	zuṅ-nip <sup>h</sup> rai 'from us'
<b>Second</b>	nuṅ-nip <sup>h</sup> rai 'from your' (non-honorific)	nuṅsuṛ-nip <sup>h</sup> rai 'from you are' (non-honorific)
	nuṅt <sup>h</sup> aṅ-nip <sup>h</sup> rai 'from your' (honorific)	nuṅt <sup>h</sup> aṅmuṅ-nip <sup>h</sup> rai 'from you are' (honorific)
<b>Third</b>	bi-nip <sup>h</sup> rai 'from him/her' (non-honorific)	bisuṛ-nip <sup>h</sup> rai 'from them' (non-honorific)
	bit <sup>h</sup> aṅ-nip <sup>h</sup> rai 'from him/her' (honorific)	bit <sup>h</sup> aṅmuṅ-nip <sup>h</sup> rai 'from them' (honorific)

(Table- 4.11)

**Koch Rabha: Ablative case, {-myn}**

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

(Table- 4.12)

**Bodo: Genitive case, {-ni}**

Person	Singular number	Plural number
First	aŋ-ni ‘mine’	zuŋ-ni ‘ours’
Second	nyŋ-ni ‘yours’ (non-honorific)	nyŋsyr-ni ‘yours’ (non-honorific)
	nyŋ <sup>h</sup> aŋ-ni ‘yours’ (honorific)	nyŋ <sup>h</sup> aŋmyn-ni ‘yours’ (non-honorific)
Third	bi-ni ‘his/her’ (non-honorific)	bisyr-ni ‘theys’ (honorific)
	bi <sup>h</sup> aŋ-ni ‘his/her’ (honorific)	bi <sup>h</sup> aŋmyn-ni ‘theys’ (honorific)

(Table- 4.13)

**Koch Rabha: Genitive case, {-ni}**

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

(Table- 4.14)

### 4.1.2.2 Demonstrative Pronoun:

The Pronoun which denotes the place or things is called demonstrative pronoun. In both the languages demonstrative pronoun is categorized in to two types- (1) proximity and (ii) distal. The 'be' in Bodo and 'ijɔ' in Koch Rabha are used to represent proximity of the speaker, whereas- 'bui' in Bodo and 'uɔ' in Koch Rabha are used for the distance while the objects are far from the speaker. The following table lists the demonstrative pronouns in both languages:

#### Bodo:

Demonstrative Pronoun	Singular	Plural
Proximate	be 'this'	be-suɽ 'this are'
Distal	buɽi 'that'	buɽi-suɽ 'that are'

(Table- 4.15)

#### Koch Rabha:

Demonstrative Pronoun	Singular	Plural
Proximate	iɔ 'this'	iɔ-dɔ/i-dɔ 'this are'
Distal	uɔ 'that'	uɔ-dɔ/u-dɔ 'that are'

(Table- 4.16)

In the above table, it is shown that both the languages have demonstrative pronouns used with human, non-human, things and objects. The demonstrative pronouns are also categorized as singular and plural to represent plurality; it takes plural suffixes. Examples are given below:

#### Bodo,

- 1)     be                   gɔŋ-se           nɔ  
           DEM.            CLS-one        house  
           'This is a house'
- 2)     buɽi                ma-se           mɽsɽu  
           DEM.            CLS\_one        cow  
           'That is a cow'

- 3) be t<sup>h</sup>ai-se t<sup>h</sup>aizuꞑu  
DEM. CLS-one mango  
'This is a mango'
- 4) buꞑi bar-se bibar  
DEM. CLS-one flower  
'That is a flower'

### **Koch Rabha,**

- 1) iꞑ gꞑ-sa nꞑꞑꞑꞑ  
DEM CLS-one house  
This is a house
- 2) uꞑ maꞑ-sa muꞑsu  
DEM CLS-one cow  
That is a cow.
- 3) iꞑ t<sup>h</sup>uꞑi-sa bꞑst<sup>h</sup>uꞑi  
DEM CLS-one mango  
This is a mango.
- 4) uꞑ p<sup>h</sup>ar-sa pul  
DEM CLS-one flower  
That is a flower.

### **4.1.2.3 Interrogative Pronoun**

The interrogative pronoun of both Bodo and Koch Rabha languages are classified in to two types (i) Basic and (ii) Derived and from the side of numbers also classified in to two singular and plural numbers. The following table lists the interrogative pronouns for both languages:

#### **Bodo -**

<b>Interrogative Pronoun</b>	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
<b>Basic</b>	suꞑr 'who'	suꞑr-suꞑr 'who are'
<b>Derived</b>	suꞑr-ni 'whose'	suꞑrni-suꞑrni 'whose are'

(Table- 4.17)

**Koch Rabha -**

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

(Table- 4.18)

From the above table it is shown that both the languages have same in interrogative pronoun. The examples of Basic and derived interrogative pronouns of both the languages are given below.

**b) Basic Interrogative Pronoun**

**Bodo:** The basic interrogative pronouns of the Bodo language are the *sur* 'who', *bobao* 'where', *ma* 'what', *bobe* 'which' etc. For examples:

1) *sur p<sup>h</sup>ɥidɥŋ*

Who coming ?

2) *bɔbɔɔ t<sup>h</sup>aŋɥɥ*

Where going ?

3) *ma naŋɥɥu*

What need ?

4) *bobe mɥɥnsea*

Which one ?

**Koch Rabha:** The basic interrogative pronouns of the Koch Rabhas are the *saŋ* 'who', *bijɥŋ* 'where', *ut<sup>h</sup>uŋ* 'what' etc. For examples:

1) *saŋ p<sup>h</sup>ɥit<sup>h</sup>a*

Who coming ?

2) *bijɥŋ luɥia*

Where going ?

3) ut<sup>h</sup>uŋ niga

What need ?

### c) Derives Interrogative Pronoun

**Bodo:** Basic interrogative pronouns are the source of derived interrogative pronouns {- suŋr} ‘who’, ma ‘what’ bɔbe ‘which’ by adding case-marker {-a}, {-k<sup>h</sup>uŋ}, {-zuŋŋ}, {-nuŋ}, {-nip<sup>h</sup>rai}, {-ni} and {-ao} to the same as described in the following examples:

- 1) ma-a  
ma ‘what’ + a ‘NOM’.  
‘which’
- 2) bɔbe-k<sup>h</sup>uŋ  
bɔbe ‘what’ + k<sup>h</sup>uŋ ‘ACC’.  
‘which’
- 3) suŋr-zuŋŋ  
suŋr ‘who’ + zuŋŋ ‘INST’.  
‘whom’
- 4) ma-nuŋ  
ma ‘what’ + nuŋ ‘DAT’.  
‘why’
- 5) bɔbe-nip<sup>h</sup>rai  
bɔbe ‘which’ + nip<sup>h</sup>rai ‘ABLA’.  
‘from where’
- 6) suŋr-ni  
suŋr ‘who’ + ni ‘GEN.’  
‘whom’
- 7) bɔbe-ao  
bɔbe ‘which’ + ao ‘loc’  
‘where’

**Koch Rabha:** The derived interrogative pronouns are derived from the basic interrogative pronouns- ‘saŋ’ (who), ‘bijuŋŋ’ (where), ‘ut<sup>h</sup>uŋ’ (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’

It's interesting to note that some of the interrogative pronouns in the Koch Rabha language are generated by adding other morphemes to the fundamental ones. ‘sɔmai’ (time), {-ni} and {-ŋa} auxiliary.

- 1) {-ni}  
saŋ ‘what’ + ni ‘AUX’  
‘Which’
- 2) {sɔmai}  
athajni ‘which’ + sɔmai ‘time’  
‘When’
- 3) {-na}  
athaj ‘what’ + na ‘ADVLZ’  
‘Why’

#### 4.1.2.4 Reflexive Pronoun

The reflexive pronoun of both Bodo and Koch Rabha languages is expressed on the nouns i.e. by suffixing {-nu} with the {gaɔ} reflexive pronoun in Bodo and by suffixing {-jun} with the {ɔgɔm} in Koch Rabha language. Examples are shown in the table below.

**Bodo-**

Reflexive Pronoun	Singular	Plural
gao	gao 'yourself'	gao-sur 'yourself'

(Table- 4.19)

**Koch Rabha-**

Reflexive Pronoun	Singular	Plural
ogom	ogom 'yourself'	ogom-ror 'yourself'

(Table- 4.20)

Some examples are given below.

**Bodo,**

- 1) aη 'I'  
aη gao-nu  
I 'Refl.'  
'I myself'
- 2) zuη 'we'  
zuη gao-nu  
we 'Refl.'  
'We ourselves'
- 3) nuη 'you'  
nuη gao-nu  
you 'Refl.'  
'you yourself'

- 4)    նսրսր ‘you are’  
       նսրսր        գառ-նսր  
       you’re        Refl.  
       ‘you yourself’
- 5)    bi ‘he/she’  
       bi        գառ-նսր  
       he        ‘Refl.’  
       ‘himself/herself’
- 6)    bisur ‘they’  
       bisur    գառ-նսր  
       they    ‘Refl.’  
       ‘Themselves’

### **Koch Rabha,**

- 1)    ադ ‘I’  
       ադ        յսր  
       I        ‘Refl.’  
       ‘I myself’
- 2)    niq ‘we’  
       niq        յսր  
       we        ‘Refl.’  
       ‘We ourselves’

- 3)    нꞨꞨ ‘You’  
       нꞨꞨ ꞨꞨꞨ  
       you   ‘Refl.’  
       ‘You yourself’
- 4)    u ‘He’  
       u     ꞨꞨꞨ  
       he    ‘Refl.’  
       ‘Himself’
- 5)    ꞨꞨꞨꞨ ‘They’  
       ꞨꞨꞨꞨ ꞨꞨꞨꞨ  
       they  ‘Refl.’  
       ‘Theyselves’

#### 4.1.2.5 Indefinite Pronoun

In this pronoun both the languages are reduplicated to make the plural forms. The following given in the table indefinite pronouns are found.

#### Bodo-

Indefinite Pronoun	Singular	Plural
ꞨꞨꞨꞨ	ꞨꞨꞨꞨ ‘someone’	ꞨꞨꞨꞨ-ꞨꞨꞨꞨ ‘someone’
Ꞩ <sup>h</sup> ꞨꞨꞨꞨ	Ꞩ <sup>h</sup> ꞨꞨꞨꞨ ‘anybody’	Ꞩ <sup>h</sup> ꞨꞨꞨꞨ-Ꞩ <sup>h</sup> ꞨꞨꞨꞨ ‘anybody’
Ꞩ <sup>h</sup> ꞨꞨꞨꞨꞨ	Ꞩ <sup>h</sup> ꞨꞨꞨꞨꞨ ‘anybody.’	Ꞩ <sup>h</sup> ꞨꞨꞨꞨꞨ-Ꞩ <sup>h</sup> ꞨꞨꞨꞨꞨ ‘anybody’
ꞨꞨꞨꞨꞨꞨ	ꞨꞨꞨꞨꞨꞨ ‘nobody’	-

(Table- 4.21)

**Koch Rabha-**

Indefinite Pronoun	Singular	Plural
saŋba	saŋba (someone)	saŋba - saŋba (someone)
uduuk <sup>h</sup>	uduuk <sup>h</sup> (anybody)	uduuk <sup>h</sup> - uduuk <sup>h</sup> (anybody)
sasaŋba	sasaŋba (anybody)	sasaŋba- sasaŋba (anybody)
sak <sup>h</sup> sun	sak <sup>h</sup> sun (nobody)	-

(Table- 4.22)

Among these indefinite pronouns of the Bodo and Koch Rabha languages ‘*raɔbuɣ*’ and ‘*sak<sup>h</sup>sun*’ respectively is not found in plural forms. Some uses of these indefinite pronouns of both the languages are given below as examples:

**Bodo,**

- 1) suŋrba-suŋrba      t<sup>h</sup>aŋ-nai      nɔŋ-a  
 Someone-RED      go- suffix      to be-NEG  
 Someone may not be going.
- 2) k<sup>h</sup>ajpha-k<sup>h</sup>ajpha      t<sup>h</sup>aŋ-nuɣ      haɣuɣu  
 Anybody-RED      go-DAT      may be  
 Anybody may be going.
- 3) raɔbuɣ      za-naj      nɔŋ-a  
 Nobody      eat-SUF      to be-NEG  
 Nobody can't be eaten.

**Koch Rabha,**

- 1) saŋba-saŋba      lui      sa-na  
 Someone-RED      go      to be-NEG  
 Someone may not be going.
- 2) uduuk<sup>h</sup>-uduuk<sup>h</sup>      lui      mana  
 Anybody-RED      go      may be  
 Anybody may be going.
- 3) sak<sup>h</sup>sun      sa      sa-na  
 Nobody      eat      to be-NEG  
 Nobody can not eat.

### 4.1.3 Number

Bodo and Koch Rabha languages have two types of number i.e. Singular and Plural. No dual number is found in both the languages. The processes of pluralization of both the languages are found under the following heads.

- 1) Pluralizing by Plural Suffix
- 2) Pluralizing by Compounding and
- 3) Pluralizing by Reduplication

#### 4.1.3.1 Pluralizing by Plural Suffix

The plural suffixes are added to the singular nouns, pronouns and kinship terms in both the languages. Bodo language has three suffixes which indicates plural forms  $\{-p^h\text{ur}\}$ ,  $\{-m\text{un}\}$  and  $\{-s\text{ur}\}$ . Koch Rabha language has two plural suffixes-  $\{-d\text{ɔ}\}$  and  $\{-r\text{ɔ}\eta\}$ . The use of these suffixes is exemplified below.

#### **Bodo:**

**$\{-p^h\text{ur}\}$ :** In Bodo language the suffix  $\{-p^h\text{ur}\}$  is very common and widely used. It is appended with countable animate human and non-human inanimate things. The examples are given below.

#### **a) Animate Humans**

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
mansi (person)	mansi-p <sup>h</sup> ur (persons/peoples)
alasi (guest)	alasi-p <sup>h</sup> ur (guests)
gɔt <sup>h</sup> ɔ (child)	gɔt <sup>h</sup> ɔ-p <sup>h</sup> ur(children)
seŋgra (youth)	seŋgra-p <sup>h</sup> ur(youths)
sik <sup>h</sup> la (girl)	sik <sup>h</sup> la-p <sup>h</sup> ur (girls)
huuasa (boy)	huuasa-p <sup>h</sup> ur (the boys) etc.

#### **b) Animate non-humans**

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
muusuu (cow)	muusuu-p <sup>h</sup> ur(cows)
burma (goat)	burma-p <sup>h</sup> ur (goats)

ɔma (pig)	ɔma-p <sup>h</sup> ur (pigs)
dau (bird)	dau-p <sup>h</sup> ur (birds)
dauk <sup>h</sup> a (crow)	dauk <sup>h</sup> a-p <sup>h</sup> ur (crows)
zunar (animal)	zunar-p <sup>h</sup> ur (animals) etc.

### c) Inanimate things or objects

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
nɔ (house)	nɔ-p <sup>h</sup> ur (houses)
bip <sup>h</sup> aŋ (tree)	bip <sup>h</sup> aŋ-p <sup>h</sup> ur (trees)
bizab (book)	bizab-p <sup>h</sup> ur (books)
duima (river)	duima-p <sup>h</sup> ur (rivers)
si~zi (cloth)	si~zi-p <sup>h</sup> ur (cloth) etc

### b) Pronouns

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
be (this)	be-p <sup>h</sup> ur (these)
bui (that)	bui-p <sup>h</sup> ur (those)

### c) Kinship terms

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
bewai (husband's elder brother)	bewai-p <sup>h</sup> ur (husband's elder brothers)
bik <sup>h</sup> unzu (mother-in-law)	bik <sup>h</sup> unzu-p <sup>h</sup> ur (mother-in-law)
bihau (father-in-law)	bihaɔ-p <sup>h</sup> ur (father-in-law)
bibuu (grandfather)	bibuu-p <sup>h</sup> ur (grandfathers)

**{-mun}**: In Bodo language this plural suffix should be noted that it cannot be appended directly particularly with the personal pronoun. It is added with the help of honorific forms  $\{-t^h aŋ\}$  only. As for example:

**a) Personal pronouns****Singular**nuŋ-t<sup>h</sup>aŋ (you, hon.)bi-t<sup>h</sup>aŋ (s/he, hon.)**Plural**nuŋ-t<sup>h</sup>aŋ-muun (you(pl.) hon.)bi-t<sup>h</sup>aŋ-muun (they, hon.)**b) Kinship terms****Singular**

abuu (grandfather)

abui (grandmother)

ada (elder brother)

anui (paternal aunt)

ap<sup>h</sup>a (father)

adui (uncle)

madui (aunt)

**Plural**

abuu-muun (grandfather and others)

abui-muun (grandmother and others)

ada-muun (elder brother and others)

anui-muun (paternal aunt and others)

ap<sup>h</sup>a-muun (father and others)

adui-muun (uncle and others)

madeui-muun (aunt and others) etc.

**{-sur}**: In Bodo language this suffix is used with second and third person of personal pronoun, demonstrative pronoun and reflexive pronoun and it is used with non-honorific forms of personal pronouns. As for examples:

**a) Personal pronouns****Singular**

nuŋ (you. Sl.)

bi (s/he)

**Plural**

nuŋ-sur (you, PL)

bi-sur (they)

**b) Demonstrative pronouns****Singular**

be (this)

bui (that)

**Plural**

be-sur (these)

bui-sur (those)

### c) Reflexive pronouns

#### Singular

gaw (self)

#### Plural

gaw-sur (themselves)

### Koch Rabha:

**{-dɔ}**: It is a common plural suffix used in Koch Rabha language with all animate humans and non-humans and inanimate things or objects. The suffix can be compared to the Bodo language plural suffix  $\{-p^h\text{ur}\}$ . For example:

#### a) Animate human

##### Singular

marab (man)

zuuk<sup>h</sup>u (guest)

sabeg (child)

##### Plural

marab-dɔ (men)

zuuk<sup>h</sup>u-dɔ (guests)

sabeg-dɔ (children)

#### b) Animate non-human

##### Singular

muusu (cow)

t<sup>h</sup>uu (hen)

k<sup>h</sup>wi (dog)

##### Plural

muusu-dɔ (cows)

t<sup>h</sup>uu-dɔ (hens)

k<sup>h</sup>wi-dɔ (dogs)

#### c) Inanimate things

##### Singular

nɔgɔ (house)

bisil (shirt)

p<sup>h</sup>aŋ (tree)

##### Plural

nɔgɔ-dɔ (houses)

bisil-dɔ (shirts)

p<sup>h</sup>aŋ-dɔ (trees)

The plural suffix  $\{-p^h\text{ur}\}$  of Bodo language is used with pronouns and kinship terms but in Koch Rabha language the plural suffix  $\{-dɔ\}$  cannot be seen with the pronoun and kinship terms.

**{-roŋ}**: This plural suffix of Koch Rabha language is to be compared with honorific suffix  $\{-mwn\}$  of Bodo language. The Koch Rabha plural suffix  $\{-rɔŋ\}$  is used with the third person personal pronoun and kinship terms of form pluralization. As for examples:

### a) Personal Pronoun

#### Singular

o (he/She)

#### Plural

o-rɔŋ (they)

### b) Kingship Terms

#### Singular

amai (mother)

ada (brother)

ut<sup>h</sup>ui (uncle)

#### Plural

amai-rɔŋ (mothers)

ada-rɔŋ (brothers)

ut<sup>h</sup>ui-rɔŋ (uncles)

### 4.1.3.2 Pluralizing by Compounding

In Bodo and Koch Rabha languages the plural can also be formed by compounding. In both the languages 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 may be discussed under the two categories.

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

#### 4.1.3.2.1 Plurality express by Compounding Nouns of Multitude

In Bodo and Koch Rabha languages, this kind of pluralization may also be formed by compounding nouns of multitude to the common nouns. In these types of pluralization both the languages use the noun of multitude either before or after the common nouns. In both the languages the noun of multitude does not indicate the exact number, rather it is illustrating only the group. The nouns of multitude of Bodo language are- *p<sup>h</sup>alu*, *hanza*, *damul*, *suba*, *gubaŋ*, *burza*, *zɔma*, *mak<sup>h</sup>a* etc. and in Koch Rabha language are- *p<sup>h</sup>al*, *dɔl*, *suba*, *zɔma*, *rugun*, *dam*, *t<sup>h</sup>uk<sup>h</sup>ur* etc. The examples are given below.

**Bodo,**

#### Singular

uuwa (bamboo)

ɔnt<sup>h</sup>aj (stone)

bibar (flower)

dau (bird)

mansi (person)

#### Plural

uuwa suba (heap of bamboo)

ɔnt<sup>h</sup>aj damul (heap of stone)

burza bibar (many flowers)

dau p<sup>h</sup>alu (flocks of birds)

mansi hanza (group of peoples)

na (fish)	na hanza (group of fishes)
muusuu (cow)	muusuu p <sup>h</sup> aluu (herd of cow) etc.

**Koch Rabha, Singular**

muusu (cow)
marab (man)
bak <sup>h</sup> (Bamboo)
lohɔŋ (stone)
mai (paddy)
t <sup>h</sup> uuli (grass)
marab (man)

**Plural**

muusu p <sup>h</sup> al (herd of cow)
marab dɔl (group of peoples)
bak <sup>h</sup> suba (heap of bamboo)
lohɔŋ zɔma (heap of stone)
mai rugun (heap of paddy)
t <sup>h</sup> uuli dam (jungles)
marab t <sup>h</sup> uk <sup>h</sup> wr (peoples)

**4.1.3.2.2 Plurality signaled by Numerals**

Apart from zero and one, nouns in both languages are typically connected to two, three, or more than two in this system of plural formation. The numerals are combined with help of classifiers. The examples are given below:

**a) Direct taking numerals**

Bodo-	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
	dan (month)	dan-bruui (four month)
	dan (month)	dan-ba (five month)
	hɔr (night)	hɔr-t <sup>h</sup> am (three nights)
	hɔr (night)	hɔr-bruui (four nights)
	san (day)	san-nuui (two days)
	san (day)	san (three-days)

**Koch Rabha- Singular**

mas (month)
p <sup>h</sup> ar (night)
san (day)

**Plural**

mas-biri (four months)
p <sup>h</sup> ar-niŋ (two nights)
san-at <sup>h</sup> am (three days)

**b) Combined with help of the classifiers**

Bodo-	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
	bedɔr (meat)	bedɔr-dɔrba (five piece of meat)

asi (finger)	asi t <sup>h</sup> aj-ba (five fingers)
k <sup>h</sup> anaj (hair)	k <sup>h</sup> anaj duŋ-ba (five hairs)
megɔn (eye)	megɔn t <sup>h</sup> aj-nui (two eyes)
bip <sup>h</sup> əŋ (tree)	bip <sup>h</sup> əŋ-p <sup>h</sup> əŋ-ba (five trees) etc.

**Koch Rabh- Singular**

k <sup>h</sup> an (meat)
huruk <sup>h</sup> (hair)
marab (man)

**Plural**

k <sup>h</sup> an hut <sup>h</sup> ur-uniŋ (two piece of meat)
huruk <sup>h</sup> t <sup>h</sup> wŋ-biri (Four nose of hair)
marab mikh-tham (three person)

**4.1.3.3 Pluralizing by Reduplication**

In Bodo and Koch Rabha languages reduplication is another method of taking to pluralization. By reduplication, the grammatical categories such as noun, pronoun and adverb can be pluralized. The examples are given below:

**Bodo-****Singular**

nɔk <sup>h</sup> ɔr (family)
gami (village)
duima (river)
gubun (other)
k <sup>h</sup> ajse (somebody)
mujaŋ (good)
maba (something)
mablaba (sometime)
sur (who)

**Plural**

nɔk <sup>h</sup> ɔr nɔk <sup>h</sup> ɔr (family to family)
gami gami (village to village)
duima duima (river to river)
gubun gubun (others)
k <sup>h</sup> ajse k <sup>h</sup> ajse (some persons)
mujaŋ mujaŋ (good ones)
maba mabi (some unknown things)
mablaba mablaba (sometimes)
sur sur (who are) etc.

**Koch Rabha- Singular**

nɔɔɔ (house)
sɔŋ (village)
sik <sup>h</sup> azɔr (river)

**Plural**

nɔɔɔ-nɔɔɔ (house to house)
sɔŋ-sɔŋ (village to village)
sik <sup>h</sup> azɔr sik <sup>h</sup> azɔr (river to river) etc.

#### 4.1.4 Gender

In gender system Bodo and Kocha Rabha languages have three kinds (types) of gender formation.

- 1) By using separate words of male and female.
- 2) By Compounding and
- 3) By using Suffix.

##### 4.1.4.1 By using separate words of male and female

There are numerous differences between male and female in the Bodo and Koch Rabha languages. Below are a few instances from both languages.

##### **Bodo: (i) Kinship Term:**

###### Masculine

adui (uncle)

ap<sup>h</sup>a (father)

bihaw (father-in-law)

abuu (grandfather)

ada (elder brother)

gumui (husband of elder sister)

p<sup>h</sup>isai (husband)

###### Feminine

madui (aunt)

ai (mother)

bik<sup>h</sup>unzu (mother-in-law)

abui (grandmother)

bazui (wife of elder brother)

abɔ (elder sister)

bisi (wife)

##### **Koch Rabha: (i) Kinship Term**

###### Masculine

awa (father)

usu (grandfather)

ada (elder brother)

###### Feminine

amai (mother)

uwui (grandmother)

zabɔk<sup>h</sup> (sister-in law)

##### **Bodo: (ii) General Nouns**

###### Masculine

buraj (old man)

huuwa (man)

dahuwa (servant)

###### Feminine

burui (old woman)

hinzaw (woman)

ruat<sup>h</sup>i (maid)

seŋgra (young boy)

sik<sup>h</sup>la (young girl)

balɔnda (wedower)

balɔndi (widow)

### **Koch Rabha: (ii) General Nouns**

#### **Masculine**

mik<sup>h</sup> (male)

bunt<sup>h</sup>wui (youngman)

buda (oldman)

#### **Feminine**

misik<sup>h</sup> (Female)

misal (young girl)

budi (old woman)

### **4.1.4.2 By Compounding**

**Bodo,**

#### **Masculine**

huuwa-alasi (male guest)

huuwa-gɔt<sup>h</sup>ɔ (boy)

buraj-mansi (old man)

#### **Feminine**

hinzawa-alasi (female guest)

hinzaw-gɔt<sup>h</sup>ɔ (girl)

huri-mansi (old woman)

**Koch Rabha, Masculine**

mik<sup>h</sup> zuk<sup>h</sup>u (male guest)

mik<sup>h</sup>-sa (by)

marab buda (old man)

#### **Feminine**

misik<sup>h</sup> zuk<sup>h</sup>u (female guest)

misik<sup>h</sup>-sa (girl)

marab budi (old woman)

In both the languages, the compounding words may be discussed under three sub heads.

- 1) Noun relating to humans
- 2) Noun relating to non-human
- 3) Joint noun relating to humans and non-humans

#### **4.1.4.2.1 Noun relating to humans**

The fundamental kinship nouns are divided into "kinship" nouns in both the Bodo and Koch Rabha languages. To differentiate between males and females, opposing lexical elements are used. In Bodo, the common nouns '*hinzaw*', '*huuwa*', and '*burai*' and '*huri*' are combined with the kinship terms. Similar to Bodo in Koch Rabha, '*mikh*', '*misikh*' and '*buda*' are used in conjunction with the kinship terms to indicate the distinct gender of '*budi*'. The following are some examples:

**Bodo,****Masculine**

buraj mansi (old man)

ajɔŋ huuwa (father's elder brother) ajɔŋ hinzaw (wife of father's elder brother)

huuwa mansi (man)

huuwa alasi (male guest)

p<sup>h</sup>isa huuwa (son)**Feminine**

buruimansi (old woman)

hinzaw mansi (woman)

hinzaw alasi (female guest)

p<sup>h</sup>isa hinzaw (daughter)**Koch Rabha,****Masculine**mik<sup>h</sup>-sa (boy)mik<sup>h</sup>-zuk<sup>h</sup>u (male guest)mik<sup>h</sup>-buda (old man)**Feminine**misik<sup>h</sup>-sa (girl)misik<sup>h</sup>-zuk<sup>h</sup>u (female guest)misik<sup>h</sup>-budi (old woman)

In both languages, gender is formed by combining the adjectives 'hinzaw', 'huuwa' and 'burai', 'buri' and 'misikh', 'mikh' and 'buda', 'budi' in Bodo and Koch Rabha, respectively. Here are some examples:

**Bodo,****Masculine**

huuwa gudan (bridegroom)

**Feminine**

hinzaw gudan (bride)

**Koch Rabha, Masculine**mik<sup>h</sup>-p<sup>h</sup>idan ((bride groom)**Feminine**misik<sup>h</sup>-p<sup>h</sup>idan (bride)**4.1.4.2.2 Noun relating to non-human**

a) **Animal:** Animals are represented in the Bodo language via the words *bunda*, *bangra*, *p<sup>h</sup>ant<sup>h</sup>a*, and *dambra*, as well as by *bundi*, *bangri*, *p<sup>h</sup>ant<sup>h</sup>i*, and *dambri*. In contrast, Koch Rabha uses the terms 'mala' and 'mazu' to denote male and female animals respectively. Below are some examples:

**Bodo-****Masculine**

suima bunda (male puppy)

ɔma bunda (boar)

muusa bunda (tiger)

**Feminine**

suima bundi (female puppy)

ɔma bundi (sow)

muusa bundi (tigress)

burma p <sup>h</sup> ant <sup>h</sup> a (male goat)	burma p <sup>h</sup> ant <sup>h</sup> i (female goat)
suima baᅅgra (sire)	suima baᅅgri (bitch)
muusuu dambra (male calf)	muusuu dambri (female calf)
muusuu halua (bull)	muusuu gai (cow)
muuider mak <sup>h</sup> unda (male elephant)	muuider mak <sup>h</sup> undi (female elephant)

**Koch Rabha- Masculine**k<sup>h</sup>uᅇi – mala (dog)

uzi- mala (male cat)

musu – mala (ball)

p<sup>h</sup>run – mala (male goat)

musi – mala (male buffello)

masa- mala (tiger)

**Feminine**k<sup>h</sup>uᅇi – mazu (bitch)

uzi- mazu (female cat)

musu- mazu (cow)

p<sup>h</sup>run –mazu (female goat)

musi- mazu (female buffello)

masa- mazu (tiger)

**b) Birds:** For non-human animate nouns, especially birds, the suffixes ‘zu<sup>l</sup>a’ and ‘zu’ are used in both the Bodo and Koch Rabha languages to indicate male and female. In contrast, Koch Rabha uses the terms ‘k<sup>h</sup>oᅇnt<sup>h</sup>a’ and ‘mazu’ to denote male and female. As examples:

**Bodo,****Masculine**dau-zu<sup>l</sup>a (cock)daut<sup>h</sup>u-zu<sup>l</sup>a (male dove)haᅅsu zu<sup>l</sup>a (male duck)**Feminine**

dau-zu (hen)

daut<sup>h</sup>u-zu (female dove)

haᅅsu-zu (female duck)

**Koch Rabha, Masculine**t<sup>h</sup>uu-k<sup>h</sup>oᅇnt<sup>h</sup>a (cock)gugu-k<sup>h</sup>oᅇnt<sup>h</sup>a (male dove)k<sup>h</sup>uuuda-k<sup>h</sup>oᅇnt<sup>h</sup>a (male duck)**Feminine**t<sup>h</sup>uu-mazu (hen)

gugu-mazu (female dove)

k<sup>h</sup>uuudu-mazu (female duck)**4.1.4.2.3 Joint nouns relating to humans and non-humans**

There is a joint human and non-human signifying word for male and female in the Bodo language when it comes to gender distinction. Both humans and non-humans are referred to by the terms ‘zu<sup>l</sup>a’ for men and ‘zu’ for women. In Bodo, the

words 'zula' and 'zu' are typically used either before or after the words for birds and kinship. This has already been discussed in chapter two (in the head 2.5.2.3). However, there is no such gender differentiation in the Koch Rabha language.

#### 4.1.4.3 By using Suffix

In the Bodo and Koch Rabha languages, gender creation through the use of suffixes is a distinctive feature. The Koch Rabha language only has the suffix *{-i}*, which is the means by which feminine is generated from masculine, but the Bodo language has three types of suffixes: *{-i}*, *{-e}*, and *{-u}*. For examples:

##### Bodo,

<b>{-i}:</b>	<b><u>Masculine</u></b>	<b><u>Feminine</u></b>
Impairment-	bɔb-a (dumb man)	bɔb-i (dumb woman)
	bɛŋg-a (deaf man)	bɛŋg-i (deaf woman)
	k <sup>h</sup> an-a (blind man)	k <sup>h</sup> an-i (blind woman)
	leŋgr-a (lame man)	leŋgr-i (lame woman)
Manner-	p <sup>h</sup> agl-a (mad man)	p <sup>h</sup> agl-i (mad woman)
	zamb-a (foolish man)	zamb-i (foolish woman)
Other-	gendra (potbellier man)	gendr-i (potbellier woman)
	balɔnd-a (widower)	balɔnd-i (widow) etc.
<b>{-e}:</b>	<b><u>Masculine</u></b>	<b><u>Feminine</u></b>
	hɔŋl-a (hollow nosed man)	hɔŋl-e (hollow nosed woman)
	nabl-a (flat nosed man)	nabl-e (flat nosed woman)
	gurbl-a (ugly face man)	gurbl-e (ugly face woman)
<b>{-u}:</b>	<b><u>Masculine</u></b>	<b><u>Feminine</u></b>
	hait <sup>h</sup> -a (short man)	hait <sup>h</sup> -u (short woman)
	gait <sup>h</sup> -a (short man)	gait <sup>h</sup> -u (short woman)

There are four more suffixes in the Bodo language in addition to the ones previously mentioned:  $\{-sula\}$ ,  $\{-t^ha\}$  for males, and  $\{-suli\}$ ,  $\{-t^hu\}$  for females. These suffixes have been added to verb roots to create adjectives based on their behavioural aspects, even though they additionally reflect the genders of men and women.  $\{-sula\}$  and  $\{-suli\}$  are used to symbolise human nature, whereas  $\{-t^ha\}$  and  $\{-t^hu\}$  are used to indicate a person's height. For instance:

<u>Roots</u>	<u>Masculine</u>	<u>Feminine</u>
on (be loved)	on-sula (affectionate man)	on-suli (affectionate woman)
burab (be angry)	burab-sula (anger man)	burab-suli (anger woman)
gab (to cry)	gab-sula (apt to cry man)	gab-suli (apt to cry woman)
phoraj (to read)	phoraj-sula (studious man)	phoraj-suli (studious woman)
za (to eat)	za-sula (gluttonous man)	za-suli (gluttonous woman)
hai (be short)	hai-t <sup>h</sup> a (short man)	hai-t <sup>h</sup> u (short woman) etc.

The aforementioned examples demonstrate how a verb's gender can be created by adding a suffix. Additionally, it is found that the only phonemes that are altered in both genders are the final ones of the suffix. When it comes to gender differentiation using suffix, it is evident that the Bodo language's masculine signifying words invariably finish in the /a/ phoneme.

#### **Kochh Rabha,**

<b>{-i}:</b>	<u>Masculine</u>	<u>Feminine</u>
	bwla (gluttonous man)	bwli (gluttonous woman)
	zara (made)	zari (made women)
	k <sup>h</sup> ana (blind man)	k <sup>h</sup> ani (blind women)

It is evident from the aforementioned examples of both languages that the /a/ phoneme always appears at the end of the masculine-indicating nouns in both languages. Moreover, the Koch Rabha language does not have the Bodo language's  $\{-e\}$  and  $\{-u\}$  suffixes.

#### 4.1.4.4 Unique Gender

Both Koch Rabha and Bodo include a small number of gender-specific terms. Although there are no words with opposite genders in either language, some nouns are classified as either masculine or feminine. The following are some examples:

##### **Bodo-**

##### **a) Unique masculine gender**

badari (woodcutter),

dauharu (warrior),

duuri (priest),

halmazi (a village peon),

k<sup>h</sup>asi (castrated male animals or birds),

lauk<sup>h</sup>ar (cowherd),

zaulija (crazy man).

##### **b) Unique feminine gender**

aduᅅgari (spinster),

bok<sup>h</sup>ali (a female servant especially employed to look after a child),

bihari (co-wife),

duudini (the central figure of Kherai worship. She is a sanctified medium of divinity, the Para nature and she is the essence of Kherai worship),

t<sup>h</sup>oᅅgali (a light natured woman).

mainaw (Goddess Lakshmi)

**Koch Rabha-****a) Unique masculine gender-**

huzi (the priest),

nak<sup>h</sup>ɔr (cowhard),

p<sup>h</sup>ɔlan (hunter) etc.

**b) Unique feminine gender-**

mailɔŋsa (mistress of paddy),

buɾat<sup>h</sup>i (woman attendant of bride and bridegroom in a marriage ceremony),

salaga (a teenager girl who looks after a child) etc.

The Bodo word '*dauharu*' is a complex word in the aforementioned instances. The noun word '*dauha*' (war) and the Bodo suffix '*-ru*' combine to make the word '*dauharu*'.

**4.1.5 Case**

Case markers are post-positioned to nouns or pronouns in Bodo and Koch Rabha to denote case connections. Pronouns, nouns, and numbers all have case markers in both languages. Both languages have seven cases, each of which is denoted by a different suffix. The following tables list the applications of these suffixes:

**Bodo,**

Case	Case-marker
Nominative	∅, -a (-wa, -ja), -u
Accusative	∅, -k <sup>h</sup> uu
Instrumental	-zuɲ
Dative	-nu
Ablative	-ni-p <sup>h</sup> raj
Genitive	-ni
Locative	-aw (-jaw, -waw)

(Table- 4.23)

**Koch Rabha,**

Case	Case-marker
Nominative	∅, -∅
Accusative	∅, -∅
Instrumental	-muun
Dative	-na
Ablative	-naŋaip <sup>h</sup> riŋ
Genitive	-ni
Locative	-naŋaj

(Table- 4.24)

**4.1.5.1 Nominative Case**

For the nominative case, the Bodo case marker  $\{\emptyset\}$ ,  $\{-a\}$ ,  $\{-u\}$  and the Koch Rabha case marker  $\{-\emptyset\}$ ,  $\{-\emptyset\}$  are used. The aforementioned markers are attached to create a proper sentence in Bodo and Koch Rabha when nouns, pronouns, and adjectives are employed as subjects in a sentence to indicate the action of a verb. In Bodo  $\{-a\}$  marker is same as  $\{-\emptyset\}$  in Koch Rabha language. The examples are given below:

**Bodo,**

$\{-a\}$ : bizab-a      p<sup>h</sup>oraŋnu      muzaŋ  
 Book-NOM    to read      good  
 The book is suitable for studying.

**Koch Rabha,**

$\{-\emptyset\}$ : muusu-∅      hasak<sup>h</sup>      sauu  
 Cow-NOM    grass      eat.  
 The cow is eating grass.

$\{-\emptyset\}$ : The zero markers in both Bodo and Koch Rabha always remain with the sentence's subject. For examples:

**Bodo-**

aŋ      p<sup>h</sup>oraŋsali-a∅      t<sup>h</sup>aŋ-u  
 I      school- LOC      go- PROG  
 I go to the school.

**Koch Rabha-**

aŋ      mai      sauu  
 I      rice      eat.  
 I am eating rice.

The zero marker remains with the sentence subject in the two languages' abovementioned examples, indicating that no markers are being used. However, if one looks closely, one can see that there is a marker that is always hidden. These instances can be demonstrated as follows:

**Bodo,**

aŋ-uu              p<sup>h</sup>ɔrajsali-aɔ      thaŋ-uu  
 I-NOM              school- LOC      go-PROG.  
 I go to the school.

**Koch Rabha,**

aŋ-ɔ              mai-ɔ              sa-uuu  
 I-NOM              rice-ACC              eat- PROG.  
 I am eating rice.

**4.1.5.2 Accusative Case**

The accusative case is indicated by the case markers  $\{-k^h\text{uu}\}$ ,  $\{\emptyset\}$  in Bodo and  $\{-\text{ɔ}\}$ ,  $\{\emptyset\}$  in Koch Rabha. The accusative case markers are attached to the sentence objects and occasionally the subject in both the Bodo and Koch Rabha languages. The case marker  $\{-k^h\text{uu}\}$  of the Bodo is similar to Koch Rabha  $\{-\text{ɔ}\}$ , as for examples:

**Bodo,**

silaj-ja              dau-k<sup>h</sup>uu              laŋbai  
 Kite-NOM              bird-ACC              take- PST  
 The kite has taken the bird.

**Koch Rabha,**

baza-ɔ              t<sup>h</sup>uu-ɔ              lalaŋ-uuu  
 Kite-NOM              bird-ACC              take- PST  
 The kite has taken the bird.

**$\{\emptyset\}$ :** In both the languages the nominative case marker  $\{\emptyset\}$  is also used to indicate the meaning of accusative case. As for examples-

**Bodo,**

gɔt<sup>h</sup>ɔ-a      mɯsɯu-{}      gum-duŋ  
 Boy- NOM      Cow- ACC      to graze- PROG  
 The boy is grazing the cow.

**Koch Rabha,**

sabeg-ɔ      mɯsu-ɔ      saraɔ-t<sup>h</sup>ɯŋa  
 Boy –NOM      cow –ACC      to graze- PROG  
 The boy is grazing the cow.

**4.1.5.3 Instrumental Case**

To denote the form of the instrumental case, the markers *{-zuŋ}* and *{-mun}* are employed in the Bodo and Koch Rabha languages. Both languages utilise markers with noun words that refer to various kinds of tools and implements. As an illustration:

**Bodo,**

abuɯ-ja      ruwa-zuŋ      bɔn      sin-duŋ  
 Grandfather- NOM      axe-INST      firewood      to cut – PROG.  
 Grandfather is cutting the firewood with axe.

**Kochh Rabha,**

sɔmaina-ɔ      ruŋ-mun      p<sup>h</sup>ɯit<sup>h</sup>ɯna-mun  
 Samaina –NOM      boat- INST      come-PST  
 Samaina came by boat.

As shown in the aforementioned instances, in Bodo, the case marker *{-zuŋ}* is associated to the object "ruwa," and in Koch Rabha, the *{-mun}* is attached to the object 'ruŋ'. The instruments "ruwa" and "ruŋ" are used to assist the actions in both languages. It should be noted that in Bodo and Koch Rabha, the case markers *{-zuŋ}* and *{-mun}* are used with both human and non-human nouns as well as pronouns. For instance:

**Bodo,**

aŋ      ada-zuŋ      undup<sup>h</sup>a-gun  
 I      elder brother-INST      to sleep with-FUT  
 I will sleep along with elder brother.

**Koch Rabha,**

aŋ	amai-muun	gɔlɔŋ-a
I	mother- INST	to sleep with – FUT

I will sleep along with mother.

**4.1.5.4 Dative Case**

The *{-nuu}* and *{-na}* suffixes are used as dative case markers in Koch Rabha and Bodo. When nouns and pronouns are designated as the action's recipients, they are attached to them in both languages. For instance:

**Bodo,**

bibajari-nuu	mairɔŋ	hɔr
Bigger-DAT	rice	gives.

Give rice to the bigger.

**Koch rabha,**

muusu-na	sik <sup>h</sup> a	danaw
Cow-DAT	water	feed- PROG

Feed water to the cow.

In the Bodo and Koch Rabha languages, the case markers *{-nuu}* and *{-na}* are applied to the words "*bibajari*" in Bodo and "*muusu*" in Koch Rabha to denote the recipient of the action, as can be seen from the instances above.

**4.1.5.5 Ablative Case**

The ablative case marker in Bodo is created by combining one post position with one marker *{-ni}* + *{-p<sup>h</sup>raj}* and like Bodo in Koch Rabha language also combining two words *{-najaɪ}* + *{-p<sup>h</sup>riŋ}* to denotes the same case. These are exemplified below:

**Bodo,**

nɔŋ	nɔ-ni-p <sup>h</sup> raj	p <sup>h</sup> ui
You	home-ABL	come

You come from home.

**Koch Rabha,**

nɔŋ	nɔgɔ-najaɪ-p <sup>h</sup> riŋ	p <sup>h</sup> ui
You	home-ABL	come

You come from home.

From the above examples of Bodo and Koch Rabha it is seen that the case markers  $\{-ni-p^hraj\}$  in Bodo and  $\{-na\eta ai-p^hri\eta\}$  in Koch Rabha are respectively added with the ‘*nɔ*’ and ‘*nɔgɔ*’ to expressed the ablative case.

#### 4.1.5.6 Genitive Case

In Bodo and Koch Rabha languages the genitive case indicates the possessive relationship of noun or pronoun. The marker  $\{-ni\}$  in both the languages indicate the genitive case. It has been observed that the case marker  $\{-ni\}$  can be used with either the subject or the object of a sentence in both languages. As examples:

##### **Bodo,**

bini	bizab-k <sup>h</sup> uu	dun
He-GEN	book-ACC	keep

Keep his/her book.

##### **Koch Rabha,**

i-ɔ	Juli-ni	nɔgɔ
This-DEM	Juli-GEN	house

This is Juli’s house.

From the above examples of both the languages, it is seen that the relationship between ‘*bi*’ and ‘*bizab*’ in Bodo and ‘*Juli*’ and ‘*nɔgɔ*’ in Koch Rabha respectively.

#### 4.1.5.7 Locative Case

In both Bodo and Koch Rabha languages, the case marker  $\{-aw\}$  in Bodo and  $\{-ai\}$  in Koch Rabha are applied to indicates the location of special and temporal. These markers are utilized as locative case-markers and can be appended to subject and object of the sentences in both Bodo and Koch Rabha languages. In Bodo language this locative case-marker has allomorphs and it depends on the end phonemes of a word. The allomorphs of the case-maker  $\{-aw\}$  are  $\{-aw\}$ ,  $\{jaw\}$  and  $\{waw\}$ . But the allomorphs of the locative case marker  $\{-ai\}$  is not seen in the Koch Rabha language there is not seen the. Examples are given below:

##### **Bodo,**

- 1) nuɠur-aw      ma      zaduŋ  
       nuɠur-LOC    what    happen  
       What is happening in the city ?

- 2) aŋ            Guwahati-jaw            t<sup>h</sup>a-juu  
 I            Guwahati- LOC            live-HAB  
 I live in Guwahati.
- 3) bi-juu            nɔ-waw            t<sup>h</sup>aŋ-baj  
 He/She-NOM            home –LOC            thaŋ-PST  
 He/She has gone to the home.

### **Koch Rabha,**

- (1) Thikli-ɔ            Kokrajhar-naŋai            lwi-uu  
 Thikli-NOM            Kokrajhar-LOC            go-PRE  
 Thikhli is going to Kokrajhar.

If the examples of both the languages are analysed, the case marker *{-aw}* and *{-naŋai}* are appended with the subject and object of the sentence. It is also observed that, the examples 1) of the Bodo the word ‘*nugur*’ ends with the consonant /t/ so, the locative case marker *{-aw}* is added directly without any changing and here the marker refers to the location of the ‘*nugur*’. But in examples (2) and (3) the words ‘Guwahati’ and ‘nɔ’ ends with the vowel /i/ and /ɔ/. Therefore, the locative case-marker *{-aw}* is replaced in to *{-jaw}* and *{-waw}* respectively. But in Koch Rabha language allomorphs form of the locative case marker *{-ai}* is not found.

In both languages, the locative case marker cannot be directly affixed to personal pronouns, kinship phrases, or nouns (both human and animal) without the genitive case marker *{-ni}* supporting it. This also shows that in the case of personal pronouns, kinship words, and nouns (human and animal), the locative case marker comes after the genitive case marker. For instance:

#### **a) Pronoun,**

- Bodo,**            aŋ-ni-jaw            gubaŋ            raŋ            dɔŋ  
 I-GEN-LOC            what            money            have  
 I have so much money.
- Koch Rabha,** aŋ-ni-naŋaj            t<sup>h</sup>uk<sup>h</sup>ur            p<sup>h</sup>usa            t<sup>h</sup>ɔwa  
 I-GEN-LOC            what            money            have  
 I have so much money.



- 4) Fractional numerals
- 5) Distributive numerals

#### 4.1.6.1 Cardinal Numerals

In Bodo and Koch Rabha languages the cardinal numbers may be discussed under the two sub-heads.

- 1) Basic Cardinal Numbers and
- 2) Compound Cardinal Numbers.

##### 4.1.6.1.1 Basic cardinal Numbers

In basic cardinal numbers, digits occur without the help of other digits in both Bodo and Koch Rabha languages independently. The original cardinal numbers of Bodo and Koch Rabha languages have similar with its other. The original cardinal numbers of Bodo and Koch Rabha are shown below.

<u>Bodo</u>	<u>Koch Rabha</u>	<u>Gloss</u>
se	sa	one
nui	niŋ	two
t <sup>h</sup> am	t <sup>h</sup> am	three
bruui	bri	four
ba	buŋ	five
dɔ	k <sup>h</sup> rɔb	six
sni	sin	seven
dain	gin	eight
gu	k <sup>h</sup> u	nine
zi	si	ten

In both the languages, the basic numerals hundred, thousand and lakh can also be included. In Bodo language hundred is called 'zuiu' and in Koch Rabha 'sɔ', thousand is called 'ruza' in Bodo and in Koch Rabha 'hazar' and 'lakh' is called as 'lak<sup>h</sup>' in both the languages. In case of 'lak<sup>h</sup>' in both the languages and as well as 'hazar' in Koch Rabha it is not their own words. It is influenced by other language.

##### 4.1.6.1.2 Compound Cardinal Numerals

The compound cardinal numerals are large in number and they are very productive to form higher numbers in both Bodo and Koch Rabha languages. In both Bodo and Koch Rabha, the compound cardinal numerals morpho-syntactically can be classified in to three types.

- 1) Additive Compound Numerals
- 2) Multiplicative Compound Numerals and
- 3) Multiplicative Cum Additive Compound Numerals.

#### 4.1.6.1.2.1 Additive Compound Numerals

In both the Bodo and Koch Rabha languages, add two or more basic cardinal numerals to create additive compound numerals. In the languages of Bodo and Koch Rabha, the numbers 11 through 19 are additive compound cardinal numerals. The following table shows the examples:

<b>Bodo</b>	<b>Koch Rabha</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
zise [10+1=11]	si-sa [10+1=11]	Eleven
zi-nui [10+2=12]	si-niŋ [10+2=12]	Twelve
zi-t <sup>h</sup> am [10+3=13]	si-t <sup>h</sup> am [10+3=13]	Thirteen
zi-brwi [10+4=14]	si-bri [10+4=14]	Fourteen
Zi-ba [10+5=15]	si-buŋ [10+5=15]	Fifteen
zi-dɔ [10+6=16]	si-k <sup>h</sup> rɔb [10+6=16]	Sixteen
zi-sni [10+7=17]	si-sin [10+7=17]	Seventeen
zi-dain [10+8=18]	si-gin [10+8=18]	Eighteen
zi-gu [10+9=19]	si-k <sup>h</sup> u [10+9=19]	Nineteen

(Table- 4.25)

As can be evident from the example shown above, the basic numeral 'si' appears in the first position, just like the Bodo 'zi' in the Koch Rabha language, while other basic numerals from 1 to 9 appear in the last position.

#### 4.1.6.1.2.2 Multiplicative Compound Numerals

In Bodo and Koch Rabha language, the multiplicative compound numerals 20/twenty, 30/thirty, 40/ forty, 50/fifty, 60/sixty, 70/seventy, 80/eighty and 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, and 9/nine to vigesimal in Bodo 'zi' (ten) and in Koch Rabha 'si' (ten). The examples are given below.

<u>Bodo</u>	<u>Koch Rabha</u>	<u>Gloss</u>
nui-zi	niŋ-si	twenty
2x10=20	2x10=20	
t <sup>h</sup> am-zi	t <sup>h</sup> am si	thirty
3x10=30	3x10=30	
brui-zi	bri-si	forty
4x10=40	4x10=40	
ba-zi	buŋ-si	fifty
5x10=50	5x10=50	
Do-zi	k <sup>h</sup> rɔb-si	sixty
6x10=60	6x10=60	
sni-zi	sin-si	seventy
7x10=70	7x10=70	
dain-zi	gin-si	eighty
8x10=80	8x10=80	
gu-zi	k <sup>h</sup> u-si	ninety
9x10=90	9x10=90	

From the above examples of the multiplicative compound numerals, it is found that the formation of multiplicative compound numerals of the Bodo and Koch Rabha languages are compounded in the same way.

#### 4.1.6.1.2.3 Multiplicative cum Additive Compound Numerals

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

<u>Bodo</u>	<u>Koch Rabha</u>	<u>Gloss</u>
nuizi-se	niŋsi-sa	twenty-one
[2 x 10 + 1 = 21]	[2 x 10 + 1 = 21]	

nuizi-nui	niŋsi-niŋ	twenty -two
[2 x 10 + 2 = 22]	[2 x 10 + 2 = 22]	
nuizi-t <sup>h</sup> am	niŋsi-t <sup>h</sup> am	twenty-three
[2 x 10 + 3 = 23]	[2 x 10 + 3 = 23]	
t <sup>h</sup> amzi-se	t <sup>h</sup> amsi-sa	thirty-one
[3 x 10 + 1 = 31]	[3 x 10 + 1 = 31]	
t <sup>h</sup> amzi-nui	t <sup>h</sup> amsi-niŋ	thirty-two
[3 x 10 + 2 = 32]	[3 x 10 + 2 = 32]	
t <sup>h</sup> amzi-t <sup>h</sup> am	t <sup>h</sup> amsi-t <sup>h</sup> am	thirty-three
[3 x 10 + 3 = 33]	[3 x 10 + 3 = 33]	
bruizi-se	brisi-sa	forty-one
[4 x 10 + 1 = 41]	[4 x 10 + 1 = 41]	
bruizi-nui	brisi-niŋ	forty-two
[4 x 10 + 2 = 42]	[4 x 10 + 2 = 42]	
bruizi-t <sup>h</sup> am	brisi-t <sup>h</sup> am	forty-three
[4 x 10 + 3 = 43]	[4 x 10 + 3 = 43]	
bazi-se	buŋsi-sa	fifty-one
[5 x 10 + 1 = 51]	[5 x 10 + 1 = 51]	
bazi-nui	buŋsi-niŋ	fifty-two
[5 x 10 + 2 = 52]	[5 x 10 + 2 = 52]	
bazi-t <sup>h</sup> am	buŋsi-t <sup>h</sup> am	fifty-three
[5 x 10 + 3 = 53]	[5 x 10 + 3 = 53]	
ɔzi-se	khɔbsi-sa	sixty-one
[6 x 10 + 1 = 61]	[6 x 10 + 1 = 61]	

dɔzi-nui	k <sup>h</sup> rɔbsi-niŋ	sixty-two
[6 x 10 + 2 = 62]	[6 x 10 + 2 = 62]	
dɔzi-t <sup>h</sup> am	k <sup>h</sup> rɔbsi-t <sup>h</sup> am	sixty-three
[6 x 10 + 3 = 63]	[6 x 10 + 3 = 63]	
snizi-se	sinsi-sa	seventy-one
[7 x 10 + 1 = 71]	[7 x 10 + 1 = 71]	
snizi-nui	sinsi-niŋ	seventy-two
[7 x 10 + 2 = 72]	[7 x 10 + 2 = 72]	
snizi-ba	sinsi-buŋ	seventy-three
[7 x 10 + 5 = 75]	[7 x 10 + 5 = 75]	
dainzi-se	ginsi-sa	eighty-one
[8 x 10 + 1 = 81]	[8 x 10 + 1 = 81]	
dainzi-brui	ginsi-bri	eighty-four
[8 x 10 + 4 = 84]		
dainzi-gu	ginsi-k <sup>h</sup> u	eighty-nine
[8 x 10 + 9 = 89]		
guzi-se	k <sup>h</sup> usi-sa	ninety-one
[9 x 10 + 1 = 91]	[9 x 10 + 1 = 91]	
guzi-dɔ	k <sup>h</sup> usi-k <sup>h</sup> rɔb	ninety-two
[9 x 10 + 6 = 96]	[9 x 10 + 6 = 96]	
guzi-gu	k <sup>h</sup> usi-k <sup>h</sup> u	ninety-nine
[9 x 10 + 9 = 99]	[9 x 10 + 9 = 99]	

#### 4.1.6.2. Ordinal Numerals

In both Bodo and Koch Rabha, ordinal numerals are derived from the cardinal numerals by means of affixations. The ordinal numerals in Bodo are formed by

adding '*t<sup>hi</sup>*' morpheme and like Bodo in Koch Rabha also the ordinal numeral is formed by adding '*p<sup>h</sup>ɔila*' morpheme. The Examples are given below.

<u>Bodo</u>	<u>Koch Rabha</u>	<u>Gloss</u>
se-t <sup>hi</sup>	sa-p <sup>h</sup> ɔila	First
nui-t <sup>hi</sup>	niŋ-p <sup>h</sup> ɔila	second
tham-t <sup>hi</sup>	tham p <sup>h</sup> ɔila	third
brui-t <sup>hi</sup>	bri-p <sup>h</sup> ɔila	fourth
ba-t <sup>hi</sup>	buŋ p <sup>h</sup> ɔila	fifth

#### 4.1.6.3 Multiplicative Numerals

In Bodo the multiplicative numerals are formed by prefixing the morpheme '*k<sup>h</sup>eb*' and like Bodo in Koch Rabha also '*lab*' morpheme is used to form the multiplicative numerals. The following are some examples:

<u>Bodo</u>	<u>Koch Rabha</u>	<u>Gloss</u>
k <sup>h</sup> eb-se	lab-sa	once
k <sup>h</sup> eb-nui	lab-niŋ	twice
k <sup>h</sup> eb-t <sup>h</sup> am	lab-t <sup>h</sup> am	thrice
k <sup>h</sup> eb-brui	lab-bri	forth times
k <sup>h</sup> eb-ba	lab-buŋ	fifth times

#### 4.1.6.4 Fractional Numerals

In Bodo language the fractional numerals are formed by using the case-marker {-*ni*} and preceded by '*bahagu*' between two cardinal numerals and in Koch Rabha language also used '*t<sup>h</sup>ap<sup>h</sup>rak<sup>h</sup>*' and preceded by '*k<sup>h</sup>ap<sup>h</sup>ai*'. For examples:

<u>Bodo</u>	<u>Koch Rabha</u>	<u>Gloss</u>
nui bahaguuni-se	nin t <sup>h</sup> ap <sup>h</sup> rak <sup>h</sup> k <sup>h</sup> p <sup>h</sup> aisa	½
brui bahaguuni-se	bri t <sup>h</sup> ap <sup>h</sup> rak <sup>h</sup> k <sup>h</sup> p <sup>h</sup> aisa	¼
se bahaguuni-k <sup>h</sup> awse	gɔsa t <sup>h</sup> ap <sup>h</sup> rak <sup>h</sup> k <sup>h</sup> p <sup>h</sup> aisa	1½

#### 4.1.6.5 Distributive Numerals

In both Bodo and Koch Rabha languages, the distributive numerals are formed by reduplicating the numeral classifiers and adding a classifier with cardinal numerals. As for examples given below:

<u>Bodo</u>	<u>Koch Rabha</u>	<u>Gloss</u>
mase-mase	maŋsa-mŋnsa	one by one
muunnui-muunnui	uiniŋ-uiniŋ	two each

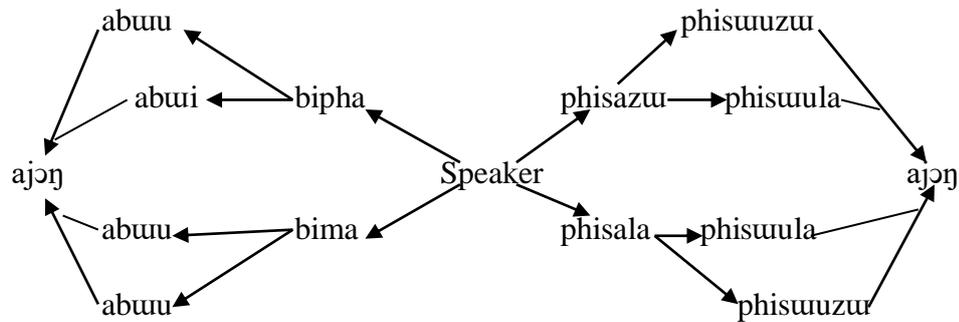
gaŋ <sup>h</sup> am-gaŋ <sup>h</sup> am	at <sup>h</sup> am-at <sup>h</sup> am	three each
barbrui-barbrui	p <sup>h</sup> arbri-p <sup>h</sup> arbri	four each
gɔrba-gɔrba	k <sup>h</sup> arbuŋ-k <sup>h</sup> arbuŋ	five each

It is evident from the aforementioned examples that distributive numerals are formed in both languages by reduplication of cardinal numerals in the same way.

### 4.1.7 Kinship Terms

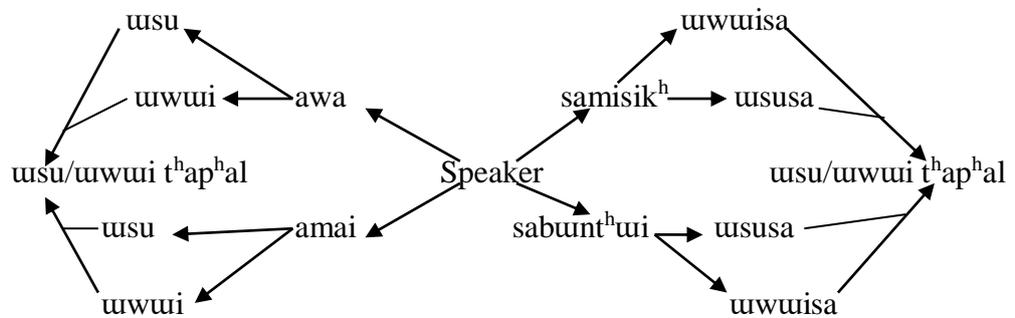
In both Bodo and Koch Rabha languages, the kinship terms are bonds initiated by genetic, blood relations and marriage. In Bodo and Koch Rabha, the generation figure is found as three stapeses, it is above, below and ego. The generation figures of the Bodo and Koch Rabha languages are as follows:

#### Bodo,



(Chart 4.1: The generation Chart of kinship term in Bodo language)

#### Koch Rabha,



(Chart 4.2: The generation Chart of kinship term in Koch Rabha language)

### 4.1.7.1 Structure of Kinship Terms

The structure of Kinship terms of both Bodo and Koch Rabha languages are found in two types.

- 1) Simple Kinship and
- 2) Compound Kinship

#### 4.1.7.1.1 Simple Kinship

In both the languages simple kinship terms don't take the help of other words or suffixes. The examples are given below:

<u>Bodo</u>	<u>Koch Rabha</u>	<u>Gloss</u>
bajui	zabɔk <sup>h</sup> (if the speaker is male)	sister-in-low
-----	unuŋ (if the speaker is female)	sister-in-low
gumui	unuŋ (if the speaker is male)	brother-in-low
-----	k <sup>h</sup> abɔk <sup>h</sup> (if the speaker is female)	brother-in-low
p <sup>h</sup> ɔŋbay	-----	younger brother
-----	but <sup>h</sup> ui	father's younger brother
madui	ut <sup>h</sup> i	father's elder/younger sister
salt <sup>h</sup> e	sudu	husband of wife's elder/younger sisters

From the above examples of both Bodo and Koch Rabha languages, it is found that in case of simple kinship terms the kinship word 'bazui' (sister-in-low) is same for both male and female speakers in Bodo language and also 'gumui' (brother-in-low) too. But in Koch Rabha language in case of 'sister-in-low' and 'brother-in-low' there is seen two different words for both male and female speakers. In Koch Rabha if the speaker is male sister-in-low is called 'zabɔk<sup>h</sup>' and if the speaker is female it is called 'unuŋ'. In the same way if the speaker is male, brother-in-low is called 'unuŋ' and if the speaker is female, it is called 'k<sup>h</sup>abɔk<sup>h</sup>'. Otherwise, rest simple kinship terms are same.

#### 4.1.7.1.2 Compound Kinship

The compound kinship terms of Bodo and Koch Rabha languages are almost found in bound form. To express the complete meaning of "my," "your," "his/her," and other kinship phrases, a single personal pronoun is used in both languages. The details are given below:

##### a) First person personal pronoun + Kinship term

The first-person singular number personal pronoun in both languages is 'aŋ'. In the Bodo and Koch Rabha languages, this pronoun is used in conjunction with both single and compound kinship phrases to denote blood relationships or close relatives. For examples:

<u>Bodo</u>	<u>Koch Rabha</u>	<u>Gloss</u>
aŋ-bo > abo	aŋ-ai > aja	elder sister
aŋ-da > ada	aŋ-da > ada	elder brother
aŋ-bui > abui	aŋ-wui > uwui	grandmother
aŋ-buu > abuu	aŋ-su > usu	grandfather
aŋ-p <sup>h</sup> a > ap <sup>h</sup> a	aŋ-wa > awa	father, etc.

The aforementioned examples demonstrate how the first-person singular number personal pronoun 'aŋ' is coupled with various bound forms of kinship terms in both the Bodo and Koch Rabha languages to represent dear mines of a particular person. In Bodo, the pronoun is attached to the bound kinship as {a-}, whereas in Koch Rabha, it is attached as {a-}, {u-}.

##### a) Second person personal pronoun + Kinship term

In Bodo, 'nuŋ' is the second-person personal pronoun. To indicate the relationship with you or the listener, it is added to the simple or bound forms of kinship terms in the Bodo language. However, the Koch Rabha language lacks this kind of kinship term arrangement. Chapter II has already covered the Bodo language examples (in the head 2.2.7.1.2).

### **b) Third person personal pronoun + Kinship term**

‘bi’ is the third-person personal pronoun in the Bodo language. It also indicates the compound kinship terms in the Bodo language when combined with other kinship terms. However, the Koch Rabha language does not use this kind of compound kinship term either. Examples of these compound kinship expressions in the Bodo language were already discussed in chapter two (in the head **2.2.7.1.2**).

### **c) Free Kinship term + Noun**

In the Bodo and Koch Rabha languages, these kinds of kinship phrases are paired with a noun to create new kinship terms. Below are some examples:

#### **Bodo,**

- 1) p<sup>h</sup>isa (child) + zuu (female) > p<sup>h</sup>isazuu (daughter)
- 2) p<sup>h</sup>isa (child) + zuula (male) > p<sup>h</sup>isazuula (son)

#### **Koch Rabha,**

- 1) sa (child) + misik<sup>h</sup> (female) > samisik<sup>h</sup> (daughter)
- 2) sa (child) + buunt<sup>h</sup>ui (male) > sabuunt<sup>h</sup>ui (son)

Assessing the aforementioned examples of the Bodo and Koch Rabha languages reveals that the kinship terms are formed by combining a free kinship with a noun. It also reveals that both languages contain a head and a modifier, where the main word is the word representing relation and the modifiers are indicating male and female words.

### **4.1.7.2 Type of Kinship Terms**

There are many kinship terms in both the Koch Rabha and the Bodo languages. These kinship terms, which fall under the following categories, are based on the relationship between blood and marriage:

- 1) Consanguinity Kinship and
- 2) Affinity Kinship

#### **4.1.7.2.1 Consanguinity Kinship**

The following tables display the consanguinity kinship terms for the Bodo and Koch Rabha languages:

## i) Linear relations

Relation to Speaker	In Bodo	In Koch Rabha
Father's grandfather	ajɔŋ	t <sup>h</sup> ap <sup>h</sup> al
Mother's grandfather		
Grandfather	abuu	usu
Grandmother	abui	urwui
Father	ap <sup>h</sup> a	awa
Mother	ai/bima	amai
Elder Brother	ada	ada
Younger Brother	p <sup>h</sup> ɔŋbaj	azɔŋ
Elder Sister	abɔ	aia
Younger Sister	binaw	anaw
Son	p <sup>h</sup> isala	sabut <sup>h</sup> ui
Daughter	p <sup>h</sup> isazu	samisik <sup>h</sup>
Son's Son	p <sup>h</sup> isuu	asusa
Son's Daughter	p <sup>h</sup> isuu	auisa
Daughter's Son	p <sup>h</sup> isuu	ususa
Daughter's Daughter	p <sup>h</sup> isuu	urwuisa
Grandson's Son	ajɔŋ	t <sup>h</sup> ap <sup>h</sup> al
Grandson's Daughter		
Granddaughter's Son		
Granddaughter's Daughter		

(Table 4.26: linear relations of Bodo and Koch Rabha)

## ii) Collateral Relations

Relation to Speaker	In Bodo	In Koch Rabha
Father's elder brother	ajɔŋ	ut <sup>h</sup> ui
Mother's elder sister	ajɔŋ	ak <sup>h</sup> aj
Father's younger brother	adui	but <sup>h</sup> ui
Mother's elder brother	amai	mama
Mother's younger brother		

Father's elder sister	anui	muni
Father's younger sister		
Mother's younger sister	madui	ut <sup>h</sup> i
Father's brother's son (if elder)	ada/bida	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)	p <sup>h</sup> ɔŋbaj/bip <sup>h</sup> ɔŋ	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)	bibɔ/abɔ	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)	binanaw	anaw
Father's sister's daughter (if younger)		
Mother's brother's daughter (if younger)		
Mother's sister's daughter (if younger)		

(Table 4.27: Collateral kinship term relations in Bodo and Koch Rabha)

In both the Bodo and Koch Rabha languages, the kinship *'father's elder brother'* and *'mother's elder sister'* are referred to as *'ajɔŋ'* kinship in the Bodo language, according to the chart of kinship terms above. However, there are two distinct kinship terms in the Koch Rabha language: *'uthui'* (father's elder brother) and *'ak<sup>h</sup>aj'* (mother's elder sister). In the Bodo and Koch Rabha languages, kinship terms are used differently depending on whether the ego (speaker) is male or female in a consanguinity relationship. The following table provides it:

Relation to Speaker (male)	In Bodo	In Koch Rabha
Elder brother's son	adui	but <sup>h</sup> ui-sa
Elder brother's daughter		
Younger brother's son	ajɔŋ	ak <sup>h</sup> aj-sa
Younger brother's daughter		

Elder sister's son	mamai	banaj-sa
Younger sister's son		
Elder sister's daughter	bijanui	banaj-sa
Younger sister's daughter		

(Table 4.28: Consanguinity kinship term through male in Bodo and Koch Rabha)

Relation to Speaker (female)	In Bodo	In Koch Rabha
Elder brother's son	bijanui	muuni-sa
Younger brother's son		
Elder sister's son	bijadui	ut <sup>h</sup> i-sa
Elder sister's daughter		
Younger sister's son	ajɔŋ	ak <sup>h</sup> aj-sa
Younger sister's daughter		

(Table 4.29: Consanguinity kinship term through female in Bodo and Koch Rabha)

#### 4.1.7.2.2 Affinity Kinship

In Bodo and Koch Rabha languages, the affinity kinship terms are created by marriage system of the society. It is not related to the blood. The examples of both the languages are given in the following table.

Relation to Speaker (male & female)	In Bodo	In Koch Rabha
Wife/husband	bisi/p <sup>h</sup> isai	misi <sup>h</sup> h/mik <sup>h</sup>
Wife's grandfather	abuu	usu
Husband's grandfather		
Wife's grandmother	abui	urwui
Husband's grandmother		
Wife's father	bihaw	huu
Husband's father		
Wife's mother	bik <sup>h</sup> unzu	nui
Husband's mother		
Wife's elder brother	gumui	unuuŋ
Husband's elder brother	bewai	ada

Wife's elder sister	bewai	zanaj
Husband's elder sister	bibazui	unuuŋ
Wife's younger brother	bibunaŋ	unuuŋ-sa
Wife's younger sister		
Husband's younger brother		
Husband's younger sister		
Wife's elder/younger brother's sons	mamai	banaj-sa
Wife's elder/younger brother's daughters	anui/bijanui	muni-sa
Husband's elder/younger sister's sons	anui/bijanui	ak <sup>h</sup> ai-sa
Husband's elder/younger sister's daughters		
Husband's elder brother's son	adui	ut <sup>h</sup> i-sa
Wife's elder sister's son		
Husband's elder brother's daughter	adui	ak <sup>h</sup> ai-a
Wife's elder sister's daughter		
Husband's younger brother's son	ajɔŋ	ut <sup>h</sup> i-sa
Wife's younger sister's son		
Husband's younger brother's daughter	ajɔŋ	ak <sup>h</sup> ai-sa
Wife's younger sister's daughter		
Wife's sister's husband	salt <sup>h</sup> e	sudu
Husband's elder brother's wife	abɔ~bibɔ~bizawz ali	sudumaran
Husband's younger brother's wife	binanaw~bizawza li	sudumaran
Father's elder/younger sister's husband	amai	mama
Mother's elder sister's husband	ajɔŋ	ut <sup>h</sup> ui
Mother's younger sister's husband	adui~dadui	but <sup>h</sup> ui
Mather's elder brother's wife	ajɔŋ	muni
Father's younger brother's wife	madui	ut <sup>h</sup> i
Mother's elder/younger brother's wife	anui	muni
Elder sister's husband	gumui	k <sup>h</sup> abak <sup>h</sup> /unuuŋ
Elder brother's wife	bazui	zabɔk <sup>h</sup> /unuuŋ

Son's wife	biamzui	namsa
Daughter's husband	bizamadui	k <sup>h</sup> elaŋ
Son's or daughter's father-in-law	bijai	bijai/bizu

(Table 4.30: Affinity kinship term relations in Bodo and Koch Rabha)

From the above examples of both Bodo and Koch Rabha language, like consanguinity relations in case of affinity relation also the *'husband's younger brother's son and daughter'* and *'wife's younger sister's son and daughter'* are called *'ajɔŋ'* in Bodo. But in Koch Rabha *'husband's younger brother's son'* and *'wife's younger sister's son'* are called *'ut<sup>h</sup>i-sa'* and *'husband's younger brother's daughter'* and *'wife's younger sister's daughter'* are called *'ak<sup>h</sup>ai-sa'*. This indicates that in Bodo, only one kinship word is used for four relations, whereas in Koch Rabha, two distinct kinship words are used. Depending on whether the ego is male or female, the affinity kinship term is used differently in the Bodo and Koch Rabha languages. As for given below tables.

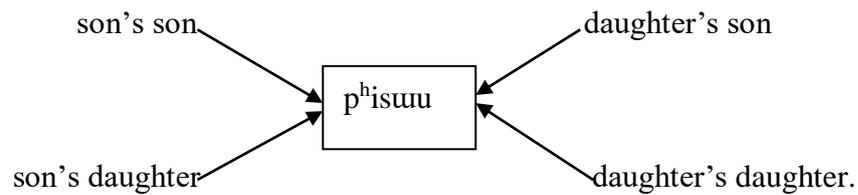
Relation to Spaker (male)	In Bodo	In Koch Rabha
Younger sister's husband	buiŋaj~bibuŋaŋ	uŋuŋ-sa
Younger brother's wife	bewai	buusin

(Table 4.31: Affinity kinship term through male in Bodo and Koch Rabha)

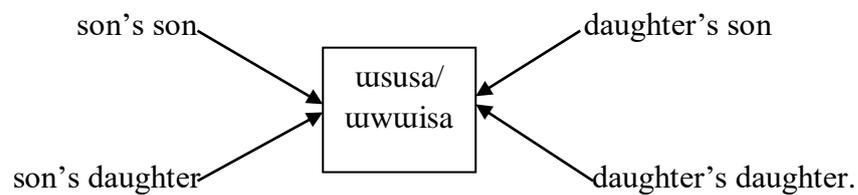
Relation to Speaker (female)	In Bodo	In Koch Rabha
Younger sister's husband	bewai	zanai
Younger brother's wife	bibuŋaŋ	uŋuŋ-sa

(Table 4.32: Affinity kinship term through female in Bodo and Koch Rabha)

The example shown in the above table, denote the kinship terms, which are related to blood and marriage. The kinship terms in both Bodo and Koch Rabha languages can address three to four relations. As for given below in the chart.

**Bodo,**

(Chart 4.3: The generation Chart of kinship term in Bodo language)

**Koch Rabha,**

(Chart 4.4: The generation Chart of kinship term in Koch Rabha language)

**4.1.8 Classifiers**

In both Bodo and Koch Rabha languages, the classifiers express the human, non-human, things and objects etc. In both the languages the classifiers always come in the form of prefix and it is always appended before the numeral words. For examples:

**Bodo,**

bi-nuu	t <sup>h</sup> aizuu	t <sup>h</sup> aj-se	hor
He/she-DET	mango	CSL-one	give
Give him/her a mango.			

**Koch Rabha,**

aŋ-na	luqt <sup>h</sup> uʃi	t <sup>h</sup> uʃi-sa	law
I-DAT	banana	CSL-one	give
Give me a banana.			

In the above examples, it is found that the classifiers  $\{t^h aj-\}$  and  $\{t^h uyi-\}$  have been appended before the numerals 'se' and 'sa' respectively in both Bodo and Koch Rabha languages. Additionally, it has been noted that both languages' numerical classifiers come after the noun as ' $t^h aizuu t^h aj-se$ ' and ' $lyt^h uyi t^h uyi-sa$ '. But in both the languages the numeral classifiers can also be used before the noun as ' $t^h aj-se t^h aizuu t^h aj-se$ ' and ' $t^h uyi-sa lyt^h uyi$ '. From that it can be said that the classifiers of both Bodo and Koch Rabha languages can be used either before or after the noun.

#### 4.1.8.1 Types of Classifiers

The classifier of both Bodo and Koch Rabha languages can be classified in to two categories.

- 1) General Classifiers and
- 2) Noun Classifiers

##### 4.1.8.1.1 General Classifiers

Both the Bodo and the Koch Rabha languages have so many classifiers that are completely dependent on numerals because without the help of numeral they can't denote their own meaning. These classifiers of both the languages are given below with the examples.

##### a) $\{at^hi-/boza-\}$ and $\{boza-\}$

These classifiers are used to represent or calculate the bundles such as bundles of jute, paddy, fire wood etc. in both the languages, as for examples:

##### **Bodo,**

mai      boza-se      labuu

Paddy      CLS-one      bring

Bring one bundle of paddy.

##### **Koch Rabha,**

aŋ-na      mai      boza-niŋ      lap<sup>h</sup>a

I-DAT      paddy      CLS-two      bring

Bring me two bundles of paddy.

### b) {gaŋ-} and {k<sup>h</sup>araŋ-}

These classifiers of Bodo and Koch Rabha languages are used for counting the leaves of the trees, papers, blades of the grasses, cloths etc. For examples:

#### Bodo,

ap <sup>h</sup> a-ja	aŋ-nu	bizab	gaŋ-se	lab-duŋ
Father-NOM	I-DAT	book	CLS-one	bring-PRO

Father has brought one book for me.

#### Koch Rabha,

Bimol-ɔ	aŋ-na	k <sup>h</sup> araŋ-t <sup>h</sup> am	bisil	lap <sup>h</sup> a-nat <sup>h</sup> a
Bimol-NOM	I-DAT	CLS-three	shirt	bring-FUT

Bimol will bring for me three shirts.

### c) {bidaŋ-} and {haisɔŋ-}

In both Bodo and Koch Rabha languages these classifiers are used to count bunches of the rice, bananas, coconut etc. For examples:

#### Bodo,

aŋ t <sup>h</sup> alir	daŋ-se	labu-gu
I banana	CLS-one	bring-FUT

I will bring one bunch of bananas.

#### Koch Rabha,

aŋ luqt <sup>h</sup> uɪ	haisɔŋ-niŋ	p <sup>h</sup> uɪruɪ-nat <sup>h</sup> a
I banana	CLS-two	buy-FUT

I shall buy two bunches of bananas.

### d) {duŋ-} and {t<sup>h</sup>uŋ-}

These classifiers of both the languages are used to count the hair, ropes, road, threads etc. For examples:

**Bodo,**

an-nu duruṅ duṅ-nui labu

I-DAT rope CLS-two bring

Bring me two nos of rope.

**Koch Rabha,**

nuṅ-ni huṛuṅ<sup>h</sup>-o t<sup>h</sup>uṅ-niṅ muṅ-u

You-GEN hair-NOM CLS-two to grey-PST

Your two hairs have turned grey.

**e) {gṅ-} and {gṅ-}**

In both the languages these classifiers are used when calculated some items and equipment's like house, furniture etc. For examples:

**Bodo,**

ada-a k<sup>h</sup>am gṅ-se bajduṅ-mun

Elder brother-NOM drum CLS-one buy-PST

Elder brother bought a drum.

**Koch Rabha,**

Preeti-ni-ai guṛi gṅ-sa t<sup>h</sup>uṅwa-muṅ

Preeti-GEN-LOC car CLS-one have-PST

Preeti had one car.

**f) {sui-} and {sir}**

The classifiers *{sui-}* and *{sir}* are used before the numerals to calculate the slices of fruits in both Bodo and Koch Rabha languages. For examples:

**Bodo,**

gṅ<sup>h</sup>-nu t<sup>h</sup>aizuu sui-se hor

Child-DAT mango CLS-one give

Give to the child a slice of mango.

**Koch Rabha,**

aŋ-na	bɔsɔrt <sup>h</sup> ɥi	sir-sa	law
I-DAT	mango	CLS-one	give

Give me one slice of mango.

**g) {p<sup>h</sup>aŋ-}**

This classifier is same in both the languages. The classifier {p<sup>h</sup>aŋ-} is used before the numerals to calculate the trees in both the languages. For examples:

**Bodo,**

aŋ	uuwa-k <sup>h</sup> uu	p <sup>h</sup> aŋ-se	dan-baj
I	bamboo-ACC	CLS-one	cut-PST

I had cut down one bamboo.

**Koch Rabha,**

aŋ	bag-ɔ	p <sup>h</sup> aŋ-niŋ	t <sup>h</sup> an-ɥu
I	bamboo-ACC	CLS-two	cut-PST

I had cut down two bamboos.

**h) {zɔra-} and {zɔr-}**

In both languages, these classifiers come before the numerals to determine pairs of objects, birds, flowers, etc. In both languages, it is specifically used to denote pairs. For examples:

**Bodo,**

aŋ-nuu	bibar	zɔra-nui	hɔr
I-DAT	flower	CLS-two	give

Give me two pairs of flowers.

**Koch Rabha.**

huɥt <sup>h</sup> ɥi-naŋaip <sup>h</sup> riŋ	narek <sup>h</sup> ɔl	zɔr-sa	la-p <sup>h</sup> a
Market-ABL	coconut	CLS-one	bring-HAB

Bring a pair of coconut from market.

**i) {t<sup>h</sup>ɔp<sup>h</sup>la-} and {t<sup>h</sup>ɔp<sup>h</sup>ɔl-}**

These classifiers are used to denote or calculate the bundles and packages in both the languages. For examples:

**Bodo,**

lama-aw	zanu	gɔj	t <sup>h</sup> ɔp <sup>h</sup> la-se	la
Way-LOC	to eat	betel nut	CLS-one	take

Take a bundle of betel nut to chew on the way.

**Koch Rabha,**

gʊri-ai	sani	gɔi	t <sup>h</sup> ɔp <sup>h</sup> ɔl-brɪŋ	la
Car-LOC	to eat	betel nut	CLS-four	take

Take four bundles of betel nut to chew in the car.

**j) {k<sup>h</sup>aw-} and {halab-}**

These classifiers denote half of any kinds of objects in both Bodo and Koch Rabha languages and it occur before the numerals to calculate half of the objects like half of bamboo, betel nut, any kinds of fruits etc. For examples:

**Bodo,**

bi-nuu		gɔj-{-ɕ}	k <sup>h</sup> aw-se	hɔr
he-DAT	betel nut-ACC		CLS-one	give

Give him to half of the betel nut.

**Koch Rabha,**

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

Give me a half of the betel nut.

**k) {sa-} and {sak<sup>h</sup>-}**

In both the languages these classifiers are used before the numerals to calculate the peoples and also God too. As for the examples:

**Bodo,**

bi-juu	sa-se	p <sup>h</sup> uruŋgiri	
He/She-NOM	CLS-one	teacher	

He/She is a teacher.

**Koch Rabha,**

u-ni	sak <sup>h</sup> -sa	aja	towa
He-GEN	CLS-one	elder sister	have

He has one elder sister.

**l) {p<sup>h</sup>ar-} and {p<sup>h</sup>at<sup>h</sup>aŋ-}**

In both Bodo and Koch Rabha languages, these classifiers are used to calculate the part of the body of human and non-human like- hands, nose, ears, legs etc. For examples:

**Bodo,**

Ram-ni	p <sup>h</sup> ar-se	k <sup>h</sup> uma-ja	k <sup>h</sup> una-ja
Ram-GEN	CLS-one	ear-SUF	hear-NEG

Rams one side ear is deaf (not hear).

**Koch Rabha,**

Sudir-ni	p <sup>h</sup> at <sup>h</sup> aŋ-sa	nasɔr-jo	na-sa
Sudir-GEN	CLS-one	ear-SUF	hear-NEG

Sudirs' one side ear is deaf (not hear).

**m) {dɔr-} and {hut<sup>h</sup>ur-}**

In both the languages these classifiers are used to calculate some round things like- potato potatoes, arum, onion, yams etc. For examples:

**Bodo,**

aŋ-nuu	alu	dɔr-brui	ru
I-DAT	potato	CLS-four	boil

Boil four potatoes for me.

**Koch Rabha,**

aŋ-na      alu      hut<sup>h</sup>ur-niŋ      la-p<sup>h</sup>a  
 I-DAT      potato CLS-two      bring-HAB  
 Bring two potatoes for me.

From the above examples, it is observed that the classifiers of both the languages are all attached before the numerals as prefix, and indicate the separate or different nouns or things. In both the languages these classifiers can be applied either before or after the noun or things.

**4.1.8.1.2 Noun Classifiers**

In both Bodo and Koch Rabha languages some nouns can be used as classifiers in their everyday life and it is used or attached before the numerals. In both the languages it can be discussed as given below.

a) **k<sup>h</sup>ada:** In both the languages '*k<sup>h</sup>ada*' is a noun word. It is a kind of agricultural tools made by bamboo. The noun word '*k<sup>h</sup>ada*' is also used as classifier adding by numerals in both the languages to calculate seeds, paddy, rice etc. For examples:

**Bodo,**

bazui-nuu              k<sup>h</sup>ada-se      guburk<sup>h</sup>i      naŋguu-nuu  
 Sister-in-law-DAT basket-one      cowdung      need-SUF  
 Sister-in-law needs one basket of cow dung.

**Koch Rabha,**

Jimi-ɔ      k<sup>h</sup>ada-briŋ      mai      lap<sup>h</sup>a-t<sup>h</sup>ɥna  
 Jimi-NOM bucket-four      rice      bring-PAST  
 Jimi has brought four buckets of rice.

b) **b<sup>u</sup>sur:** It is also a noun word representing the '*year*' in both the languages. This noun word is also used as classifier by adding the numerals in both the languages. For examples:

**Bodo,**

aŋ-a                busur-se-ni                unaw   t<sup>h</sup>aŋ-gun.  
 I-NOM                year-one-GEN                after   go-FUT  
 I will go after a year.

**Koch Rabha,**

aŋ        buṣur-niŋ        kokrajhar-ai                p<sup>h</sup>aŋ-t<sup>h</sup>uŋa  
 I        year-two        Kokrajhar-LOC                live-PAST  
 I have lived for two years at Kokrajhar.

c) **dan and mas:** The '*dan*' and '*mas*' are also noun words representing the month respectively in Bodo and Koch Rabha languages. It is used to calculate the months by adding before the numerals. For examples:

**Bodo,**

p<sup>h</sup>ɔrajsali-a                dan-se-ni                t<sup>h</sup>ak<sup>h</sup>aj bɔndɔ  
 School-NOM                month-two-GEN                for        close  
 The school is closed for one month.

**Koch Rabha,**

Ram-ɔ                Serfanguri-ai                mas-buŋ                p<sup>h</sup>aŋ-t<sup>h</sup>uŋa  
 Ram-NOM        Serfanguri-LOC                month-five                live-PAST  
 Ram has lived for five months at Serfanguri.

From the examples of the noun classifiers of both the languages, the noun can be used as classifiers by adding before the numerals. As mentioned in the above noun classifiers words there are even more noun words which are found in both the languages, they are used as classifiers by adding before the numerals in their everyday life.

## 4.2 Verbal Group

In the verbal group of morphology, the word structure is classified in two primary and secondary. In primary verbal group of morphology is discussed the verb, adjective and adverb and in the secondary verbal group is discussed the tense and tense marker.

### 4.2.1 Verb

Both Bodo and Koch Rabha languages the syllabic structure of the verb is found in to following categories.

#### a) Monosyllabic Verb

In monosyllabic verb both Bodo and Koch Rabha languages have found in the following structure.

	<u>Bodo</u>	<u>Koch Rabha</u>	<u>Gloss</u>
VC,	ew	----	to plough
CV,	za	sa	to eat
CVV,	p <sup>h</sup> ui	p <sup>h</sup> ui	to come
CVC,	lir	zut <sup>h</sup>	to write

#### b) Disyllabic Verb

Disyllabic verbs are available in Bodo and Koch Rabha languages. Both the languages the disyllabic patterns of the verbs can be obtained as CV-CV, CV-CVV, CV-CVC. For examples:

	<u>Bodo</u>	<u>Gloss</u>
CV-CV,	bi-si	to tear
	bu-t <sup>h</sup> e	to be closed by swelling
	bu-the	turn-up
CV-CVV,	du-gui	to bath
	k <sup>h</sup> u-bui	to throw
	za-p <sup>h</sup> ui	come to eat
CV-CVC,	za-lanŋ	to eat and go
	k <sup>h</sup> a-zab	to bibd together
	da-laŋ	don't take

	<u>Koch Rabha</u>	<u>Gloss</u>
CV-CV,	t <sup>h</sup> u-wa	to spit
	t <sup>h</sup> a-la	don't take
	la-sa	would not take
CV-CVV,	la-lui	to bring
	t <sup>h</sup> a-p <sup>h</sup> ui	don't come
	ba-k <sup>h</sup> ai	throw out
CV-CVC,	t <sup>h</sup> a-lak <sup>h</sup>	to run
	da-baŋ	closed
	ha-sakh	to collect

#### 4.2.1.1 Formation of Verbs

The formation of verb of both Bodo and Koch Rabha languages can be discussed under the two heads.

- 1) By Affixation and
- 2) By Compounding

##### 4.2.1.1.1 By Affixation

In case of affixation both the languages can be discussed under the two sub heads.

- 1) By Prefixation and
- 2) By Suffixation

##### 4.2.1.1.1.1 By Prefixation

The Prefixes of both Bodo and Koch Rabha have limited numbers. In Bodo {bi-}, {p<sup>h</sup>a-}, {si-} and in Koch Rabha {da-}, {t<sup>h</sup>a-}, {ma-} are used for formations of verbs. These are discussed with examples:

##### **Bodo,**

**{bi-}:** In Bodo language when this prefix is combined with the verb roots to form another verb, it indicates the meaning of "to make", as for examples:

- bi- v.si (to get wet) > bisi (to tear)
- bi- v.zir (to peel) > bizir (to examine)
- bi- v.baj (to buy) > bibaj (to beg hither and thither)

**{p<sup>h</sup>ɔ-}:** In Bodo language {p<sup>h</sup>ɔ-} prefix is also added with verb roots to form another verb. For examples:

- p<sup>h</sup>ɔ- v. sɔŋ (to cook) > p<sup>h</sup>ɔsɔŋ (to make stand)

p<sup>h</sup>ɔ- v.raj (to scold) > p<sup>h</sup>ɔraj (to read)

p<sup>h</sup>ɔ- v.zɔ (to sit) > p<sup>h</sup>ɔzɔ (to cause to sit)

**{si-}**: This prefix also added with the verb roots to form another new verb in Bodo language. Some examples are given below:

si- v.gi (to fear) > sigi (to make afraid)

si- v.phaj (to bend) > siphaj (to make broken)

si- v.naj (to see) > sinaj (to recognize)

### **Koch Rabha,**

**{da-}**: This prefix of the Koch Rabho is added with the verb roots to form another new verb like in Bodo language, as for examples:

da- v.phakh (light) > dap<sup>h</sup>ak<sup>h</sup> (be light)

**{t<sup>h</sup>a-}**: The {t<sup>h</sup>a-} prefix is also added with verb roots to form new verb in Koch Rabha. The {t<sup>h</sup>a-} is a negative prefix in Koch Rabha language. Examples are given below:

t<sup>h</sup>a- v.bak<sup>h</sup> (to say) > t<sup>h</sup>abak<sup>h</sup> (don't say)

t<sup>h</sup>a- v.luu (to catch) > t<sup>h</sup>aluu (don't catch)

t<sup>h</sup>a- v.p<sup>h</sup>ui (to come) > t<sup>h</sup>ap<sup>h</sup>ui (don't come)

**{ma-}**: It is also a prefix of the Koch Rabha which is added with the verb roots to form new verb in Koch Rabha. For examples:

ma- v.nai (to move) > mania (to obey)

ma- v.raj (to roll) maraj (to make round)

#### **4.2.1.1.1.2 By Suffixations**

There are so many verbal suffixes in both Bodo and Koch Rabha languages, which are appended with the verbal roots to form a new verb. Some examples are given below.

### **Bodo,**

**{-k<sup>h</sup>ɔ}**: This suffix of the Bodo language is used with verb roots to form another new verb. After being added with verb root, it denotes the meaning 'to make separates' in Bodo language, as for examples:

v. san (to count) -k<sup>h</sup>ɔ > sank<sup>h</sup>ɔ (to count separately)

v. gab (to cry) -k<sup>h</sup>ɔ > gabk<sup>h</sup>ɔ (to pray)

v. dan (to cut) -k<sup>h</sup>ɔ > dank<sup>h</sup>ɔ (to separate by cutting)

v. de (to hit) -k<sup>h</sup>ɔ > dek<sup>h</sup>ɔ (to hit apart)

v. k<sup>h</sup>eb (to pinch) -k<sup>h</sup>ɔ > k<sup>h</sup>ebk<sup>h</sup>ɔ (to release by pinching out)

v. bu (to pull) -k<sup>h</sup>ɔ > buk<sup>h</sup>ɔ (to pull out)

**{gli}**: This suffix is also added with verb roots to form another new verb. It represents the meaning of ‘fragments’ and ‘pieces’ in Bodo, as for examples:

v. zu (to kick) –gli > zugli (to kick again and again)

v. bu (to pull) –gli > bugli (to pull here and there)

v. ɔr (to cut) –gli > ɔrgli (to grind with the teeth)

v. dan (to cut) –gli > dangli (to cut into pieces)

**{-zen}**: The *{-zen}* suffix is added with verb roots in Bodo to form a new verb. It represents the meaning ‘beginning’ or ‘to begins’, as for examples:

v. maw (to do) –zen > mawzen (to begin to do)

v. daŋ (to tuch) –zen > daŋzen (to begin to tuch)

v. buŋ (to speak) –zen > buŋzen (to begin to speak)

v. k<sup>h</sup>ar (to run) –zen > kharzen (to begin to run)

As mentioned in the above examples like *{-k<sup>h</sup>ɔ}*, *{gli}* and *{-zen}* there are lots of suffixes found in Bodo language which are attached with the verb roots to form new verbs.

### **Koch Rabha,**

**{-laŋ}**: The suffix *{-laŋ}* is added with verb roots in Koch Rabha language to form another new verb like the Bodo language. It represents the meaning ‘to take away’ in Koch Rabha language, as for examples:

v. la (to take) –laŋ > lalaŋ (to take away)

**{-t<sup>h</sup>ɔk<sup>h</sup>}**: Like Bodo this suffix also added with the verb roots to form another new verb in Koch Rabha language. After being added, it represents the meaning ‘take out’ in Koch Rabha language, as for examples:

v. dɔg (out)- t<sup>h</sup>ɔk<sup>h</sup> > dɔgt<sup>h</sup>ɔk<sup>h</sup>- (take out)

**{-khai}**: The suffix  $\{-k^h ai\}$  also added to verb roots in Koch Rabha to form a new verb. After being added, it represents the meaning ‘taste’ in Koch Rabha, as for examples-

v. sa (eat) -k<sup>h</sup>ai > sak<sup>h</sup>ai (to taste)

#### 4.2.1.2 By Compounding

Both the languages have the compounding methods to form verb by adding two or more verbs. Examples are given below.

##### a) Verb + Verb

In Bodo and Koch Rabha, a verb can be formed by adding two verb roots, as for examples:

**Bodo**, t<sup>h</sup>aŋp<sup>h</sup>ui v. (to go ahead) < t<sup>h</sup>aŋ v. (to go) + p<sup>h</sup>ui v. (come)

ergar v. (to throw away) < er v. (to stir) + gar v. (to leave/to throw)

garbuu v. (to come leaving behind) < gar v. (to leave) + buu v. (to pull)

k<sup>h</sup>ɔnza v. (to pick up and eat) < k<sup>h</sup>ɔn v. (to pick) + za v. (to eat)

liŋhɔr v. (to call someone) < liŋ v. (to invite) + hɔr v. (to give) etc.

**Koch Rabha**, sanaŋ (to eat and take) < sa (eat) + naŋ (take)

lap<sup>h</sup>ui (to take) < la (take) + p<sup>h</sup>ui (come)

dunlaɔ (say and give) < dun (say) + laɔ (give)      Copy Patch

##### b) Verb + Verb + Verb

There are possible to form a verb by combining three verb roots in both the languages. For examples:

**Bodo**,

mawzuubp<sup>h</sup>ui v. (to come and do complete) < maw v. (to do) + zuub v. (to finish) + p<sup>h</sup>ui v. (to come)

t<sup>h</sup>aŋp<sup>h</sup>wizub v. (to come and go all) < t<sup>h</sup>aŋ v. (to go) + p<sup>h</sup>ui v. (to come) + zuub v. (to finish)

zazuublaŋ v. (to finish eating and go away) < za v. (to eat) + zuub v. (to finish) + laŋ v. (to take)

garbuzub v. (to keep all) < gar v. (to stir) + buu v. (to pull) + zuub v. (to finish) etc.

### **Koch Rabha,**

lalaŋp<sup>h</sup>uɿi (to come and take) < la (take) + laŋ (take away) + p<sup>h</sup>uɿi (come)

sanaŋp<sup>h</sup>uɿi (to come and eat) < sa (to eat) + naŋ (take) + p<sup>h</sup>uɿi (come)

### **4.2.2 Adjective**

In Bodo and Koch Rabha language the adjectives generally precede the noun. In both the languages adjectives capable of taking case, tense and aspect markers and adjectives can be used before and after the noun. For example-

#### **Bodo,**

- |           |                      |        |           |
|-----------|----------------------|--------|-----------|
| 1) aŋ-nuu | t <sup>h</sup> ajzuu | guumun | lab-u     |
| I-DAT     | mango                | ripe   | bring-HAB |

Bring me ripe mango.

- |            |  |         |
|------------|--|---------|
| 2) bi-u    | guuk <sup>h</sup> ui-k <sup>h</sup> uu | za-ja   |
| He/She-NOM | sour-ACC                               | eat-NEG |

He/She don't eat sour.

- |            |           |
|------------|-----------|
| 3) lama-ja | gazri-mun |
| Way-NOM    | bad-PST   |

The way was bad.

#### **Koch Rabha,**

- |          |       |       |                     |
|----------|-------|-------|---------------------|
| 1) aŋ-na | bisil | bɔlaŋ | la-p <sup>h</sup> a |
| 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<sup>h</sup>ezan-muɲ  
 Way-NOM            far-PST

The way was far.

In the above examples of both the languages it is found that, in example 1) the adjective word 'gumun' (ripe) and 'bɔlan' (white) are used after the noun 't<sup>h</sup>ajzuu' (mango) and 'bisil' (shirt) in example 2) the adjective 'guk<sup>h</sup>ui' and 'heni' representing 'sour' is taking the accusative case markers {-k<sup>h</sup>uu} and {-ɔ} and in example 3) the adjective 'gazri' and 'p<sup>h</sup>ezan' are taking the tense markers {-muɲ} respectively in both the languages.

#### 4.2.2.1 Adjective Formation

The adjectives of both Bodo and Koch Rabha languages can be formed in four categories.

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

##### 4.2.2.1.1 Simple

The simple adjectives of both the languages are free morpheme. No other terms are used to derive them. The examples of both the languages are given below:

#### Bodo

abuɲ (full)

alt<sup>h</sup>uwa (ordinary)

ɔk<sup>h</sup>ra (obstinate)

#### Koch Rabha

ap<sup>h</sup>isa (little)

p<sup>h</sup>agal (mad)

rak<sup>h</sup>a (hard)

amt <sup>h</sup> a (condensed)	bujraj (open)
ese (little)	k <sup>h</sup> u <sup>h</sup> k <sup>h</sup> u <sup>h</sup> ŋ (whole)
leŋgra (lame)	leŋgra (lame)
zamba (foolish)	beŋga (deaf) etc.

#### 4.2.2.1.2 By Affixation

The majority of adjectives in the Bodo and Koch Rabha languages are created by adding them to the verb roots. In both languages, prefixes and suffixes are used to create adjectives by affixation.

##### 4.2.2.1.2.1 Adjectives formed by Prefix

There are some prefixes which are attached with verb roots to form adjective word in both Bodo and Koch Rabha languages. These prefixes are- {gu-}, {ge-}, {gu-}, {ga-}, {gi-}, {gɔ-} in Bodo language and {p<sup>h</sup>i-}, {p<sup>h</sup>e-}, {k<sup>h</sup>u<sup>h</sup>p<sup>h</sup>-} in Koch Rabha language. Examples are given below:

#### **Bodo,**

**{gu-}:** gu- v. p<sup>h</sup>ur (to be white) > gup<sup>h</sup>ur (white)

gu- v. suŋ (to be short) > gusuŋ (short)

gu- v. duŋ (to be hot) > guduŋ (hot)

**{ge-}:** ge- v. seb (to be narrow) > geseb (narrow)

ge- v. der (to be big) > geder (big)

ge- v. sew (to rot) > gesew (rotten/decomposed)

**{gu-}:** gu- v. ran (to dry) > guuran (dry)

gu- v. t<sup>h</sup>aŋ (to be alive) > gut<sup>h</sup>aŋ (green)

gu - v. t<sup>h</sup>aw (to be tasty) > gut<sup>h</sup>aw (tasteful)

**{ga-}:** ga- v. ham (to be good) > gaham (good)

ga- v. haj (to be short) > gahaj (short/not tall)

ga- v. dɔb (to band) > gadɔb (to dominant)

**{gi-}**: gi- v. si (to get wet) > gisi (wet)

gi- v. lir (to be heavy) > gilir (heavy)

gi- v. zi (to tear off) > gizi (torn)

**{gɔ-}**: gɔ- v. lam (to open to dry) > gɔlam (poor)

### **Koch Rabha,**

**{p<sup>hi</sup>-}**: adj. p<sup>hi</sup>isiu (rotten) < p<sup>hi</sup>- + v. siu (rot)

adj. p<sup>hi</sup>idan (new) < p<sup>hi</sup>- + v. dan (gift)

**{p<sup>he</sup>-}**: adj. p<sup>he</sup>enem (better) < p<sup>he</sup>- + v. nem (good)

adj. p<sup>he</sup>et<sup>h</sup>ar (honest) < p<sup>he</sup>- + v. t<sup>h</sup>ar (right)

**{k<sup>h</sup>uɸp<sup>h</sup>-}**: adj. k<sup>h</sup>uɸp<sup>h</sup>k<sup>h</sup>ap<sup>h</sup>a (expert) < k<sup>h</sup>uɸp<sup>h</sup>- + v. k<sup>h</sup>ap<sup>h</sup>a (know/able)

adj. k<sup>h</sup>uɸp<sup>h</sup>luɸuwa (distance) < k<sup>h</sup>uɸp<sup>h</sup>- + v. luɸuwa (catch)

From the above examples it is seen that the adjective can be formed by adding prefixes with verb roots in both the languages. In comparison to Koch Rabha language the prefixes which are used to form adjective words are found available in Bodo language.

#### **4.2.2.1.2.2 Adjective formed by Suffix**

Some of adjectives are formed by adding suffixes with the noun, verb and adjective roots both Bodo and Koch Rabha languages. The suffixes of both the languages are {-lu}, {-sula}, {-suli}, {-k<sup>h</sup>ɔr}, {-brum}, {-bran}, {-sru}, {-bru}, {-t<sup>h</sup>a}, {-thu}, {-dla}, {-dli}, {-k<sup>h</sup>uur}, {-t<sup>h</sup>aw}, {-k<sup>h</sup>ɔ}, {-t<sup>h</sup>i} in Bodo and {-sa}, {-wa}, {-jun} in Koch Rabha language. The example is given below:

### **Bodo,**

**{-k<sup>h</sup>ɔ}**: v. gab (to cry) -k<sup>h</sup>ɔ > gabk<sup>h</sup>ɔ (weepy)

v. gi (to fear) -k<sup>h</sup>ɔ > gik<sup>h</sup>ɔ (coward)

**{-k<sup>h</sup>ɔr}**: v. luɸ (to drink) -k<sup>h</sup>ɔr > luɸk<sup>h</sup>ɔr (bibulous)

v. za (to eat) -k<sup>h</sup>ɔr > zak<sup>h</sup>ɔr (gluttony)

**{-sula}**: v. za (to eat)- sula > zasula (apt to eat)

v. gab (to cry) –sula > gabsula (apt to cry)

**{-suli}**: v. za (to eat) –suli > zasuli (apt to eat)

v. gab (to cry) –suli > gabsuli (apt to cry)

**{-bruum}**: v. ɔr (to bite) - bruum > ɔrbruum (a slight bite)

v. sum (to be black) -bruum > sumbruum (a little black)

**{-braŋ}**: v. kha (be bitter) –braŋ > k<sup>h</sup>abraŋ (rough/bitter)

n. dui (water) –braŋ > duibraŋ (watery)

**{-sru}**: n. dui (water) –sru > duisru (sweetless)

**{-bru}**: v. duŋ (to be hot) –bru > duŋbru (lukewarm)

n. dui (water) –bru > duibru (watery)

**{-t<sup>h</sup>a}**: v. gaj (to be short) –t<sup>h</sup>a > gajt<sup>h</sup>a (dwarf/of short stature)

v. haj (to be short) –t<sup>h</sup>a > hajt<sup>h</sup>a (dwarf/of short stature)

**{-t<sup>h</sup>u}**: v. haj (to be short) –t<sup>h</sup>u > hajt<sup>h</sup>u (dwarf/of short stature)

v. gaj (to plant) –t<sup>h</sup>u > gajt<sup>h</sup>u (dwarf/of short stature)

**{-k<sup>h</sup>e}**: v. sum (to be black) – k<sup>h</sup>e > sumk<sup>h</sup>e (darkish),

**{-k<sup>h</sup>ur}**: v. sum (to be black) – k<sup>h</sup>ur > sumk<sup>h</sup>ur (greeny)

### **Koch Rabha,**

**{-sa}**: adj. p<sup>h</sup>enemsa (very good) < adj. p<sup>h</sup>enem (good) + -sa (SUF)

**{-wa}**: adj. suŋwa (big) < suŋ (to big) + -wa (SUF)

**{-juŋ}**: adj. t<sup>h</sup>ijuŋ (now and then) < adj. t<sup>h</sup>i (now) + -juŋ (SUF)

Like prefixes, the suffixes are also very limited in number in Koch Rabha language in comparison to Bodo language.

### 4.2.2.1.3 By Compounding

Adjective can be formed by combining two or more root words in both Bodo and Koch Rabha language. Examples are given below:

#### a) Noun +Noun

In Bodo and Koch Rabha languages adjectives can be formed by combining two different noun roots. For examples:

#### Bodo,

adj. ɔnt<sup>h</sup>ajbik<sup>h</sup>a (merciless) > ɔnt<sup>h</sup>aj (stone) + bik<sup>h</sup>a (heart)

adj. megɔnmudui (sleepless night) > megɔn (eye) + mudui (tear)

#### Koch Rabha,

adj. muɔk<sup>h</sup>urmusi (sleepless night) < n. muɔk<sup>h</sup>ur (eye) + n. musu (tear)

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

adj. lɔhaŋsuɔlp<sup>h</sup>ak<sup>h</sup> (merciless) < n. lɔhaŋ (stone) + n. suɔlp<sup>h</sup>ak<sup>h</sup> (heart)

These examples from both languages demonstrate how two distinct nouns combined to form a new adjective word. From the above examples it is also seen that in both the languages, the head word and the modifying word are not found because both the noun roots are taking equal role to form an adjective word.

#### b) Noun + Adjective

In both Bodo and Koch Rabha language, adjectives can be formed by combining a noun and an adjective root. For examples:

#### Bodo,

adj. megɔnguusa (jealous) < megɔn (eye) + guusa (hard)

adj. bik<sup>h</sup>luruza (courageous) < bik<sup>h</sup>lu (gall) + ruza (thick)

adj. ak<sup>h</sup>ajgusu (lazy) < ak<sup>h</sup>aj (hand) + gusu (cold)

adj. gusuɔguduŋ (prompt) < gusu (mind) + guduŋ (hot)

**Koch Rabha,**

adj. muḵ<sup>h</sup>uṛgɔda (unsatisfied) < n. muḵ<sup>h</sup>uṛ (eye) + adj. gɔda (big)

adj. p<sup>h</sup>urunsa (baby goat) < n. phurun (goat) + adj. sa (small/baby)

As seen in the above examples of both the languages, a noun and an adjective are combined each other to form new adjective word. If the examples are carefully studied in both the languages, the head and modifying word cannot be found because both noun and adjective words are taking equal role.

**c) Verb + Adjective**

An adjective can be formed by combining a verb and an adjective root in both Bodo and Koch Rabha languages. For examples:

**Bodo,**

adj. k<sup>h</sup>aŋgibi (elder child) < k<sup>h</sup>aŋ (to rear) + gibi (first)

adj. t<sup>h</sup>agibi (aboriginal) < t<sup>h</sup>a (to stay) + gibi (first)

adj. lazigusu (shy) < lazi (to feel ashamed) + gusu (cold)

**Koch Rabha,**

adj. p<sup>h</sup>unuk<sup>h</sup> k<sup>h</sup>ap<sup>h</sup>a (shy) < v. p<sup>h</sup>unuk<sup>h</sup> (to feel ashamed) + adj. k<sup>h</sup>ap<sup>h</sup>a (know)

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

If the above examples are carefully observed the verb words can be found as head words and the adjective word can be found as modifying word.

**4.2.2.1.4 By Reduplication**

An adjective can be formed by repeating a word in Bodo and Koch Rabha languages. The repeating words especially may be nouns, verbs and adjectives. The details are given in the below.

**a) Adjective formed by Noun**

An adjective can be formed by reduplication the noun roots in both Bodo and Koch Rabha language. When repeated a noun it can change in to adjective in both

Bodo and Koch Rabha languages and this reduplication the base form is repeating fully or partially and sometimes it is slight phonologically changed. For examples:

**Bodo,**

<u>Noun</u>	<u>Reduplication</u>	<u>Gloss</u>
k <sup>h</sup> ɔrbɫa (sudden appearance)	adj. k <sup>h</sup> ɔrbɫak <sup>h</sup> ɔrbɫi	uneven/having cavities
lɔrgɔ (dullard)	adj. lɔrgɔt <sup>h</sup> ɔrgɔ	loose
mawrija (orphan)	adj. mawrijak <sup>h</sup> awrija	humility

**Koch Rabha,**

<u>Noun</u>	<u>Reduplication</u>	<u>Gloss</u>
mɔɣuria (orphan)	adj. mɔɣuria k <sup>h</sup> ɔɣuria	humility
hasan (kind)	adj. hasan hasan	kindness

From the examples above, it is found that both the languages when reduplicating the noun word here is slight phonological changes.

**b) Adjective formed by Verb**

In both Bodo and Koch Rabha languages, when reduplicated a verb it can be converted in to adjective. In both the language reduplication is repeated completely, partially and sometimes it may be slight phonological change. For examples:

**Bodo,**

<u>Verb</u>	<u>Reduplication</u>	<u>Gloss</u>
bazred (to sway)	adj. bazred-bat <sup>h</sup> et <sup>h</sup>	wobbling
gewɫaŋ (to become open)	adj. gewɫaŋ-gewt <sup>h</sup> aŋ	fullyope

**Koch Rabha,**

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

In the above examples, it is found that an adjective can be formed by repeating a verb root in both the languages. From the above examples it is also seen that the

repeated verb of both the languages, only a part of the verb is repeated during the reduplication to form an adjective word.

### c) Adjective formed by Adjective

New adjective words in both Bodo and Koch Rabha language can be formed by reduplication of an adjective root. Examples are given below:

#### Bodo,

<u>Adjective</u>	<u>Reduplication</u>	<u>Gloss</u>
ult <sup>h</sup> a (opposite)	adj. ult <sup>h</sup> aphalt <sup>h</sup> a	topsy-turvy
k <sup>h</sup> abraŋ (rough)	adj. k <sup>h</sup> abraŋk <sup>h</sup> at <sup>h</sup> aŋ	unpleasant
let <sup>h</sup> ra (dirty)	adj. let <sup>h</sup> rap <sup>h</sup> et <sup>h</sup> ra	untidy

#### Koch Rabha,

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

From the above examples, it is found that in both the languages an adjective word can be formed another new adjective by way of reduplication. It is also observed that, in both the languages the first phonemes of the adjectives are changed into another phoneme when it is repeated.

### d) Adjective formed by bound base

In Bodo and Koch Rabha languages, an adjective can be formed by reduplication by bound base and it is repeated partially or completely. As for examples given below:

#### Bodo,

<u>Bound form</u>	<u>Reduplication</u>	<u>Gloss</u>
sit <sup>h</sup> ur	adj. sit <sup>h</sup> urbat <sup>h</sup> ur	dislikeable
ak <sup>h</sup> a	adj. ak <sup>h</sup> ap <sup>h</sup> ak <sup>h</sup> a	expert

usu	adj. usuk <sup>h</sup> ut <sup>h</sup> u	anxious
-----	--	---------

**Koch Rabha,**

<u>Bound base</u>	<u>Reduplication</u>	<u>Gloss</u>
huɔk <sup>h</sup> u	adj. huɔk <sup>h</sup> u duɔk <sup>h</sup> u	hurriedly
sɔɭɭɔi	adj. sɔɭɭɔi buɭɭɔi	every where
ani	adj. ani t <sup>h</sup> ani	distressed

From the above examples of both the languages, it is found that the base forms are sometime completely and sometime partially repeated and it slight phonological changes.

#### 4.2.2.2 Types of Adjectives

In both Bodo and Koch Rabha language adjectives can be classified depending on its meaning in to the following categories.

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

##### 4.2.2.2.1 Adjective denoting Quality

In both Bodo and Koch Rabha languages, the quality of adjectives is formed by adding affixation as discussed in chapter two and three. In both the languages adjectives denote the quality of the noun. For examples:

**Bodo,**

- 1)
 

gɔlab-a	bar-se	sɔmajna	bibar
Rose-NOM	CLF-one	beautiful	flower

Rose is a beautiful flower.
- 2)
 

bi-u	t <sup>h</sup> ajzuu	guk <sup>h</sup> ui-k <sup>h</sup> uu	za-ja
He/she-NOM	mango	sour-ACC	to eat-NEG

He/She don't eat sour mango.

**Koch Rabha,**

- 1) Rebeka-ᵛ            sak<sup>h</sup>-sa            sujinaᵛ            missal  
 Rebeka-NOM      CLA-one            beautiful            girl  
 Rebeka is a beautiful girl
- 2) aŋ            bᵛst<sup>h</sup>uᵛi            p<sup>h</sup>it<sup>h</sup>iŋ-ᵛ            sasa  
 I            mango            unripe-ACC            eat-NEG  
 I can't eat the unripe mango

From the examples above, it is found that in example 1) the adjective words 'sᵛmajna' (beautiful) and 'sujinaᵛ' (beautiful) are followed by the noun word 'bibar' (flower) and 'missal' (girl) and in examples 2) the noun word 't<sup>h</sup>ajzuu' and 'bᵛst<sup>h</sup>uᵛi' representing mango are followed by the adjectives 'guk<sup>h</sup>ui' (sour) and 'p<sup>h</sup>it<sup>h</sup>iŋ' (unripe) respectively. In both the languages the adjectives are taking accusative case marker {-k<sup>h</sup>uu} and {-ᵛ}.

**4.2.2.2 Adjective denoting Quantity**

In both Bodo and Koch Rabha languages, the adjective denoting quantity is expressed by the words 'guban', 'burza', 'mak<sup>h</sup>ase', 'ese', 'k<sup>h</sup>ajse' etc. in Bodo and 'ap<sup>h</sup>isa', 'uduuk<sup>h</sup>', 't<sup>h</sup>uk<sup>h</sup>ur' etc. in Koch Rabha language. These words denote the quantity of the person, things etc. Examples are given below:

**Bodo,**

- 1) suima-nu            uŋk<sup>h</sup>am            ese            hor  
 Dog-DAT            rice            a little            give  
 Give a little rice to the dog.
- 2) k<sup>h</sup>ajse            mansi-p<sup>h</sup>ur-a            mel-aw            p<sup>h</sup>ui-jak<sup>h</sup>ui  
 Somebody            person-PLS-NOM            meeting-LOC            come-NEG  
 Some persons have not come in the meeting.
- 3) bui-aw            guban            mansi            zᵛ            za-duŋ  
 That-LOC            many            persons            together            to be-PROG  
 So many people are gathering there.

**Koch Rabha,**

- 1) aŋ-na      raŋ              ap<sup>h</sup>isa              lau  
 I-NOM      money              some              give  
 Give me some money
- 2) t<sup>h</sup>iŋi      uɖuɖk<sup>h</sup>      sat<sup>h</sup>rɔ-dɔ      p<sup>h</sup>uɪ-juɪn-sa  
 Today      somebody      student-PLU      come-PROG-NEG  
 Today some students are didn't came
- 3) t<sup>h</sup>iŋi      t<sup>h</sup>uɖk<sup>h</sup>uɪr      marab              p<sup>h</sup>uɪ-t<sup>h</sup>a  
 Today      many              people              come-PAST  
 Today many people were coming

In the examples above, of both the languages in example 1) the word 'uŋk<sup>h</sup>am' (rice) and 'raŋ' (money) is followed by the 'ese' (a little) and 'ap<sup>h</sup>isa' (some) denoting quantity of 'uŋk<sup>h</sup>am' and 'raŋ' and in examples 2) and 3) 'mansī' and 'marab' in Bodo and Koch Rabha representing man is preceded by the adjective words 'k<sup>h</sup>ajse', 'gubaŋ' and 'uɖuɖk<sup>h</sup>', 't<sup>h</sup>uɖk<sup>h</sup>uɪr' respectively, in both the languages.

**4.2.2.2.3 Adjective denoting Comparison**

In Bodo and Koch Rabha language adjective denoting comparison is formed by the suffix {-k<sup>h</sup>rui} in Bodo and {-siba} in Koch Rabha which are added to the person or noun to compare. However, in both the languages these suffixes are appended in support of the genitive case marker {-ni}. As for examples given below:

**Bodo,**

- 1) Chibiram-a              aŋ-ni-k<sup>h</sup>rui              guzuuu-sin  
 Chibiram-NOM      aŋ-GEN-CMP              tall-SUF  
 Chibiram is taller than me.
- 2) Rupati-ni-k<sup>h</sup>rui              Sonati-ja              sɔmajna-sin  
 Rupati-GEN-CMP      Sonati-NOM      beautiful-SUF  
 Sonati is more beautiful than Rupati.

### **Koch Rabha,**

- |                                      |                    |       |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|-------|
| 1) Madhu-ꠘ                           | Jadhu-ni-siba      | suꠗa  |
| Madhu-NOM                            | Jadhu-GEN-CMP      | tall  |
| Madhu is taller than Jadhu           |                    |       |
| 2) Kokrajhar-ꠘ                       | Bongaigaon-ni-siba | muꠗra |
| Kokrajhar-LOC                        | Bongaigaon-GEN-CMP | small |
| Kokrajhar is smaller than Bongaigaon |                    |       |

In the examples above, it is found that the persons or things which compared by the suffixes  $\{-k^h rui\}$  and  $\{-siba\}$  respectively in both the languages. In the above examples 'Chibiram', 'Sonati' in Bodo and 'Madhu', 'Kokrajhar' in Koch Rabha has been compared with 'aꠗ', 'Rupati' and 'Jadhu', 'Bongaigaon'. It is also to be said that the comparative suffixes of both the languages are appended with 'aꠗ', 'Rupati', 'Jadhu' and 'Bongaigaon' by the support of the genitive case marker  $\{-ni\}$ . On the other hand, in Bodo language the suffix  $\{-sin\}$  is appended with adjectives 'guzuu' and 'somajna'. But in Koch Rabha language there is not added any suffixes with adjectives.

### **4.2.3 Adverb**

In Bodo and Koch Rabha languages the adverb precedes the verb. The adverb of both the languages is discussed in the below.

#### **4.2.3.1 Formation of Adverbs**

The formation of adverbs of both Bodo and Koch Rabha can be discussed in the following four categories.

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

##### **4.2.3.1.1 Simple**

The simple adverb of both Bodo and Koch Rabha languages are mainly found in monosyllabic and disyllabic form and they are all independent. Examples are given below:

<b><u>Bodo</u></b>	<b><u>Koch Rabha</u></b>	<b><u>Gloss</u></b>
da	t <sup>h</sup> i	now
dinui	t <sup>h</sup> iŋi	today
gabun	gana	tomorrow
p <sup>h</sup> uŋ	muɸ <sup>h</sup> u	morning
muuna	p <sup>h</sup> ar	night

In the examples above, it is observed that in both the languages the times of adverbs are being represented by the simple adverbs.

#### **4.2.3.1.2 By Affixation**

In both Bodo and Koch Rabha languages the adverbs are basically formed by the adding suffixes *{-aw}*, *{-ui}*, *{-nanui}*, *{-haŋ}*, *{-sim}* and *{-su}* etc. in Bodo and *{-juun}*, *{-iuŋ}*, *{-ban}*, *{-k<sup>h</sup>un}*, *{-un}*, *{-en}*, *{-ai}*, *{-sa}*, *{-ui}* etc. in Koch Rabha language. The examples are given in the below:

##### **Bodo,**

**{-aw}**: It is a locative case marker which is used to express adverb of place (locative adverb). It has already been discussed in the case marker numbering (2.6.7).

**{-ui}**: adj. hɔrk<sup>h</sup>ab (sudden) -ui > adv. hɔrk<sup>h</sup>abuui (suddenly)

adj. guk<sup>h</sup>rui (quick) -ui > adv. guk<sup>h</sup>ruijui (quickly)

adj. lasui (slow) -ui > adv. lasuijui (slowly)

adj. saŋgraŋ (alert) -ui > adv. saŋgraŋui (alertly)

**{-nanui}**: v. undu (to sleep) -nanui > adv. undunanui (to lie down flatly)

v. lazi (to feel ashamed) -nanui > adv. lazinanui (ashamedly)

v. mini (to smile)-nanui > adv. mininanui (smilingly)

v. gab (to cry)-nanui > adv. gabnanui (cryingly)

**{-haŋ}**: v. za (to eat) -haŋ > adv. za -haŋ (about to eat)

v. gab (to cry) -haŋ > adv. gab -haŋ (about to cry)

adj. guuran (dry)-haŋ > adv. guuran-haŋ (somewhat dry)

adj. mini (to smile) -haŋ > adv. mini-haŋ (about to smile)

**{-sim}:** adv. gabuun (tomorrow) -sim > adv. gabunsim (until tomorrow)

adv. hɔr (night) -sim > adv. hɔrsim (until night)

adv. muuija (yesterday) -sim > adv. muuijasim (until yesterday)

**{-suu}:** adv. dahaj (after some times) -suu > adv. dahajsuu (by after some times)

adv. da (now) -suu > adv. da-suu (just now)

adv. gabuun (tomorrow) -suu > adv. gabunsuu (by tomorrow)

adv. muuija (yesterday) -suu > adv. muuijasuu (by yesterday)

### **Koch Rasbha,**

**{-juun}:** adj. t<sup>hi</sup>iji (today) -juun > adv. t<sup>hi</sup>ijjuun (today itself)

adj. t<sup>hi</sup>i (now) -juun > adv. t<sup>hi</sup>ijjuun (now and then)

adj. t<sup>hi</sup>ig (right) -juun > adv. t<sup>hi</sup>igjuun (surely)

**{-uun}:** adj. senaj (just) -uun > adv. senajjuun (just before)

adj. mamar (quick) -uun > adv. mamaruun (quickly)

adj. k<sup>h</sup>uunt<sup>h</sup>uk<sup>h</sup> (certain) -uun > adv. k<sup>h</sup>uunt<sup>h</sup>uk<sup>h</sup>uun (certainly)

adj. lap<sup>h</sup>sin (once) -uun > adv. lap<sup>h</sup>siuun (at once)

**{-ban}:** adj. bibaj (where) -ban > adv. bibajban (somewhere)

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

**{-ai}:** adj. t<sup>hi</sup>iniŋk<sup>h</sup>al (now) -ai > adv. t<sup>hi</sup>iniŋk<sup>h</sup>alai (now a days)

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

**{-sa}:** adj. p<sup>h</sup>enem (good) -sa > adv. p<sup>h</sup>enemsa (very good)

**{-en}:** adj. t<sup>h</sup>iben (still) -en > adv. t<sup>h</sup>ibenen (still now)

**{-ui}:** adj. bad (left) -ui > adv. badui (left out)

It is evident from the above-mentioned examples of the two languages that the Bodo languages' suffixes are added to verb, adjective, and adverb roots to indicate the meaning of the adverbs of manner and time. However, only the adjective roots are added to the Koch Rabha's suffixes.

#### 4.2.3.1.3 By Compounding

Adverbs may also be formed in the Bodo and Koch Rabha languages by compounding two or more root words. As for examples given below:

##### a) Noun + Noun

Both Bodo and Koch Rabha languages have compound adverbs, which are created by joining two distinct noun roots. The Bodo language uses compound adverbs more frequently than the Koch Rabha language. For examples:

##### **Bodo,**

adv. phuṅmuṅna (whole day and night) < n. phuṅ (morning) + n. muṅna (night)

adv. sanhōr (whole day and night) < n. san (day) + n. hōr (night)

adv. duizlaṅmeseṅ (whole season) < n. duizlaṅ (summer) + n. meseṅ (winter)

##### **Koch Rabha,**

adv. p<sup>h</sup>uṅbela (whole day) < p<sup>h</sup>uṅ (morning) + bela (evening)

adv. p<sup>h</sup>arsan (whole day and night) < p<sup>h</sup>ar (night) + san (day)

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

In both languages, the aforementioned examples show how two noun words can be combined to make an adjective term.

##### b) Noun + Adjective

In both the Bodo and Koch Rabha languages, a noun and an adjective root can be combined to make an adverb. As for examples:

##### **Bodo,**

adv. hōrgezer (midnight) < n. hōr (night) + adj. gezer (middle)

**Koch Rabha,**

adv. p<sup>h</sup>armazar (midnight) < n. p<sup>h</sup>ar (night) + adj. mazar (middle)

It is evident from the aforementioned examples that a noun and an adjective root can combine to generate an adverb. They can also be found in both languages as head and modifying words.

**c) Adverb + Noun**

An adverb can be formed by combining an adverb and a noun root in both Bodo and Koch Rabha languages. In Bodo, this combination is found only in 'ɔraj sɔm' and in Koch Rabha 'sɔbsɔmaj' representing by 'all the time'. As for examples:

**Bodo,**

adv. ɔrajsɔm (whole time) < adv. ɔraj (always) + n. sɔm (time)

**Koch Rabha,**

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

In the above examples of both languages, the combined word 'ɔraj' and 'sɔb' are found as head words and the 'sɔb' and 'sɔmaj' are found as modifier respectively in these languages.

**d) Noun + Verb + Noun + Verb**

In Bodo language combining four root words N + V + N + V can form an adverb which has already been discussed in chapter two (in the head **2.3.3.1.3**). But this structure of adverb is not available in Koch Rabha language.

**e) Adjective + Verb**

In Koch Rabha language, an adverb can be formed by combining an adjective and a verb roots. It has also already been discussed in chapter three (in the head **3.3.3.1.3**). But in Bodo language this structure of adverb is not available.

**4.2.3.1.4 By Reduplication**

In Bodo and Koch Rabha, adverb can be formed by repetition. In both the languages some nouns, verbs, adjectives are repeated to form adverbs. For examples:

### a) Adverb formed by Noun

In both the languages some noun can be turned in to the adverb when it is reduplicated.

#### Bodo,

<u>Noun</u>	<u>Reduplication</u>	<u>Gloss</u>
inaj (injustice)	adv. inajbinaj	utterly perplexed
k <sup>h</sup> ɔna (corner)	adv. k <sup>h</sup> ɔnak <sup>h</sup> ɔnla	every nook and corner
lɔrgɔ (dullard)	adv. lɔrgɔthɔrgɔ	very loose
muɓla (inconstant)	adv. muɓlamuɓli	inconstantly

#### Koch Rabha,

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

From the above examples, it is observed that while reduplicating the noun root, some phonemic changes are taking place in both Bodo and Koch Rabha languages.

### b) Adverb formed by Verb

An adverb can be formed by reduplicating the verb roots in both Bodo and Koch Rabha languages. For examples:

#### Bodo,

<u>Verb</u>	<u>Reduplication</u>	<u>Gloss</u>
elɔ (to take out)	adv. elɔela	entirely/wholly
budru (to drag)	adv. budrubudra	dragging roughly
hulu (to pick up fully)	adv. huluhula	entirely
naŋzab (to become close)	adv. naŋzabnaŋzab	closely

**Koch Rabha,**

<u>Noun</u>	<u>Reduplication</u>	<u>Gloss</u>
sarak <sup>h</sup> (eat)	sarak <sup>h</sup> -sarak <sup>h</sup>	eat unwillingly
buisun (todrag)	buisun-buisan	dragging roughly

From the above examples of both the languages it is noted that when a verb is repeated, it is turned in to the adverb and it is also seen that the phonemes of the verbs are changed in to another phonemes while reduplication which is possible in both the languages.

**c) Adverb formed by Adjectives**

Adverb of both Bodo and Koch Rabha languages can be formed by adjectives while the adjective root is reduplicated. As for examples:

**Bodo,**

<u>Adjective</u>	<u>Reduplication</u>	<u>Gloss</u>
k <sup>h</sup> abraŋ (rough)	adv. k <sup>h</sup> abraŋbraŋ	harshly
k <sup>h</sup> ajleŋ (oblique)	adv. k <sup>h</sup> ajleŋleŋ	obliquely
lasui (slow)	adv. lasuilasui	slowly
siri (silent)	adv. sirisiri	silently/quietly
t <sup>h</sup> arla (separate)	adv. t <sup>h</sup> arlat <sup>h</sup> urla	openly and clearly

**Koch Rabha,**

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

From the above examples, it is found that the phonemes of the adjectives repeating exactly, sometimes they are changed to another phoneme while reduplicated and sometimes only a part of the adjectives are repeated in both the languages.

#### d) Form of Adverb from bound base

In both Bodo and Koch Rabha languages it is also possible that when a bound form is repeated it may be changed or converted in to adverb by the processes of reduplication, as for given examples below:

##### **Bodo,**

<u>Bound form</u>	<u>Reduplication</u>	<u>Gloss</u>
guli	adv. guliguli	repeatedly
hak <sup>hu</sup>	adv. hak <sup>hu</sup> duk <sup>hu</sup>	hurriedly
k <sup>hes</sup>	adv. k <sup>hes</sup> k <sup>hes</sup>	repeatedly
p <sup>hid</sup>	adv. p <sup>hid</sup> p <sup>hid</sup>	in detail
zubur	adv. zuburzut <sup>hur</sup>	loosely

##### **Koch Rabha,**

<u>Bound Form</u>	<u>Reduplication</u>	<u>Gloss</u>
huuk <sup>hu</sup>	huuk <sup>hu</sup> -duk <sup>hu</sup>	hurriedly
k <sup>hes</sup>	k <sup>hes</sup> -k <sup>hes</sup>	repeatedly

From the above examples of both the languages, it is found that while the bound base form is reduplicating, they become meaningful and turns in to the adverb. In the above examples it is also find that the bound base is repeated fully and while reduplication the minor phonemic changes are changing in reduplicated forms.

#### 4.2.3.2 Types of Adverbs

In both the languages, the functions of an adverb, the adverbs can be classified in to the following categories.

- 1) Adverb of manner
- 2) Adverb of location
- 3) Adverb of temporal and
- 4) Adverb of interrogation

### 4.2.3.2.1 Adverb of manner

The adverb of manner in Bodo and Koch Rabha languages can be formed by suffixation. These suffixes are *{-ui}*, *{-nanui}*, *{-haŋ}*, *{-sim}*, *{-nu}* in Bodo and *{-juun}*, *{-juuŋ}*, *{-ban}*, *{-un}* etc. in Koch Rabha language, as for examples:

#### **Bodo,**

adj. hork<sup>h</sup>ab (sudden) -ui > adv. hork<sup>h</sup>abuui (suddenly)

v. undu (to sleep) -nanui > adv. undunanui (to lie down flatly)

v. za (to eat) -haŋ > adv. za -haŋ (about to eat)

adv. gabuun (tomorrow) -sim > adv. gabuunsim (until tomorrow)

adv. dahaj (after some times) -suu > adv. dahajsuu (by after some times)

#### **Koch Rasbha,**

adv. t<sup>h</sup>ijjuun (now and then) < t<sup>h</sup>i (now) -juun (SUF)

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

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

adv. k<sup>h</sup>uunt<sup>h</sup>uk<sup>h</sup>uun (certainly) < k<sup>h</sup>uunt<sup>h</sup>uk<sup>h</sup> (certain) -un (SUF)

From the above examples of both the languages, it is found that the suffixes of Bodo are appended with the adjective, verb, adverb roots to indicate the manner of adverbs. But in Koch Rabha the suffixes are appended only with the adverb roots.

### 4.2.3.2.2 Adverb of Location

In both Bodo and Koch Rabha languages, the adverb of location does not have their own word. The adverb of location is expressed by adding location suffixes *{-aw}* and *{-ai}* with noun and pronoun roots in both the languages, as for examples:

#### **Bodo**

be-aw (here)

bui-aw (there)

p<sup>h</sup>uuŋ-aw (in the morning)

#### **Koch Rabha**

p<sup>h</sup>ar-ai (at night)

mazar-ai (in between)

k<sup>h</sup>ɔraŋ-ai (in front of)

hɔr-aw (at night)	mahaŋ-ai (on face)
san-aw (at day time)	san-ai (at day time)

From the above examples, it is confirmed that when the adverb of location indicates, the locative case markers *{-aw}* and *{-ai}* are appended with the nouns and pronouns respectively in both the languages.

#### 4.2.3.2.3 Adverb of Temporal

The temporal adverbs indicate the time of past, present and future. In both the languages the adverb of temporal can be classified as discussed in the following categories.

##### a) Time or tense indicating Temporal Adverbs

<u>Bodo</u>	<u>Koch Rabha</u>	<u>Gloss</u>
da	t <sup>h</sup> i	now
dahai	t <sup>h</sup> eŋk <sup>h</sup> a	a little later
dɔhai	t <sup>h</sup> awai	a little before
mabla	bisini	when

From the above examples, it is observed that the time or tense indicating temporal adverbs indicate the times of adverbs in both the languages.

##### b) Year indicating Temporal Adverbs

<u>Bodo</u>	<u>Koch Rabha</u>	<u>Gloss</u>
semun	t <sup>h</sup> uluuk <sup>h</sup> aŋ	last year
k <sup>h</sup> almasi	najk <sup>h</sup> a	next year
deglaj	t <sup>h</sup> ului	this year
ɔsemun	malk <sup>h</sup> aj	the year before last year

In the above examples it is observed that the year indicating temporal is a sign of locating times of adverb in the sense of present, past and future in both the languages. But in Bodo language ‘*ɔsemun*’ indicate the year before last year is

formed by adding {ɔ-} prefix with the ‘*semun*’ (last year). However, it is not seen in Koch Rabha language.

### c) Day indicating Temporal Adverbs

<u>Bodo</u>	<u>Koch Rabha</u>	<u>Gloss</u>
dinui	t <sup>h</sup> iŋi	today
gabun	ganap <sup>h</sup> ɔ	tomorrow
denaŋ	amk <sup>h</sup> a	in future
muija	mumaj	yesterday
dak <sup>h</sup> li	mawai	the day before yesterday
sɔŋp <sup>h</sup> ur	sunjui	the day after tomorrow

In the above examples, it is found that like other temporal adverbs, the day indicating temporal also indicate and locate the times of adverb in present, past and future sense. The examples of both the languages are given in the above, the present day by ‘*dinui*’, ‘*t<sup>h</sup>iŋi*’ and ‘*gabun*’, ‘*sɔŋp<sup>h</sup>ur*’, ‘*denaŋ*’, ‘*ganap<sup>h</sup>ɔ*’, ‘*sunjui*’, ‘*amk<sup>h</sup>a*’ trace the day of the future and ‘*muija*’, ‘*dak<sup>h</sup>li*’, ‘*mumaj*’, ‘*mawai*’ are indicating the past day respectively in both languages.

#### 4.2.3.2.4 Adverb of Interrogation

In Bodo and Koch Rabha languages the interrogative adverbs are used to ask question for the manner, time or location of the action. Examples are given below:

<u>Bodo</u>	<u>Koch Rabha</u>	<u>Gloss</u>
maburui	bena	how
mabla	bisiŋi	when
bɔha/buruu	bibaj	where
manu	at <sup>h</sup> aŋa	why
ma	ut <sup>h</sup> uŋ	what
sur	saŋ	who
bɔbe	bijɔ	which

In both the languages, the interrogative adverbs mentioned above are applied in different places of a sentence like initial, medial and final position. As given in the below.

**a) Initial position:** In both the languages the interrogative adverb can be used in initial position of a sentence. For examples:

**Bodo,**

- 1) maburui            t<sup>h</sup>aŋ-nu            ha-gun  
       how                go-DAT            able-FUT  
       How will be able to go ?

- 2) manu        nuŋ            bidi  
       why        you            like this  
       Why are you like this?

**Koch Rabha,**

- 1) bena        heŋwimun    p<sup>h</sup>a-ŋa  
       how        to alive        to stay-FUT  
       How to be alive ?
- 2) saŋ        p<sup>h</sup>wi-uu ?  
       who        come-SUF  
       Who is coming ?

In the above examples of both the languages, it is found that the interrogative adverbs have been used in the initial position of the sentence. It is also observed that, there is a subject before the interrogative adverb which is lying hidden and it is possible in both the languages.

**b) Middle position:** The interrogative adverbs mostly occur in the medial position of the sentence in both Bodo and Koch Rabha languages, as for examples:

**Bodo,**

- 1) bizab-k<sup>h</sup>uu    maburui    k<sup>h</sup>uma-k<sup>h</sup>u  
       book-ACC    how        lose-SUF  
       How did lose the book?

- 2) nuŋ    muija            manu            p<sup>h</sup>ui-a-k<sup>h</sup>ui  
 you    yesterday        why            come-NEG-PROG  
 Why you didn't come yesterday?

**Koch Rabha,**

- 1) nuŋ    bibaj    lui-t<sup>h</sup>una ?  
 you    where    go-PRE  
 Where are you going ?
- 2) nuŋni-jɔ        ut<sup>h</sup>uŋ    muŋ ?  
 you-NOM        what    name  
 What I your name ?

As noted in the above examples of both the languages the interrogative adverbs are found in the middle places of the sentences.

**c) Final position:** The interrogative adverbs may also occur in the final position of the sentences in both Bodo and Koch Rabha languages. As for examples given below:

**Bodo,**

- 1) nuŋ-ni            k<sup>h</sup>mani-ja        bɔbe-aw  
 you-GEN        job-NOM        where-LOC  
 Where is your job ?
- 2) nuŋ-ni            bizab-a            buru  
 you-GEN        bizab-GEN        where  
 Where is your book ?

**Koch Rabha,**

- 1) nuŋni            muŋ    ut<sup>h</sup>uŋ ?  
 you-NOM        name    what ?  
 What is your name ?

As seen in the above examples, the interrogative adverbs can be used in the last position of the sentence to ask questions.

#### 4.2.4 Tense

Both the Bodo and the Koch Rabha languages have three types of tenses which are present tense, past tense and future tense. Both the languages use various suffixes to indicate tense. The details are given below.

##### 4.2.4.1 Past Tense

Both the Bodo and the Koch Rabha languages the past tense is denoted by adding the suffixes to the verb. These suffixes are *{-baj}*, *{-mun}* in Bado and *{-mun}*, *{-uu}* in Koch Rabha. The past tense of both the languages are classified in to two types on the basis of actions of the verb.

- 1) Immediate past tense and
- 2) Remote post tense.

##### 4.2.4.1.1 Immediate Past Tense

In Bodo language the immediate past tense is expressed by adding the suffix *{-baj}* and Koch Rabha language the immediate past tense is expressed by adding the suffix *{-uu}* with the verb roots. For examples:

##### **Bodo,**

- 1)     aŋ                    bi-zuŋ                    rajlaj-baj  
        I                     he-INST                talk-PST  
        I talked to him.
- 2)     Hari-a                sank<sup>h</sup>ant<sup>h</sup>i-k<sup>h</sup>uu         k<sup>h</sup>alam-baj  
        Hari-NOM        sum-ACC                do-PST  
        Hari has done the sum.

##### **Koch Rabha,**

- 1) u-ɔ                    nɔŋɔ-ai                lwi-uu  
        He/She     home-LOC        go-PST  
        He/She went to home.
- 2) aŋ                    mai                    sa-uu  
        I                 rice                    eat-PST  
        I ate rice.

- 3) aŋ            k<sup>h</sup>u:m-ɔ            luu-uu  
 I                work-ACC        do-PST  
 I did the work.

From the above examples of both the language it is seen that the past tense is denoted by adding the suffixes *{-baj}* and *{-uu}* to verbs. After adding the suffixes with the verb roots it clearly indicates that the action has been completed recently.

#### 4.2.4.1.2 Remote Past Tense

The remote past tense suffix of the Bodo language is *{-mun}* and in Koch Rabha also *{-mun}* respectively which are attached to the verbs to express the meaning of actions which is long time back from now. For examples:

##### **Bodo,**

- 1) aŋ        p<sup>h</sup>ɔrajsali-aw            t<sup>h</sup>aŋ-ak<sup>h</sup>ui-mun  
 I        School-LOC            go-NEG-PST  
 I did not go to school.
- 2) ɡɔt<sup>h</sup>ɔ-phuur-a            p<sup>h</sup>ɔraj            dɔŋ-mun  
 Child-PLS-NOM        read            to have-PST  
 The children were studying.

##### **Koch Rabha,**

- 1) aŋ        bibari-ɔ            nu:k<sup>h</sup>t<sup>h</sup>a-muŋ  
 I        Bibari-ACC        see-PST  
 I saw Bibari.
- 2) raniɔ        bɔst<sup>h</sup>uŋi            sat<sup>h</sup>uŋa-muŋ  
 Rani    mango            eat-PST  
 Rani ate mango.
- 3) Komol    luŋit<sup>h</sup>uŋa-muŋ  
 Komol            go-PST  
 Komol went.

- 4) Lina-ᵛ                    aŋ-na    ɡosa    k<sup>h</sup>ᵛlɔm                    laɔt<sup>h</sup>ɥna-muɥn  
                                  Lina-NOM    I-ACC one    pen                    give-PST

Lina gave me a pen.

From the above examples, it is found that in case of remote past tense the tense marker *{-mun}* in both the languages are added with *'t<sup>h</sup>aŋ'* and *'dɔŋ'* verb in Bodo and *'nuk<sup>h</sup>'* and *'lui'* verb in Koch Rabha to indicate the sense of remote past tense. It is interesting that the remote past tense marker of both the languages is seen same.

#### 4.2.4.2 Present Tense

In Bodo language the present tense is expressed by the suffix *{-u}* and in Koch Rabha language the present tense is expressed by the suffix *{-a}*. Examples are given below:

##### **Bodo,**

- 1) Butob-a                    p<sup>h</sup>ɔrajsali-aw                    t<sup>h</sup>aŋ-u  
                                  Butob-NOM    School-LOC                    go-PRES

Butob goes to school.

- 2) aŋ                    bizab                    p<sup>h</sup>ɔraj-u  
                                  I                    book                    read-PRES

I read book.

- 3) aŋ                    unɡk<sup>h</sup>am                    za-u  
                                  I                    rice                    eat-PRES

I eat rice.

##### **Koch Rabha,**

- 1) Nita                    p<sup>h</sup>ɔrajdam-ai    luqi-a  
                                  Nita                    school-LAC    go-PRES

Nita goes to school.

- 2) uj-ɔ                      gɔlɔŋ-a  
 He/She-NOM      sleep-PRES

He sleeps.

- 3) Ram-jɔ                      noguɔ-ai      luɟi-a  
 Ram-Acc home-LOC      go-PRES

Ram goes to home.

From the above examples it is seen that in Bodo, examples - 1), 2) and 3) the suffix *{-u}* is added with 'thaŋ' 'phɔraj' and 'za' to represent the simple present tense. Like Bodo in Koch Rabha language also example 1), 2) and 3) the suffix *{-a}* is added with 'luɟi', 'gɔlɔŋ' and 'luɟi' verb to indicates the simple present tense.

#### 4.2.4.3 Future Tense

Future tense denotes the actions that occur in the future. In Bodo language the future tense is expressed by adding suffixes- *{-gun}*, *{-nususui}* and in Koch Rabha language- *{-bɔl}*, and *{-nat<sup>h</sup>a}* are used to express the future action. From the base on action of the verb in both Bodo and Koch Rabha languages the future tense are classified in to two types.

- 1) Immediate future tense and
- 2) Remote future tense

##### 4.2.4.3.1 Immediate Future Tense

In Bodo language the immediate future tense is expressed by adding suffixes- *{-nususui}*, *{-guu}* and in Koch Rabha language *{-nat<sup>h</sup>a}*. In both the languages these suffixes are used to mean the action of the verb doing anything after a while or a few minutes. Examples are given below:

**Bodo,**

- 1) aŋ p<sup>h</sup>ɔrajsali-aw                      t<sup>h</sup>aŋ-nususui  
 I      school-LOC                      to go-FUT

I will be going to school.

- 2) bi-w k<sup>h</sup>ela gele-nusui  
 He-NOM game to play-FUT

He will be going to play game.

- 3) Bibari-ja nɔ-aw phui-guu  
 Bibari-NOM home-LOC come-FUT

Bibari will come to Home.

### **Koch Rabha,**

- 1) u-ɔ p<sup>h</sup>ɔrajdam-ai luɟi-nat<sup>h</sup>a  
 He/She-NOM school-LOC go-FUT

He /She will be going to school.

- 2) Bus-ɔ t<sup>h</sup>ɔlɔk<sup>h</sup>-nat<sup>h</sup>a  
 Bus-NOM run-FUT

The bus will ready to run.

From the above examples it is seen that the suffix of the Koch Rabha language *{-nat<sup>h</sup>a}* is equivalent to the suffixes of the Bodo language *{-nusui}* and *{-guu}*.

### **4.2.4.3.2 Remote Future Tense**

The remote future tense is expressed by the adding the following suffixes- *{-guun}* in Bodo and *{-bɔ}* in Koch Rabha language. In both the languages these suffixes are used to denote the future course of action of the verb that will take place later. For examples:

#### **Bodo,**

- 1) aɲ gabun Kokrajhar-aw thaɲ-guun  
 I tomorrow Kokrajhar-LOC go-FUT

I will go to Kokrajhar tomorrow.

- 2) Bibari-ja sɔɲp<sup>h</sup>ur nɔ-aw p<sup>h</sup>ui-guun  
 Bibari-NOM the day after tomorrow home-LOC come-FUT

Bibari will come home on the day after tomorrow.

**Koch Rabha,**

1) aŋ Kokrajhar-ai ganap<sup>h</sup>ɔ luɟim-bɔl

I Kokrajhar-LOC tomorrow go-FUT

I will go to Kokrajhar tomorrow.

2) aŋ suŋjai Ram-ɔ k<sup>h</sup>alaŋsen-bol

I the after-tomorrow Ram-DAT call-FUT

I will call Ram the day after tomorrow

The remote future tense suffixes are added with the verbs to denote the meaning of the future action in both the Bodo and Koch Rabha languages. The examples are shown in the above.