

CHAPTER-2
CODE-MIXING IN SELECT NOVELS

CHAPTER-2

CODE-MIXING IN SELECT NOVELS

2.1 Concepts and types of Code-Mixing

Code-mixing refers to the mixing of words, terms, phrases, etc., from one language into another within a single sentence. Nowadays, most people around the world have become bilingual or multilingual across all classes of society. In modern urban society and increasingly in rural areas as well very few individuals remain genuinely monolingual. Therefore, the use of two or more languages in conversation has become common. This is now a worldwide phenomenon.

As a consequence of bilingualism or multilingualism, it becomes difficult to keep languages completely separate. This leads to linguistic phenomena such as code-mixing, code-switching and borrowing.

Code-mixing specifically refers to the transfer of linguistic elements such as words or grammatical features from one language to another within a sentence. A single sentence may begin in one language and then introduce words or grammar from another. Code-mixing is understood as a communicative strategy available to bilinguals and often serves an expressive function.

The purpose of code-mixing is often to symbolize an ambiguous or nuanced situation that neither language alone can fully express. To achieve the intended effect, speakers blend the two languages, creating a kind of linguistic "cocktail" a few words from one language, followed by words from another, and then back again.

Code-mixing is now commonly found in all Indian languages. In the Indian context, this often involves a large number of English words mixed with regional languages. Most educated speakers frequently use English terms when conversing with others from their own speech community. Studies on code-mixing have shown that elements from different languages serve various functions. For example, code-mixing with English can suggest modernization, westernization, authority, prestige, and knowledgeability.

Code-mixing is also widely used in advertising, social media, television, radio, broadcasting, and even in written literature in India. In the Bodo language as well, code-mixing occurs both in spoken and written forms. Bodo speakers often incorporate words from English, Hindi, Assamese, Bengali, and occasionally other languages into their speech and writing.

Many scholars and linguists have tried to define code-mixing in their own way. The definition of code-mixing which given by some scholars and linguist are as follows.

It is defined as the 'insertion of words or phrases from one of the given languages in contact into an utterance primarily enunciated in the other' (Anuradha Dingwaney, Carol Myers-Scotton).

According to marry W.J. Tay (1989-408), *"Code-mixing involves the embedding or mixing of various linguistic units i.e. morphemes, words, phrases and clauses from two distinct grammatical system or sub system within the same sentence and same speech situation."*

Kachru (1978:28) uses this concept to refer to "the use of one or more languages for consistent transfer of linguistic units from one language into another and by such a language mixture developing a new restricted or not restricted code of linguistic interaction."

Bokamba (1989:278) notes "code-mixing is the embedding of various linguistic units such as affixes (Bound morphemes), words (unbound morphemes), phrases and clauses from two distinct grammatical systems within the same sentence and speech event. That is code-mixing is intra sentential switching."

Crystal (1997:66) in the dictionary of linguistics and phonetics defines "code-mixing as a linguistic behaviour that involves the transfer of linguistic elements from one language into another."

Muysken (2000) defines "Code-mixing all cases where lexical items and grammatical features from two languages appear in one sentence."

"Code-mixing refers to the mixing of various linguistic units (morphemes, words, modifiers, phrases, clauses and sentences) primarily from two participating grammatical system within a sentence." (Bhatia and Ritchie, 2004)

Hamers and Blanc (1989:35) say "Code-mixing is the use of elements of one language in another language."

Oloruntoba-Oju (1999) submits that “Code-mixing occurs when elements of two or more linguistics systems are randomly used.”

According to Anup Kr. Deka in his book “A Brief Introduction To linguistics & Sociolinguistics” (2014) code-mixing refers to both the language phenomena of code-switching and borrowing of words and phrases.¹²

According to R.A. Hudson in his book ‘sociolinguistics’ second edition, 1996, “there are other cases, however, where a fluent bilingual talking to another fluent bilingual change language without any changes at all in the situation. This kind of alternation is called CODE-MIXING.¹³

Mixing of English

English is an international language, and most educated people around the world know it to some extent, as it is taught through formal education. Therefore, the use or mixing of English words, phrases, and clauses in conversations or written texts has become a common phenomenon.

In Bodo literature, many writers frequently incorporate English words into their writings. This often occurs when there is no suitable or equivalent Bodo word available to convey a particular meaning, to make a sentence sound more refined or expressive, or to clearly communicate thoughts, ideas, and emotions either consciously or unconsciously. Additionally, the use of English in writing can also serve to reflect the social status of the speaker or writer.

In the select novels of Chittaranjan Mashahary, Manoranjan Lahary, Sumeeron Jwhlwao Bodosa, and Ashok Basumatary, English words appear more frequently than words from other languages. Below are a few examples of English usage in their works, which will be analysed further.

Mixing of Hindi

Hindi is one of the major languages of India and is considered the national language. Most citizens of India understand Hindi to some extent, as it is taught in schools

¹² Deka, Anup Kr. *Linguistics and sociolinguistics*. Guwahati: Ashok Publication, Panbazar, 2014, p-107.

¹³ Hudson, R.A. *Sociolinguistics*. 2nd ed. Haryana: Rajkamal Electric Press, 1996, p-53.

and also learned through exposure to television, cinema, and other media. As a result, the use or mixing of Hindi words, phrases, and clauses in both conversation and writing has become common.

In Bodo literature, writers frequently incorporate Hindi words into their works. This often happens due to the lack of suitable Bodo equivalents needed to construct smoother sentences, to add clarity, or to express emotions, thoughts, and ideas either consciously or unconsciously.

Additionally, the use of Hindi in writing can sometimes reflect the speaker's or writer's social identity or status.

In the select novels of Chittaranjan Mashahary, Manoranjan Lahary, Sumeeron Jwhlwao Bodosa, and Ashok Basumatary, Hindi words appear more frequently than other non-Bodo languages. A few examples of Hindi code-mixed elements in their works are analysed below.

Mixing of Assamese

The Bodos are one of the indigenous communities of Assam, a state in Northeast India. The official languages of Assam are Assamese and Bodo, with Bodo recognized as an associate official language. As a result, most residents of Assam are well-versed in Assamese.

In daily life whether in offices, schools, colleges, markets, or public spaces Assamese is widely used across the state. Although the Bodos have their own native language, they often need to communicate in Assamese when interacting with non-Bodo speakers. Since Assamese functions as the common and official language in Assam, many non-Assamese, including Bodos, receive their education in the Assamese medium.

The Bodo language received the status of a medium of instruction at the primary level in 1963. Before this, Bodo students were educated in Assamese or Bengali medium schools. For instance, Chittaranjan Mashahary, the first novelist in the Bodo language, studied in Assamese medium. This background explains the frequent use of code-mixing and code-switching in his writings.

In the select novels of Chittaranjan Mashahary, Manoranjan Lahary, Sumeeron Jwhlwao Bodosa, and Ashok Basumatary, Assamese words appear more frequently than

those from other languages. A few examples of Assamese code-mixing in their works are analysed below.

Mixing of Bengali

Bengali is the official language of West Bengal, a neighbouring state of Assam. In Assam, a significant number of Bengali speakers also reside particularly in the Barak Valley, Upper Assam, and parts of Kokrajhar district, which shares a border with West Bengal. Therefore, the influence of the Bengali language in Assam is both natural and widespread.

An important historical fact is that, before the introduction of Bodo as a medium of instruction, many Bodos received their education in Bengali medium schools as well. Consequently, some early Bodo writers used Bengali words in their works through code-mixing and code-switching.

For example, the first Bodo magazine, '*Bibar*', was published in the Bengali language by Satish Chandra Basumatary in 1923.

Mixing of Persian

Compared to other languages, some words of Persian origin have also influenced the Bodo language. This influence has come indirectly through Assamese and Bengali languages and their literatures. In the select Bodo novels, certain Persian-origin words have been used by the novelists. These examples are discussed below.

Mixing of Sanskrit

Compared to other languages, some words of Sanskrit origin have also influenced the Bodo language. This influence has come indirectly through Assamese and Bengali languages and their literature. In the select Bodo novels, the Sanskrit-origin words have been used by the novelists. The examples are given below.

2.2 Noun Insertion

*A noun is the name of anything. It is a naming word. It denotes the name of person, place, thing, idea, or quality*¹⁴. Nouns play a key role in sentence structure and help us identify and categorize the things we talk about in language.

2.2.1 Noun insertion from English

Example1:

मिथिगौ बेयो *business* खालामनोबा मानसिनि खुगायाव बेरेमोदैनिखुइ गोदैसिन जानांगौ। p-1 (Bikhaya Gaoyw Khugaya Geoya)

English rendering: He knows to do business, the language of a businessman should be sweeter than honey.

Code-mixed word: Business

Equivalent English word: Business, trade.

Linguistic Structure

This is a complex sentence in the Bodo language, where the English word ‘business’ is inserted. This represents a lexical feature of language mixing. In this Bodo sentence, the English word ‘business’ is used instead of the native Bodo word *phalangi*. ‘Business’ is a common noun in English and refers to a person’s profession or occupation.

General Analysis

Business is the activity of making, buying, selling, or supplying goods or services for money. It is considered a good means of livelihood. Many people adopt it as their profession. Business can exist in various fields. For instance, in the novel, Khwilash’s business is timber trading. As a timber merchant, he supports his family well and leads a luxurious life. Assam, located in the northeastern region of India, is known for its dense forests. A variety of valuable trees are found in Assam, such as Sal, Teak (segun), Gamari, and Sissoo.

Contextual Analysis

¹⁴ Brahma, Kamal Kumar, et al. *A Text Book of English Second Paper*, Kolkata: Ajanta printers, 61 Surya Sen Street, 1987, p-12.

The example given above shows that the novelist has mixed the English noun ‘*business*’ in the Bodo novel ‘*Bikhaya Gaoyw Khugaya Geoya*’ and the author describes the female character Kalpana’s identity and complexion, and her father Khwilash. Khwilash is a very rich businessman and a timber merchant. Despite his wealth, he is humble and does not show any ego. He knows well how to behave and how to deal with people in business. He is polite and gentle with everyone, and because of his good behaviour, people love and respect him.

Caste, creed, religion, and language do not stand as barriers in business. For business purposes, people often communicate in multiple languages that are mutually understandable. This creates a platform for the development of new language forms such as pidgins, creoles, and phenomena like code- mixing and code- switching. Therefore, the English word *business* is widely used and understood by everyone. The author uses the English common noun *business* to reflect and emphasize the high status of Khwilash’s profession as a wealthy timber merchant.

Example-2

गोनांनि फिसाजोब्लाबो कल्पनानि जिउआ फैमाल जायाखै। बेयो दा कलेजाव फरायगासिनो दड। p-1

(Bikhaya Gaoyw Khugaya Geoya)

English rendering: Though Kalpana is the daughter of a rich man, her life is not spoiled, she is now studying in college.

Code-mixed word: कलेज (College)

Equivalent English word: Higher Educational Institution.

Linguistic Structure

‘बेयो दा कलेजाव फरायगासिनो दड।’ (She is now studying in college) is a simple sentence. It makes a statement and provides information. In this sentence, the English word ‘college’ is inserted into the Bodo language, demonstrating a lexical feature of code-mixing. Instead of using the native Bodo word ‘Phoraisalima’, the speaker has used the English common noun ‘college’.

General Analysis

A college is a place where students go for study and receive education after completing secondary school. It is considered a higher educational institution.

In the 19th century, the literacy rate in Bodo society was very low compared to other communities. The Bodos received introduction of the medium of instruction in Bodo language for the lower primary level started only in 1963. After many years, Bodo people gained the opportunity to study at the college level in their own language. This delay is one of the reasons for the low literacy rate in Bodo society.

Bodo society is traditionally patriarchal. In earlier times, women were not allowed to go outside the house or pursue education. They were expected to stay at home and do housework. This too contributed to the high rate of illiteracy among Bodo women. However, today both genders are treated equally in Bodo society. Every child, whether a girl or a boy, has the right to education. Kalpana is an example of this change.

At the same time, there are some wealthy parents who become so focused on earning more money that they neglect their children's upbringing. On the other hand, some parents are very conscious and responsible when it comes to their children's education. Meanwhile, some children also forget their responsibilities and take education for granted because they rely on their parents' wealth. This reflects the current situation in Bodo society.

Kalpana is an example of it. Though she is the daughter of a wealthy person, she has not spoiled her life. She is now studying in college.

Contextual Analysis

In the given example, the writer has inserted the English noun "college" in the novel. Kalpana is the daughter of Kwilash, a timber merchant. He is very rich and wealthy. Despite their wealth, Kwilash's daughter is not a failure in her studies. She is studying in college.

Here, the writer has used the English word "college" instead of the Bodo word "Phoraisalima" to make the sentence more attractive, modern, and reflective of social status. It also aligns with the character, as Kalpana is pursuing higher education something significant for women in the context of the story. Therefore, the use of the word "college" is suitable and meaningful in portraying Kalpana's character.

Example-3

मुलुगाव गोजौ डिग्रि लानानै माहारिनि मानसिफोरनिफ्राय बाखनायजानाय, सिबिजानाय एबा देरहासार मोन्नोबो बेयो हास्थाया। p-3 (Bikhaya Gaoyw Khugaya Geoya)

English rendering: He does not expect praise, worship or triumph from the people of society having the highest degree in the world.

Code-mixed word: डिग्रि (Degree)

Equivalent English word: A level or stage of education.

Linguistic structure

The above-mentioned example is a compound sentence in the Bodo language. In this sentence, the English word “degree” is mixed in place of a native Bodo word. This is because there is no exact equivalent for the word “degree” in the Bodo language. As a result, it is used as a loanword from English to fulfill the lexical need in Bodo.

General Analysis

The word “degree” in education is used to express the level or stage of academic achievement. It is a qualification awarded by a college or university upon the successful completion of a course of study.

Contextual Analysis

In this example, the writer has used and inserted the English noun “degree.” The word “degree” is commonly used among educated individuals and in educated societies. It is used to express the stage or level of education or academic status.

In the novel, the novelist has used the term “degree” as a loanword instead of a native Bodo word to match the context and character. The male character, Premadhar, is a handsome and polite young man. He is studying in Arts stream at the college level. However, despite being a degree holder, he does not seek praise or worship from others.

In this example, the novelist used the English word “degree” due to the limited vocabulary for this concept in the Bodo language.

Example-4

सानसेखालि प्रेमधरआ लाइब्रेरिनिफ्राय जखायब्रै बिजाब लानानै फैंदोंमोन।. p-3 (Bikhaya Gaoyw Khugaya Geoya)

English rendering: Once, Premadhar borrowed sixteen books from the library.

Code mixed word: लाइब्रेरिनिफ्राय (Library)

Equivalent English word: Library.

Linguistics Analysis

In this sentence, the English word “library” is mixed and inserted into the Bodo sentence instead of using the Bodo word “bijabbakhri.” The word “library” is a common noun in English, and “bijabbakhri” is equivalent in Bodo. However, the writer has chosen to use the English term “library” in place of the native Bodo word.

Contextual Analysis

In this example, the writer has used and inserted the English noun “library” to make the sentence more appealing and attractive, instead of using the Bodo word “bijabbakhri.” Premadhar’s first and last love was Kalpana. Kalpana fell in love with him at first sight, and Premadhar gradually came to love her as well. Their love story began in college, when Premadhar was borrowing some books from the library and they happened to stumble upon each other.

The writer used the English word “library” instead of the Bodo equivalent “bijabbakhri” to clearly express the situation and setting in the sentence. Since both characters are highly educated, the use of the English term helps in reflection of their social and educational status.

Example-5

जोंनि न’आ बे टाउन जोबथारनायनि बिल्डिंगनो।. p-3 (Bikhaya Gaoyw Khugaya Geoya)

English rendering: Our house is the last building of the town.

Code mixed word: टाउन, बिल्डिंग (Town, Building)

Linguistics Analysis

The above-mentioned example ‘जौनि न’आ बे टाउन जोबथारनायनि बिल्डिङनो।’ is a declarative sentence in Bodo. In this sentence, the English words “town” and “building” are mixed and inserted into the Bodo language. The equivalent Bodo word for “town” is “nwgwr,” while there is no exact or appropriate equivalent for “building” in Bodo. Both “town” and “building” are common nouns in English.

Contextual Analysis

In this example, the novelist has mixed two English noun words: “town” and “building.” The English word “town” is used instead of the Bodo equivalent “nwgwr,” and the word “building” is also inserted, for which there is no proper equivalent in Bodo. The context of the sentence is as follows: Premadhar is coming from the library after borrowing some books when he suddenly collides with a woman Kalpana. The books fall from her hands onto the floor. Both of them pick up the books together and start a conversation.

During their discussion, without having known each other before, Kalpana says the above-mentioned sentence: “जौनि न’आ बे टाउन जोबथारनायनि बिल्डिङनो।” She also invites Premadhar for tea, but he refuses because he doesn’t have time. Kalpana then asks him to visit her home in the evening.

At that moment, Kalpana explains the location of her home in detail using the line: “जौनि न’आ बे टाउन जोबथारनायनि बिल्डिङनो” (Our house is the last building of the town). Since there is no exact Bodo word for “building,” the novelist has used the English word “building” to fulfil the lexical need and provide clarity in the description.

2.2.2 Noun insertion from Hindi

Example-1

बे समाव सानजानिफ्राय गंसे मालगारि फेगौ। (Kharlung) p-58

English rendering: A goods train is coming from the east at this moment.

Code mixed word: मालगारि (goods train)

Equivalent English word: Goods train.

Linguistics Analysis

This sentence is in the present continuous tense in Bodo. In the sentence, the Hindi noun word **“मालगाड़ी” (malgari)** is inserted and mixed into the Bodo language. This is an example of Hindi code-mixing in Bodo.

The Hindi word **“मालगाड़ी”** is a compound noun formed from two words: **“माल”** (goods or things) and **“गाड़ी”** (train or vehicle).

In Bodo, the equivalent term is also **“मालगाड़ी”**, as there is no specific native word for "goods train." Therefore, the novelist has used the same Hindi word **“मालगाड़ी”** as a loanword in Bodo to denote a goods train. But here, the Hindi word **मालगाड़ी** became **मालगारि** in Bodo. Because retroflex **“ड़”** does not exist in Bodo, so it was replaced with the alveolar **“र”** and the final long vowel /i:/ was realized as /i/ in Bodo, since Bodo does not preserve vowel length in the same way. Thus, **मालगाड़ी** undergoes phonological nativization in Bodo.

Contextual Analysis

The above example is extracted from the novel *‘Kharlung’*. In this scene, the novelist uses the Hindi word **“मालगारि” (malgari)** to create a realistic and dramatic moment, where the female character Rangrasi is about to commit suicide by throwing herself in front of a train. At that moment, a goods train was approaching from the east. She intended to be hit by the train to end her life, but she could not carry out her plan because her brother, Bistiram, rescued her just in time.

While creating this intense scene, the novelist chose to use the Hindi word **“malgari”** to refer to the goods train. The word **“malgari”** is a compound formed from two Hindi words: **“mal”** meaning goods and **“gari”** meaning train or vehicle.

In this sentence, the writer uses **“malgari”** due to a lexical gap in the Bodo language, as there is no suitable single word that conveys the same meaning. By using this loanword,

the writer not only clarifies the situation but also enhances the realism and emotional impact of the scene, making it more relatable and engaging for the readers.

Example-2

स्कूलनि सुटि समाव, कलेजनि भेकेसन आरो हलिदे समाव एबा बोसोरनि प्रमसन इकजामिनेसन जाखांबला गहेलआ नआव बांसिन थाफैयोमोन। p-10 (Kharlung)

English Rendering: Gohel used to stay at home most of the time during school breaks, college vacations, holidays, or after the annual promotional examination were completed.

Code mixed word: सुटि (Suti)

Equivalent English word: Holiday

Linguistics Analysis

This is a sentence in the Bodo language. In this sentence, the novelist has inserted and mixed the Hindi noun word "suti". The equivalent English word for "suti" is "holiday." The Hindi word छुट्टी (chhutti) has been borrowed into Bodo as सुटि (Suti) as loanword. The change occurred because the Bodo phonological system lacks the aspirated affricate sound छ (chh), which was substituted with the fricative स (s). Otherwise, the geminate tt was simplified to a single t, resulting in the adapted form suti.

This word suti is used in Bodo to fulfil a lexical need, as there is no native Bodo word that carries exactly the same meaning. Therefore, the novelist has used the Hindi word "suti" as an instance of code-mixing to convey the idea effectively.

Contextual Analysis

In this example, the novelist has inserted the Hindi noun word "suti." In the novel, Gohel is the main character. He is the only son of his father, who always dreams of seeing his son become a government employee in the future. Despite their poor economic condition, his father ensured that Gohel received a proper education.

Gohel pursued his higher education in Kokrajhar town, which is quite far from his home. So, he had to stay in a lodging facility, and he couldn't visit home frequently except during holidays or "suti."

During such vacations, he used to come home. In this context, the novelist uses the Hindi word “suti” to express the idea of a holiday, as there is no exact equivalent word in the Bodo language. The word is used as a loanword to meet the lexical need and to convey the meaning clearly.

Example-3

कैलाशाबो अजितखौ बिजामादै मोनगोनखाय मोजां मोनबाय। फिसाजोनि मेगनखौ तारिफ
खालामबाय। p-11 (Bikhaya Gaoyw Khugaya Geoya)

English rendering: Kwilash has also become happy because Ajit was going to be his son-in-law. He appreciated his daughter’s choice.

Code mixed word: तारिफ

Linguistics Analysis

The above-mentioned sentence is an assertive sentence in Bodo. In this sentence, the novelist has used the Hindi word "तारीफ" (tarif), whose equivalent English word is "appreciated," instead of the Bodo word "bakhwnainai."

Contextual Analysis

The above-mentioned example is extracted from the social novel ‘*Bikhaya Gaoyw Khugaya Geoya*’ by Chittaranjan Mashahary. It is a line spoken by Kwilash, the father of Kalpana, who is the protagonist of the novel. Kalpana is in love with Ajit and wants to marry him. She shares her feelings and their relationship with her mother. After hearing this, Kwilash appreciates his daughter’s choice.

Ajit is portrayed as a handsome and brilliant young man, who is about to receive a scholarship for higher studies abroad. This further reassures Kalpana’s father, and he expresses his happiness, knowing that Ajit will soon become his son-in-law.

In this context, the novelist uses the Hindi word "तारीफ" (tarif) instead of the Bodo word "bakhwnainai" to express appreciation. This code-mixing is intentional. Since Kwilash is a wealthy timber merchant, the use of a Hindi term adds a sense of social status and linguistic style appropriate for his character.

2.2.3 Noun insertion from Assamese

Example-1

साख्रि लानो होनब्लानो मोनो नामाब्रा, फिफांनि फिथाइ जायासै बियो, थब खानानै लाबोनो।

p-11 (Kharlung)

English rendering: Getting a job is not as easy as picking a fruit from a tree whenever one wishes.

Code mixed word: साख्रि

Equivalent English word: Job

Linguistics Analysis

This is an example from the Bodo language. In this sentence, the novelist has mixed the Assamese noun word “साख्रि” (job). The Bodo word “साख्रि” is derived from the Assamese noun “chakori,” meaning “job” or “employment.” In Bodo, there is no original equivalent word for “chakori,” so the term has been borrowed from Assamese to fill this lexical gap. In this example, during borrowing into Bodo as loanword, the initial /ch/ sound of chakori underwent Phonological change, it became /s/ in Bodo and vowel /o/ in the middle is deleted.

General Analysis

“साख्रि” or “chakori” (job) is an Assamese word meaning “employment” or “a job.” It refers to a position or role a person holds in a professional context, usually involving responsibilities and duties in exchange for compensation, such as salary or wages. Jobs may exist in various fields, but in India especially in Assam and among the Bodo community government jobs are considered highly desirable and prestigious.

As a result, almost everyone aspires to secure a government job. If an individual remains unemployed or does not secure a government position even after receiving an education, society often fails to recognize or value them.

Contextual Analysis

The above example is taken from the social novel ‘*Kharlung* by Manoranjan Lahary’. The line is spoken by the protagonist, Gohel, who is the only son of an illiterate father working as a farmer. Gohel's father, shaped by his own hardships, dreams of seeing his son educated and employed in a government job, so that he can have a better life.

Although Gohel eventually becomes educated, he is not interested in pursuing a government job. Moreover, securing a government job is extremely difficult in the present day. This difference in aspirations becomes a source of conflict between the father and the son, leading to quarrels. The sentence in question captures one such argument, expressing Gohel’s frustration. He argues that getting a job is not as easy as picking fruit from a tree it requires much more effort and is not guaranteed.

Thus, the novelist uses the borrowed word “साखि” to reflect the real-life concerns of the Bodo community and to authentically represent the socio-linguistic reality of the characters.

2.2.4 Noun insertion from Bengali

Example-1

बिष्टिरामआ रसगल्ला, समसम आरो सिंग्रा अर्डार होयो। p-21-22 (*Kharlung*)

English Rendering: Bistiram orders rosogolla, somsom, singara, luchi, and puri.

Code mixed: रसगल्ला, समसम, सिंग्रा, लुसि-पुरि।

Equivalent English word: sweets, samosa, luchi-puri.

Linguistics Analysis

This is an imperative sentence. In this example, Bistiram orders some snacks using Bodo language, but the names of the snacks are borrowed from Bengali. Since there are no equivalent words in the Bodo language for these food items, the novelist incorporates Bengali nouns as loanwords to fill this lexical gap.

General Analysis

The code-mixed words in the sentence refer to popular Indian snacks, all typically made from wheat flour. These snacks include:

Rosogolla: A well-known Bengali sweet made from *chenna* (a form of cottage cheese) and semolina, rolled into balls and boiled in sugar syrup. It is especially popular in West Bengal and throughout India.

Singara: A famous Bengali snack, equivalent to the samosa found throughout India. It is a deep-fried pastry filled with spiced mashed potatoes, peas, and occasionally peanuts.

Somsom: Likely a regional variation or lesser-known snack similar in preparation to other wheat-based items, possibly a phonetic representation of "samosa" or another local delicacy.

Luchi-Puri: These are types of Indian fried bread made from wheat flour, salt, and water. Small portions of the dough are rolled into discs and deep-fried in hot oil until they puff up. In many regions, luchi is made with refined flour, while puri typically uses whole wheat flour.

These snacks are extremely popular across eastern India, especially in Bengal and Assam. In Assam, many shop owners and tea stall vendors are Bengali, contributing to the availability and influence of these foods. This cultural overlap leads to the incorporation of Bengali vocabulary into daily conversation and local literature.

Contextual Analysis

The sentence is taken from the novel '*Kharlung*'. In this scene, the protagonist Gohel is waiting for a train at Fakiragram Junction, a railway station in Kokrajhar district of Assam. While waiting, he orders snacks singara, samosa, saha, and luchi-puri from a tea stall.

It is noteworthy that the novelist uses Bengali words here, highlighting the linguistic influence due to the close geographical and cultural proximity between Assam and Bengal. Kokrajhar borders West Bengal, facilitating regular linguistic and cultural exchanges. The use of Bengali loanwords in Bodo speech and literature reflects this reality. The Bodo language lacks native terms for many modern or external food items, which makes such borrowing a natural linguistic development.

Example-2

कल्पना नों जुदि आंखौ बंगप सागरखौ सानसिनानै बारनो थिनबा दानो बारगोन आं, नों
आंखौल अनसाइफिन। (Bikhaya Gaoyw Khugaya Geoya) p-5

English rendering: Kalpana, if you ask me to swim across the Bay of Bengal, I will do, you only accept me again.

Code mixed: सागर

Equivalent English word: Sea.

Linguistics Analysis

This is an example from the Bodo language. In this sentence, the novelist has mixed the Bengali noun word *सागर* (sāgar), meaning "sea," instead of using the Bodo word *lwithw*. The word *सागर* is not originally from Bodo; it is borrowed from Bengali and used here as a loanword to fill a lexical gap or to make the expression more relatable or stylistically appropriate. This kind of code-mixing is often found in modern Bodo literature, especially when expressing abstract or geographical terms.

General Analysis

‘सागर’ (sagor) is a Bengali word, which equivalent in English is ‘sea’. Bengali is the official language of the Indian state of West Bengal. In this novel, the novelist refers to ‘Bongop Sagor’, which means the Bay of Bengal. It is a large body of water that forms part of the northeastern Indian Ocean, located to the south of India, Bangladesh, and Myanmar. Geographically, it is not very far from West Bengal, making the reference culturally and contextually relevant.

Contextual Analysis

This example is taken from the novel “*Bikhaya Gaoyw Khugaya Geoya*”. In this passage, the novelist Chittaranjan Mashahary uses the Bengali word “Bongop Sagor” instead of the Bodo equivalent “Bongop Lwithw”. The story highlights the deep and genuine love of Premadhar. He fell in love with Kalpana the moment she proposed to him and loved her wholeheartedly. Kalpana initially promised to stay with Premadhar forever, but later changed her mind and fell in love with another man, Ajit.

Despite this, Premadhar could not forget her easily. He still loves her deeply and longs for her return. To prove the sincerity and depth of his love, he expresses his willingness to swim across the Bay of Bengal, just to have her back in his life. This dramatic expression of love underscores the emotional intensity of Premadhar's character.

The use of the Bengali phrase “Bongop Sagor” instead of the Bodo equivalent reflects the influence of the Bengali language on the author. Chittaranjan Mashahary studied in an Assamese-medium school and lived in Kokrajhar district of Assam, which borders West Bengal. This geographical and cultural proximity has likely contributed to the code-mixing in his writing.

2.2.5 Noun insertion from Persian

Example-1

लेसाया माबा नालिस होदों। बिब्दि बुंनानै बियो ओंखार लाडो। p32 (Kharlung)

English rendering: Lesha lodged a complaint.

Code mixed: नालिस

Equivalent English word: complaint

Linguistics Analysis

This is a sentence from the Bodo language. In this sentence, the novelist has inserted and mixed the Persian noun "नालिस", whose equivalent English meaning is "complaint". In the given Bodo sentence, the novelist uses the Persian word "नालिस" instead of the native Bodo word "gosor." This Persian word was used in early Bodo literature as a loanword.

General Analysis

The equivalent English word for the Persian noun नालिस is "complaint". Generally, when people experience grief, pain, resentment, or injustice caused by someone or something, they lodge a complaint to seek justice. Such complaints may be submitted to higher authorities like the High Court, Supreme Court, or to local figures of authority such as a village headman.

In some societies, customary laws are practiced to maintain stability and balance. To uphold these traditions, the community appoints a village headman to lead and govern village affairs. The village headman holds full authority and is empowered to deliver judgement on any social issues.

Contextual Analysis

The example mentioned above is extracted from the social novel '*Kharlung*' by Manoranjan Lahary. In the novel, Lesa files a complaint against Ransrem, the father of the male protagonist Gohel, to the village headman in order to seek justice or have the accused punished. This is communicated by a messenger, who is referred to as *halmaji* in Bodo society.

Every society generally follows certain customary laws within villages. In Bodo society as well, these laws exist. For instance, each Bodo village traditionally has a village headman and a halmaji. If there is a meeting to be called or an announcement to be made in the village, the village headman instructs the halmaji, who then conveys the information to the villagers as directed.

The example referred to above represents such a village meeting announcement delivered by the halmaji.

Example-3

लेखा लिरब्ला आरो फरायब्ला बियो सशमा गानो। p32 (Kharlung)

English rendering: He wears sosma (spectacles) while reading and writing.

Code mixed: सशमा

Equivalent English word: spectacles, eyeglass.

Linguistics Analysis

This is a simple present tense sentence in the Bodo language, and it is an assertive sentence. In this Bodo sentence, the novelist has inserted and mixed the Persian noun "सशमा" (meaning spectacles or eyeglasses in English). The equivalent English word for "सशमा" is spectacles or eyeglasses. In the Bodo language, there is no other native word used for "सशमा". It has become a commonly used term in Bodo as well. For many years,

the Bodo people have been using this word to fulfil the lexical need, adopting it as a loanword from Persian into Bodo.

General Analysis

"सशमा" denotes spectacles or eyeglasses in English. It is used by people to assist their vision, and sometimes to protect the eyes from dust, sunlight, and other environmental factors. The lenses were made of glass or a crystal-like stone, with a handle to hold them up to the eyes.

Generally, people who have weak eyesight wear eyeglasses to support their vision. Older individuals, in particular, often use सशमा. For example, the man mentioned in the example is also an elderly village headman who wears spectacles.

Contextual Analysis

The example is taken from the novel '*Kharlung*' by Manoranjan Lahary. In this novel, Gangreng is the village headman of the male protagonist Molo's village. He is the person mentioned in the example above. Gangreng is an elderly village headman, who has crossed the age of 77. Due to his age, he has lost much of his eyesight and therefore has to wear "sosma" (spectacles or eyeglasses) to adjust and support his vision.

Example-4

मौजादारनि बैसोआ बाजिसेनि बारबाय। p-22 (Kharlung)

English rendering: The age of Mouzadar has crossed fifty-one years.

Code mixed word: मौजादार (Mouzadar)

Equivalent English word: tax collector/revenue officer.

Linguistics Analysis

The example is a declarative sentence in the Bodo language. In this Bodo sentence, the novelist has used and mixed the Persian noun "मौजादार" (Mouzadar), whose equivalent English term is "collector" or "revenue officer." The term "Mouzadar" is derived from Persian, where "Mouza" refers to a revenue village and district, and "dar" denotes a holder

or keeper. Here, "dar" is used as a suffix to "Mouza" to form the compound word. This term is used in Bodo literature as a loanword from Persian. There is no equivalent native word for "Mouzadar" in the Bodo language.

General Analysis

The term "Mouzadar" is derived from Persian. The word "Mouza" refers to a revenue village and district, and "dar" denotes a holder or keeper. In this context, "Mouzadar" refers to an official who managed and collect revenue from a village and district, particularly during the Mughal and British colonial periods in India. The term reflects the administrative and revenue management system of those times.

However, the Mouza system still exists in Assam, where officials continue to collect revenue from villagers. For this reason, the Bodo people have continued to use the same word "Mouzadar" to convey the same meaning, and it has remained a part of Bodo vocabulary since then.

Contextual Analysis

This example is cited from the social novel 'Kharlung' by Manoranjan Lahary. In the example, the Mouzadar is the father of Bistiram, who was a classmate and roommate of Gohel. When Gohel visits Bistiram's house, the novelist provides a detailed description of Bistiram's home and family. The Mouzadar's name is Malsing Boro, a rich and wealthy man in the area. He owns a large amount of land, gardens with vegetables and fruit trees, and has servants, maids, and other household staff.

2.2.6 Noun insertion from Sanskrit

Example-

देरहासार खन्थाङ्गिरि मिल्टनाबो खानामोन। खाना जानानैबो बियो गावनि मुलुगनि
मानसिफोरजों बाखनायजानाय काब्य 'पेराडाइस लस्ट' खौ लिरदोंमोन। p-27

English rendering: The poet Milton was also blind. Despite of his blindness, he wrote the worlds famous epic poem *Paradise Lost*."

Code mixed word: काब्य

Equivalent English word: poetry

Linguistics Analysis

The above-mentioned example is a declarative sentence in Bodo. It is extracted from the novel ‘*Bikhaya Gawo Khugaya*’ *Gewa* by Chittaranjan Mashahary. In this sentence, the novelist uses the Sanskrit noun "काव्य" (kavya), whose English equivalent is "poetry." Here, the novelist chooses to use the Sanskrit word "काव्य" (kavya) instead of the native Bodo word "khonthai" in the Bodo novel.

Contextual Analysis

The above-mentioned example is cited from *Bikhaya Gaoyw Khugaya Geoya* novel by Chittaranjan Mashahary. It is a dialogue spoken by Santhi, the main female protagonist of the novel. She deeply loves the male protagonist Ajit, but cannot express her feelings to him. Ajit is a brilliant and talented young man who dreams of becoming a scientist. However, his dreams are shattered when he becomes blind due to a laboratory explosion during an experiment.

Despite Ajit’s despair, Santhi does not give up hope. She draws courage from the example of the renowned poet John Milton, who was also blind but still became a successful poet. In this context, the novelist uses the Sanskrit word काव्य (kavya) as a form of code-mixing to enrich the moment and connect it with literary greatness. Here, the novelist used Sanskrit word through Santhi, the female protagonist of the novel.

2.3 Verb insertion

A verb is a type of word that enables one to say something about the subject of the sentence.

*“A verb is a word that tells or asserts something about a person or thing. Verbs come from the Latin word verbum, a word. It is so called because it is the most important word in a sentence.”*¹⁵

¹⁵ P.C. Wren and H. Martin. *High School English Grammar and Composition*. New Delhi: S. Chand & Company Ltd., 2012, p. 54.

“Any word that functions as the head word in the predicate slot and expresses some action performed by the subject or some action which involves the object is a verb.”¹⁶

2.3.1 Verb Insertion from English

Example-1

बिष्टिरामा गहेलनो सिगारेट अफार खालामो। p-24. (Kharlung)

English rendering: Bistiram offers a cigarette to Gohel.

Code-Mixed Word: अफार (offers)

Linguistics Analysis

This sentence is in the present perfect tense of the Bodo language. In this sentence, the English word "offer" is inserted and mixed. The equivalent word of "offer" in Bodo is "hwnai". However, the novelist has chosen to use the English word "offer" instead of the native word "hwnai."

Contextual Analysis

In this example, the novelist has inserted and mixed the English verb "offer." The sentence refers to the moment when Bistiram offers a cigarette to Gohel. Both Bistiram and Gohel are educated Bodo youths who studied at the same college and stayed in the same lodging in Kokrajhar town. Thus, they are very close friendship. The novelist used the English verb "offer" instead of the native Bodo equivalent to reflect their modern, educated background and to match the social status and relationship of the characters.

Example-2

नाथाय एसेबां लेसन आंखौ थिस खालामनो दासान। p-91 (Fanshari Nwng Angnisw)

English rendering: But don't try to teach me a lot of lessons.

Code mixed word: थिस (teach)

Linguistics Analysis

¹⁶ M. Puzari. *Aspects of Assamese and Tai-Phake: A Contrastive Study*. Guwahati: Guwahati University, 1997.

The above-mentioned example is a sentence in the Bodo language. In this sentence, the novelist has mixed an English verb in place of a native Bodo verb. Specifically, the English verb "थिस" (teach) is used instead of the Bodo word "फोरौ/फोरौनाय".

Contextual Analysis

This example is taken from the social novel '*Fanshari Nwng Angnisw*'. It is part of a conversation between the male and female protagonists, Fanshari and Suburun. Suburun has recently joined B.H. College as an assistant professor and is currently staying in lodging at Barpeta. His girlfriend, Fanshari, visits at his lodging and brings some fruits. During this visit, they get into an argument. Fanshari confronts him, and Suburun replies with the above-mentioned line.

Since both characters are educated, the use of code-mixing (blending Bodo with English) is natural in their conversation. The novelist has intentionally mixed an English verb into dialogue to match the characters' educational background and exchange their feeling more realistic and expressive.

Example-3

सोरमोन नौखौ एटाक खालामनाया गहेल ? p- 48 (Kharlung)

English rendering: Who was attacked you, Gohel?

Code mixed word: एटाक (attacked)

Equivalent English word: attack, to assault, to assail.

Linguistics Analysis

This is an interrogative sentence in Bodo, expressed in the remote past tense. In this sentence, the English verb "एटाक" (attack) is inserted and mixed by the novelist. The novelist could have used the native Bodo word "गग्लोबनाय" (gaglwbnai) instead. However, the Bodo word was not used in order to reflect the social and educational status of both the hero and the speaker. The hero is a graduate and a government servant, while the speaker is portrayed as an intellectual socialist, leader, and a wealthy person.

Contextual Analysis

The above example is taken from the novel '*Kharlung*'. In this example, the novelist uses the English verb "attack" instead of the Bodo word "gaglbwnai." The male protagonist, Gohel, was attacked by the evil character Ramu while returning to his quarter from the house of Rangrasi.

Ramu is known as a gunda (a local term for a thug) in the area, had previously tried to molest Rangrasi one evening when she was returning home from college through a dense jungle. At that time, Gohel was on his way to visit Rangrasi, Malsing Babu, or Bistiram's house after office hours. Suddenly, he heard crying of a girl coming from dense forest. He rushed toward the sound that someone is in trouble. There, he saw a man is attempting to molest a girl by force in the jungle.

Gohel immediately intervened the illicit work and rescued the girl, who turned out to be Rangrasi. But, Ramu's plan was failed, for which he sought to take revenge on Gohel. Later, at the same place, Ramu attacked Gohel from behind with a sharp knife, leaving him seriously injured. Gohel was hospitalized after the attack.

While Gohel was receiving treatment in the hospital, Malsing Babu asked him who had attacked him. In this context, the novelist uses code-mixing by inserting the English verb "attack" to reflect the background of the characters. Both Malsing Babu and Gohel are educated individuals. Gohel is a graduate and a government employee, while Malsing Babu is a socialist, leader, intellectual, and wealthy person. Therefore, the use of code-mixing is a natural linguistic choice that aligns with their social status and education level.

2.4 Adjective insertion

An adjective is a word that describes, modifies, and gives more information about a noun or pronoun. Adjectives typically provide details about qualities, quantities, or characteristics.

2.4.1 Adjective insertion from English

Example-1

गामियाव थानानो एफा talented जाबाय नों हायना? p-74 (Fanshari Nwng Angnisw)

English rendering: How did you become so talented do living in the village Haina?

Code mixed word: Talented.

Linguistics Analysis

This is an interrogative sentence in the Bodo language. In this sentence, the novelist has mixed the English adjective "talented" in place of the native Bodo word "मेलेमगोनां/गियानगोनां"

Contextual Analysis

This example is taken from the social novel '*Fanshari Nwng Angnisw*'. It is part of a conversation between Bilifang and his sister Haina. When Bilifang returns home after a long time in lodging, he engages in a discussion with Haina. During their conversation, Haina expresses her views through various statements and even argues with her brother. At moment, Bilifang responds with the above-mentioned line.

Haina lives and studies in the village. Therefore, Bilifang initially assumes that she is not very talented. However, through their conversation, it becomes clear that Haina is actually smart, well-informed, and talented, despite living in the village. She demonstrates a strong awareness of current events and situations, as evidenced by her discussion with her brother.

Example-2

होमबा मानोथो नौ एसेबां नारभास जायो। p-97 (Fanshari Nwng Angnisw)

English rendering: Then, why do you become so nervous?

Code mixed word: नारभास (nervous).

Linguistics Analysis

This is a sentence in the Bodo language, but the novelist has mixed the English adjective "नारभास" (nervous) as a loan word. This is possible because there is no exact equivalent word for "nervous" in the Bodo language.

Contextual Analysis

This example is taken from the social novel '*Fanshari Nwng Angnisw*'. It is part of a conversation between Fanshari and Suburun, the female and male protagonists of the novel. When Fanshari returns from Suburun's lodging, she speaks emotionally and requests

him not to forget her, and also asks him to marry her, showing signs of nervousness. At that moment, Suburun, the male protagonist, responds with the above-mentioned line, asking her not to be so nervous.

2.4.2 Adjective insertion from Bengali

Example-1

जोबोत गरम मोनथारबाय आं। p-90 (Fanshari Nwng Angnisw)

English rendering: I have felt very hot/warm.

Code mixed word: **गरम (gorom)**

Equivalent word: hot/warm

Linguistics Analysis

It is a declarative Bodo sentence. In this Bodo sentence the novelist has used and mixed Bengali adjective word गरम (hot) instead of Bodo word गुदुं. In Bodo language गरम (hot) word is used by people most of the time. It is to be considered a loanword from Bengali in Bodo.

General Analysis

"गरम" (gorom) is a Bengali word which means "hot" or "warm." It is commonly used in Bangladesh and in parts of India where Bengali is spoken. The term can refer to both physical temperature and a feeling of warmth.

Contextual Analysis

The above-mentioned example is extracted from the novel '*Fanshari Nwng Angnisw*'. This line is spoken by Fanshari. When she visits Suburun's lodging, the weather was sunny and hot. Suburun, a lecturer at B.H. College, is in love with Fanshari. She visits his lodging and brings some fruits and meat from home for her lover. Due to the hot season, Fanshari becomes tired and feels overheated after traveling a long distance. As a result, she asks Suburun to turn on the fan.

2.5 Noun phrase

“A noun phrase (NP) is a word or group of words in a sentence that behaves in the same way as a noun. That is as a subject, an object, a complement, or as the object of a preposition. Noun phrases can be as simple as a single noun or pronoun, or more complex with multiple modifiers.”¹⁷

2.5.1 Noun phrase insertion from English

Example-1

Water bomb आ माबादिमोन ठापा जॉनोबो इसे खिन्था। p-140 (Great Mountain Hajwmayao Rojeni Denkhw)

English rendering: How was the water bomb Thapa, tell us too.

Noun phrase: Water bomb

Linguistic Analysis

The above-mentioned example "*Water bomb आ माबादिमोन ठापा जॉनोबो इसे खिन्था।*" is an imperative sentence in Bodo. In this sentence, the speaker is making a request or command to describe how the water bomb was, which characterizes the sentence as imperative in nature. Notably, the speaker has code-mixed the English noun phrase "water bomb" into the Bodo sentence. This insertion of an English term into a Bodo syntactic structure reflects a common code-mixing practice used to either modernize or specify meaning, especially when there is no exact lexical equivalent in the Bodo language.

Contextual Analysis

This example is taken from the children's novel '*Great Mountain Hajwmayao Rojeni Denkhw*' by Ashok Basumatary. It occurs in a dialogue between Thapa and Tom. Thapa is portrayed as an Indian army soldier. The sentence reflects a moment in their conversation where Tom is curious about the experience and effect of the water bomb,

¹⁷ Hornby, A. S., editor. *Oxford Advance Learner's Dictionary of Current English*. 9th ed., Oxford University Press, 2015, p-1054.

prompting him to request an explanation. The use of English lexicon like "water bomb" within the Bodo structure also highlights the characters' exposure to modern and military terminology, adding realism to their interaction.

Example-2

आं दा सासे कलेज गर्ल, आंबो खायसे खोथाखौ मोन्दाहाबाय। p-41(Fanshari Nwng Angnisw)

English rendering: I am a college girl now, I could understand some sentence.

Noun phrase: कलेज गर्ल (college girl)

Linguistics Analysis

The above-mentioned example 'आं दा सासे कलेज गर्ल, आंबो खायसे खोथाखौ मोन्दाहाबाय।' is an assertive sentence in Bodo. In this sentence, the speaker has used and inserted the English noun phrase 'कलेज गर्ल' (college girl) within a Bodo sentence. This is an example of code-mixing, where an English phrase is incorporated into a Bodo structure, reflecting the speaker's identity and exposure to bilingual or multilingual settings.

Contextual Analysis

The above-mentioned example is taken from 'Fanshari Nwng Angnisw'. This sentence is part of a dialogue by Fanshari, the female protagonist of the novel. It is spoken by Fanshari to Suburun during a conversation about their relationship. Suburun had lied to her, so she responded with this line to assert that she is not naive or foolish.

In this sentence, the novelist uses an English noun phrase to align with the character's personality and the realistic tone of the dialogue. Fanshari is currently a college student, so the use of English words, phrases, or expressions is both natural and appropriate for her character. This reflects the common code-mixing practice among educated youth in contemporary Bodo society.

2.5.2 Noun phrase insertion from Hindi

न' भारयाव मोनो बेयो अखाफोर दानसेयाव पाँच हजार रां। p-6 (Bikhaya Gaoyw Khugaya Geoya)

English rendering: He gets five-thousand rupees from house rent in a month.

Noun phrase: पाँच हजार (Paanch hazaar)

Equivalent English word: Five thousand rupees.

Linguistics Analysis

The above-mentioned sentence is an assertive sentence in the Bodo language. In this Bodo sentence, a Hindi noun phrase is mixed. The novelist uses the Hindi noun phrase "पाँच हजार" instead of the Bodo phrase "बा रोजा" (meaning 'five thousand'). This phrase functions as a quantifier noun phrase in the sentence, as it expresses a specific quantity of amount.

Contextual Analysis

The above-mentioned example is taken from Chittaranjan Mashahary's novel 'Bikhaya Gaoyw Khugaya Geoya'. In this sentence, the author introduces Susanta's property and financial background. Susanta previously worked as a professor in the Department of Natural Science at Gauhati Cotton College. But, he has resigned from his position. Despite leaving his job, Susanta did not face any financial difficulties, as he inherited considerable wealth from his parents including substantial savings, fertile land for paddy cultivation, and a monthly income of five thousand rupees from house rent. In the novel, the author used a Hindi noun phrase to suit the context. This choice reflects Susanta's identity as an educated individual, and the use of code-mixing adds both realism and depth to the character, aligning with how multilingual speakers naturally shift between languages in everyday speech.

2.6 Verb phrase

A verb phrase (VP) is a group of words that centres around a main verb and includes any auxiliary verbs, modifiers, or complements associated with it. Verb phrases can describe actions, occurrences, or states of being, and they function as the predicate of a sentence.

2.6.1 Verb phrase insertion from English

Example-1

Excuse me नौसोरजौं आं इयुनावबो लोगो जानो हाया। p-37 (Great Mountain Hajwmayao Rojeni Denkhw)

English rendering: Excuse me, I won't be friend with you in the future either.

Verb phrase: Excuse me

Linguistics Analysis

The above-mentioned example is a complex sentence in the Bodo language. In this sentence, the English verb phrase is used at the beginning as an introductory phrase. Therefore, this English phrase functions as a code-mixed element within the Bodo sentence.

Contextual Analysis

The above-mentioned example is taken from the children's novel '*Great Mountain Hajwmayao Rojeni Denkhw*' by Ashok Basumatary. The sentence is spoken by Pinki, who is the best friend of the protagonist Roje, the daughter of the Deputy Commissioner.

When Pinki first joins the school, she meets new classmates, including a girl named Roje. Roje comes from a poor family, and because of this, all the other students ignore her. No one wants to be friends with her, so she often sits alone in the classroom. One day, Pinki notices her, strikes up a conversation, and decides to be friend with her.

However, the other classmates become jealous to Roje. They try to convince Pinki to stay away from her and also pressured Roje to avoid Pinki. They tell Pinki that Roje is from a poor background and sells flowers on the street. But Pinki ignores their advice and chooses to be friends with Roje despite her background. In response to their criticism, Pinki angrily says the sentence mentioned above.

Example-2

“Shut up मुख। जब यह बम होता थो इसकी गोलियो से हम दोनो मर गोये होते।” p-134 (Great Mountain Hajwmayao Rojeni Denkhw)

English rendering: Shut up, idiot! If it had been a bomb, both of us would have died from the blast itself.

Verb phrase: Shut up

Linguistics Analysis

The above-mentioned example is a sentence in Hindi that included a code-mixed English imperative verb phrase. In this sentence, "Shut up" functions as an imperative expression in English.

Contextual Analysis

The above-mentioned example is taken from the novel '*Great Mountain Hajwmayao Rojeni Denkhw*' by Ashok Basumatary. This sentence is spoken by Captain Baldeb Singh, an Indian commando, to his friend Thapa. They had gone into the jungle for a special operation to rescue Captain Swmkhwr and his team. During the mission, Thapa irritated Captain Baldeb Singh by speaking unnecessarily. In response, Captain Baldeb Singh angrily said the above-mentioned sentence to make Thapa stop talking.

2.7 Kinship Terminology Mixed

Lewis Henry Morgan (1871) defined Kinship terminology as the system of terms by which a society classifies and distinguishes its relatives, according to both genealogical position and social relationship to the individual.¹⁸ The examples of kinship terms mixed in the novel are given below.

Example-1

आइ मिसड इउ आदा, आइ मिसड इउ। p-60 (Great Mountain Hajwmayao Rojeni Denkhw)

English rendering: I missed you brother, I missed you.

Code mixed word: आदा (Elder brother)

Equivalent English word: Elder Brother.

Linguistics Analysis

¹⁸ Morgan, Lewis Henry. *Systems of Consanguinity and Affinity of the Human Family*. Smithsonian Institution, 1871, p-3.

This is an assertive sentence in the simple past tense. It is an English sentence found in a Bodo novel. However, in this sentence, the novelist has used the Bodo kinship term 'आदा' (meaning elder brother) instead of the English kinship term 'brother'.

Contextual Analysis

The example is taken from the novel '*Great Mountain Hajwmayao Rojeni Dekhw*'. In this scene, the female protagonist, Roje, meets her elder brother Swmkhwr after a long time. She suddenly sees him and, hugging him tightly, says, "I missed you, आदा. I missed you." Here, the Bodo kinship term "आदा" (meaning elder brother) is used instead of the English term "brother."

Roje has only her elder brother and mother. She lost her father in childhood. Even at school, she has no friends none of the children want to be friends with her because of her poor family background. After their father's death, Swmkhwr took on the full responsibility of the family. Before getting a job, he used to collect firewood from the mountains and sell it for money and food to support the family.

Now, Swmkhwr works as a commando in the Indian defence forces. After being selected, he had to leave home for a long time for training. During his absence, Roje and their mother often remembered him and cried themselves to sleep at night. The three of them love each other deeply.

Roje is currently studying in Class Four at Tritiny English Medium School, while her brother Swmkhwr is serving as a commando. After long days, he finally returns home and reunites with his sister. At that emotional moment, Roje, with tears in her eyes, says, "I missed you, आदा. I missed you."

Example-2

नाथाय मम बेफोरबादि बाथ्रा नों मानो बुंदों। बियो आंनि जोबोद मोजां लोगोसो। सि इस माइ फ्रेण्ड। p-66 (Great Mountain Hajwmayao Rojeni Denkhw)

English rendering: But Mom, why are you saying that? She is my very good friend! She is my friend.

Code mixed word: मम (mom)

Equivalent English word: a mother, a female parent.

Linguistics Analysis

This example is taken from a Bodo novel. It is a sentence in the Bodo language, but in this sentence, the English kinship term “Mom” is used instead of the Bodo kinship term “आइ” (ai).

General Analysis

Generally, *Mom* is a term used to refer to one’s mother. It is an affectionate and informal way of addressing or talking about a mother, who is typically the woman who has given birth. The role of a mom often involves providing care, support, and guidance throughout a child’s life. The term *Mom* is widely used in American English, while *Mum* is more common in British English.

The equivalent word in Bodo is “आइ” (ai). However, nowadays, many young Bodo speakers use the term *Mom* instead of *ai* (आइ). This shift reflects the influence of English-medium education and exposure to electronic technology and media.

Contextual Analysis

This example is cited from ‘*Great Mountain Hajwmayao Rojeni Denkhw*’. It is a sentence spoken by Pinki, the daughter of a high commissioner and the best friend of the protagonist, Roje.

It is Pinki’s birthday, and she has invited Roje to the celebration. In response to the invitation, Roje arrives with a beautiful painting of the Great Mountain as a gift for Pinki. However, Pinki’s mother scolds her for accepting the gift simply because Roje comes from a poor background. Roje is a flower seller on the street, while Pinki is the daughter of a wealthy family.

Pinki’s mother says harshly, “The daughter of a rich family should not accept gifts from a poor girl.” In response, Pinki is angry and sad, replies with the line mentioned above.

Example-3

नोंसिनि मादार-फादारा मा मावो? p-23 (Fanshari Nwng Angnisw)

English rendering: What do your mother and father do?

Code mixed word: मादार-फादारा (mother-father)

Linguistics Analysis

"It is an interrogative sentence in the Bodo language. In this sentence, the author has used the English kinship terms *mother* and *father* instead of the Bodo terms *बिमा-बिफा* (mother-father).

Contextual Analysis

This example is cited from the novel '*Fanshari Nwng Angnisw*'. In this instance, the novelist used the English kinship terms *mother* and *father* instead of the native Bodo terms *बिमा-बिफा*. This line appears in a conversation between the characters Satyajit and Sumitra when they meet for the first time and introduce themselves to each other.

During their interaction, Sumitra asks Satyajit about the professions of his parents what his mother and father do. Asking about someone's parents' occupation is a common question when meeting a new person. Although both characters are Bodo speakers, they use English kinship terms in their conversation. This reflects their level of education and social context. The novelist intentionally used English terms here to align with the literate background and personality of the characters.

Example-4

एम. ए. कमफ्लेतेद खालामना बबेबा कलेजफोराव उब्रेना थानोसै आंकुल। p-71 (Fanshari Nwng Angnisw)

English rendering: Uncle, I will work in a college after completing my M.A.

Code mixed word: आंकुल (uncle).

Linguistics Analysis

It is a sentence in the future indefinite tense in the Bodo language. In this sentence, the novelist has inserted and mixed the English kinship term *Uncle* instead of using the Bodo kinship term *आदै* (adwi).

Contextual Analysis

This example is cited from ‘*Fanshari Nwng Angnisw*’. It is part of a family conversation.

When Bilifang and Fungja’s father were discussing education, Fungja’s father asked Bilifang what he planned to do after completing his B.A. whether he would pursue M.A. or look for a job. In response, Bilifang gave the answer mentioning in the example above. Bilifang has been staying at Fungja’s house for his studies for the past three years. He is now about to complete his B.A. degree. His exam has already over, and he is currently waiting for the results.

In this context, Fungja’s father asked, “What will you do after completing your B.A. degree? Will you take admission in M.A. program or look for a job?” Bilifang replied that he would pursue M.A., and after completing it, he would try to work in a college as a lecturer using the English kinship term *Uncle* instead of the Bodo term *आदै* (adwi).

This reflects a common trend among the modern generation, where kinship terms from other languages especially English are frequently used in place of native terms. In this case, both characters are highly educated: Bilifang is a B.A. student, and Fungja’s father is a college lecturer. Therefore, the use of English kinship terms in their conversation feels natural and socially appropriate.

Example-5

आफायाबो बाय बाय पापा-ममी | p-71 (Fanshari Nwng Angnisw)

English rendering: Bye-bye, Papa and Mummy!

Code mixed word: पापा-ममी (papa-mummy)

Linguistics Analysis

In this sentence the author has used English kinship term **पापा-ममी** (papa mummy) instead of Bodo kinship term **आइ-आफा** (ai-afa).

Contextual Analysis

This example is also extracted from the novel '*Fanshari Nwng Angnisw*'. The sentence mentioned above is spoken by the character Fungja. When she is about to leave, accompanied by Bilifang, she says this line to her parents.

Fungja is the daughter of a college lecturer and is portrayed as a modern girl. The use of the English kinship terms *Papa* and *Mummy*, instead of the traditional Bodo terms, reflects the influence of Western society and culture. This choice of language highlights the growing trend among younger generations to mix native terms with English expressions, especially among educated and urban families.

2.8 Other's words mixed with Bodo suffix

The Bodo language has two types of affixes: prefixes and suffixes. There is no use of infixes in Bodo. These two types of affixes play an important role in the word formation process in the Bodo language. They are classified based on their position relative to the root word either before (prefix) or after (suffix).

Most Bodo words are formed through the use of prefixes and suffixes. These affixes can alter both the meaning and grammatical category of a word. Among them, suffixation is more commonly used in Bodo for the creation of new words. Different suffixes are added to nouns, verbs, adjectives, and case markers to form derived words.

Interestingly, Bodo suffixes are not restricted to native Bodo words alone. They are also attached to words from other languages, forming hybrid words that reflect language contact and borrowing. The process of how these suffixes were added to words from other languages and how new words are formed is discussed below, with examples taken from selected Bodo novels.

2.8.1 Other language's words mixed with Bodo case markers

The Bodo language has a clear and rich case system. There are seven case markers in Bodo, which serve important grammatical functions. These case markers are as follows:

1. **Nominative case** – आ, ओ /-a/
2. **Accusative case** – खौ /-khwu/
3. **Instrumental case** – जौ /-zwnj/

4. **Dative case** – नो /-nuu/
5. **Ablative case** – निफ्राय /-niphrai/
6. **Genitive case** – नि /-ni/
7. **Locative case** – आव, याव, वाव /-ao, -jao, -wao/

These case markers are sometimes mixed with English words, especially in modern or colloquial usage, as seen in literary texts. The following examples, drawn from selected Bodo novels, illustrate how these case markers are used sometimes even with borrowing English words to form grammatically correct and meaningful expressions.

Example-1

बा दायलगा मोजांथार माथो। p-74 (Fanshari Nwng Angnisw)

English rendering: Wow, the dialogue is very good.

Code mixed word: दायलग-आ (Dailogue)

Linguistics Analysis

This is a Bodo sentence extracted from a Bodo novel. In this sentence, the novelist has mixed an English word *dialogue* with the Bodo nominative case marker –आ (-a) as a suffix. The suffix –आ (-a) is a type of case marker in Bodo whose primary function is to indicate the definite subject of a verb.

In this example, *dialogue* is an English noun, while –आ (-a) is a Bodo nominative case marker. This blending of English vocabulary with Bodo grammatical markers reflects the influence of code-mixing and the evolving nature of the language, particularly in literary contexts.

Contextual Analysis

Dialogue is a conversation between two or more people, typically used as a feature in books, plays, and films. It is one of the key elements of a novel, as it allows the author to express characters' thoughts, emotions, and perspectives.

In this context, the novelist used dialogue as a tool to convey their own ideas through the interactions between characters. In the novel, the main male character Bilifang and his sister Haina engage in a discussion on a particular topic. During this conversation, Bilifang says the cited example, illustrating the novelist's use of dialogue to reflect both character development and thematic content.

Example-2

पायजामाखौ बोखोनानै बियो दैसाखौ बारनो हमो। p-6 (Kharlung)

English rendering: He began to cross the river, taking off his pyjamas.

Code mixed: पायजामा-खौ (Pyjama)

Linguistics Analysis

This example is extracted from the Bodo novel '*Kharlung*'. In the original Bodo sentence, the novelist has used the Persian word *pyjama* along with the Bodo accusative case marker –खौ (-khwu) as a suffix.

In Bodo grammar, the accusative case is used to mark the direct object of a verb indicating the thing or person that is directly acted upon. In this instance, *pyjama* is a Persian noun, while –खौ (-khwu) functions as the Bodo accusative marker, showing how borrowed words can be integrated into Bodo syntax through native grammatical structures.

This usage reflects the linguistic flexibility and morphological adaptation present in modern Bodo literature, particularly through the creative choices made by contemporary novelists.

General Analysis

According to the *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary*, pyjamas are defined as a loose jacket and trousers (pants) worn in bed commonly referred to as a pair of pyjamas. Traditionally, they are tied with a drawstring around the waist.

The word pyjamas originate from the Persian term *pay-jama*, which means "leg garment" with *pay* meaning "foot" or "leg", and *jama* meaning "garment" or "clothing". The term was adopted into the English language during the colonial period in India, where

it referred to the loose-fitting trousers traditionally worn by men. Over time, the word evolved in usage and form, becoming a common term in English to describe sleepwear.

Contextual Analysis

The above-mentioned example is taken from the social novel *Kharlung*. In this example, the novelist describes Gohel, the male protagonist of the novel. Gohel is the only son of his parents, so they wish for him to become educated and secure a government job. Despite being poor, his parents made every effort to provide him with the opportunity for higher education. However, he was unable to complete his B.A. course and eventually had to return home from his lodging.

His parents had hoped that after completing his studies, he would join government service, get married, and take responsibilities of family. But none of this happened. He was neither interested in job nor in marriage. So, his father became angry and scolded him.

One morning, Gohel went to the paddy field to plough with a pair of oxen. But suddenly, he abandoned everything in the field and left without informing his parents. He crossed the river and headed toward the railway station. While crossing the river, he took off his pyjama to avoid getting it wet. For this reason, the novelist had to use a borrowing word to refer to his cloth, due to the absence of a native equivalent in the Bodo language.

Example-3

अजितआ गारिजों कलिकातासिम थांगोन। p-49 (Bikhaya Gaoyw Khugaya Geoya)

English rendering: Ajit will go to Kolkata by car.

Code mixed: गारि-जों (car)

Linguistics Analysis

This sentence is in the future indefinite tense. In the corresponding Bodo sentence, the author has mixed a Hindi noun word, गारि (*gāri*, meaning "car"), with the Bodo instrumental case marker –जों (-zwn̄) as a suffix.

In Bodo grammar, the instrumental case is used to indicate the means or instrument by which an action is carried out. It marks the element in a sentence that functions as the tool or vehicle of the verb's action.

In this example, गारि is a Hindi noun, and –जों (-zwnj) is the Bodo instrumental case marker. This blending of languages reflects a common linguistic phenomenon in modern Bodo usage, where loanwords from other languages are adapted with native grammatical structures, especially in speech and literature.

Apart from that the Hindi word “गाड़ी” becomes “गारि” in Bodo because the Bodo language lacks retroflex sounds like “ड़”. The retroflex “ड़” is replaced by the alveolar “र” and the long vowel “ई” is shortened to “इ” to fit Bodo phonology.

Contextual Analysis

The above-mentioned example is cited from the social novel ‘*Bikhaya Gaoyw Khugaya Geoya*’. In this novel, the main male character is Ajit, a brilliant student who aspires to become a scientist in the near future. To achieve this goal, he plans to conduct research in Bilat (a colloquial term for Britain). As part of his journey, Ajit will travel to Kolkata by car, and from there, he will fly from Dum Dum Airport to Bilat.

In the sentence, the author used the Hindi noun word गारि (*gāri*, meaning "car"). Because the Bodo language lacks an equivalent word for "car." As a result, the novelist adopts the Hindi word as a loanword to fill the lexical gap.

This example highlights how loanwords are frequently incorporated into Bodo, especially when expressing modern concepts or objects that do not have native equivalents.

Example-4

थोंजों डाक्टरनो फानसारिखौ खिन्थानानै सुबुरुना माबा माबि रायलायबाय। p-111 (Fanshari Nwng Angnisw)

English rendering: Suburun remain busy in conversation pointing Fanshari to doctor directly.

Code mixed: डाक्टर-नो (doctor)

Linguistics Analysis

In this Bodo sentence, the novelist has inserted and mixed the English noun word *doctor* with the Bodo dative case marker -नो (-nw) as a suffix. The role of the dative case

in Bodo is to mark the indirect object of a verb. Here, *doctor* is an English noun, and -नो (-nw) is a dative case marker in Bodo.

Apart from that, a phonological change occurred in the word डाक्टर (daktar). The Bodo word डाक्टर is derived from the English noun *doctor*. In this process, *doctor* became *daktar* in Bodo after phonological changes: /oc/ became /ak/, and the final /o/ became /a/.

Contextual Analysis

This example is cited from the novel '*Fanshari Nwng Angnisw*'. In this story, Fanshari is the female protagonist, and the male protagonist, Suburun, is deeply in love with her. Unfortunately, Fanshari suffers a serious injury to both of her eyes, which causes her to go blind. He dedicatedly helps her and treatment at various hospitals, but he has to unsuccessful, as the corneas in both of her eyes are severely damaged.

At that time, there were no hospitals in Assam capable of corneal transplants and unavailable hospital for treatment locally. As a result, Suburun is compelled to take her to Cooch Behar city in West Bengal for further medical care.

The sentence mentioned above occurs during a discussion between Suburun and a doctor regarding Fanshari's treatment.

Example-5

रजेआ हाखु दाखु गावनि स्टाडि रुमनिफ्राय ओंखारबोयो। p-13 (Great Mountain Hajwmayao Rojeni Dengkhw)

English rendering: Roje comes out from her study room immediately.

Code mixed: स्टाडि रुम -निफ्राय (from study room).

Linguistics Analysis

In this Bodo sentence, the author has inserted or mixed the English noun word "room" with the Bodo ablative case marker –निफ्राय (-niphrai) as a suffix. The ablative case in Bodo is used to indicate movement away from a location, particularly in relation to time and space.

The function of this case marker is to show separation or departure from the noun or pronoun it is attached to. In this instance, *room* is an English noun, and –निफ्राय(-niphrai) is the Bodo ablative case marker, demonstrating how a loanword can be adapted into Bodo syntax through the use of native grammatical structures.

Contextual Analysis

The above example is cited from the novel ‘*Great Mountain Hajwmayao Rojeni Dengkhw*’. In this novel, Roje is a young girl and the main character. She is a student of Class Four. One day, while she was in her study room with her puppy, she opened the window and saw something outside. She stared for a while and then came out of the study room to see more clearly.

After running for a short distance, she reached the spot. It turned out to be a beautiful natural scene of the Great Mountain, covered with pine trees and snow. The cool air was blowing, and water was flowing down with a pleasant sound. This is the place Roje was heading toward after leaving her study room.

Example-6

केप्टेन सोमखोर मबेबा फारसे हेलिकप्टारनि सोदोब। p-55 (Great Mountain Hajwmayao Rojeni Dengkhw)

English rendering: Captain Swmkhwr, the sound of a helicopter is coming from somewhere.

Code mixed: हेलिकप्टार-नि (Helicopter)

Linguistics Analysis

This is an affirmative sentence. In this sentence, the novelist has used or mixed the English noun word "helicopter" with the Bodo genitive case marker –नि (-ni) as a suffix. The genitive case in Bodo is typically used with nouns or pronouns that function as dependents of other nouns. The case marker –नि (-ni) indicates a possessive or relational connection between two nouns, where the noun carrying the genitive marker is dependent on the head noun.

In this case, "helicopter" is an English noun word, and –नि (-ni) is the Bodo genitive case marker, illustrating how loanwords can be grammatically integrated into Bodo through native case inflection.

Contextual Analysis

This example is cited from the children's novel '*Great Mountain Hajwmayao Rojeni Dengkhw*' by Ashok Basumatary. The sentence appears in a conversation between Captain Swmkhwr and Jony. Both characters are commandos in the Indian Special Forces, and they are in a commando training field as part of a mission.

While they are focused on completing their mission, they suddenly hear the sound of a helicopter coming from somewhere. This line is spoken by Jony to Captain Swmkhwr in the novel, marking a moment of tension and urgency during their operation.

Example-7

बेनिफ्राय बियो बिनानाव साहा फुदुंनायाव कितसेनआव थांबाय। p-74 (Fanshari Nwng Angnisw)

English rendering: After that, he has gone to the kitchen where his sister is preparing tea.

Code mixed: कितसेन-आव (kitchen)

Linguistics Analysis

It is a Bodo sentence. In this sentence the author has mixed English noun word kitchen with Bodo Locative case –आव (-ao, -jao, -wao) as suffix. Here, Kitchen is an English noun and –आव (-ao) is a Bodo locative case marker.

Contextual Analysis

This example is taken from the social novel '*Fanshari Nwng Angnisw*'. In this scene, the male character Bilifang and the female character Haina are portrayed as brother and sister. When Bilifang returns home from his lodging, he is accompanied by Phungja, the daughter of the house owner.

To welcome them, Haina prepares tea in the kitchen for her brother and the guest, Phungja. After chatting with Phungja for a while, Bilifang goes into the kitchen, where his sister is busy preparing tea.

In this context, the novelist uses the English noun “kitchen” instead of the Bodo words *ising* or *wngkham songra* to reflect the modern and educated background of the characters. Bilifang is a graduate, and his sister is a school student. The choice of vocabulary aligns with their personalities and social context.

2.8.2 Other language’s word mixed with Bodo plural marker

A plural marker is a grammatical element used to indicate that a noun is in its plural form. In English, this is typically done by adding the suffix “-s” or “-es” to the end of a noun. It is same in Bodo language also. But in Bodo language the plural markers are basically “-swr, -phwr/phra, -mwn”. Some examples from the selected novels of other’s word mixed with Bodo plural markers are as follows.

Example-1

पेसेन्जारफ्रा सौ सौ ओंखारासै आरो सौ सौ गाखोआसै। p-20 (Kharlung)

English rendering: Crowding busy passengers started getting on and off.

Code mixed: पेसेन्जार-फ्रा

Equivalent English word: passengers

Linguistics Analysis

This is a declarative sentence in the Bodo language. In this sentence, the novelist has mixed an English word with a Bodo plural marker as a suffix. The word पेसेन्जारफ्रा consists of पेसेन्जार, a singular noun borrowed from the English word *passenger*, and -फ्रा, a plural suffix in the Bodo language. Thus, the word पेसेन्जारफ्रा denotes *passengers* in English.

Contextual Analysis

The above-mentioned example is taken from the social novel *Kharlung*. In this context, the novelist attempts to depict the crowded scene at a railway platform, illustrating

how passengers were gathering in large numbers through the experience of the novel's protagonist. Gohel was heading towards Udalguri by train. When the train stopped at Pakiragram railway station, many passengers were getting on and off. To describe this scene, the novelist used an English word with the help of a Bodo suffix, due to the lack of an equivalent term in the Bodo language.

Example-2

3 कि. मि. आवगायलांनायनि उनाव हाजो गोजौ मोनफैनायसै। बिनि थिखिनियावनो सा 3
टेर'रिस्टफोर सिलाइ लानानै दं। p-93 (Great Mountain Hajwmayao Rojeni Dengkhw)

English Rendering: After moving forward 3 kilometers, they reached the top of the mountain. At the summit, there were three terrorists with their guns.

Code mixed: टेर'रिस्ट-फोर

Equivalent English word: Terrorists.

Linguistics Analysis

This is a declarative sentence in the Bodo language. In this sentence, the novelist has mixed the English word *terrorist* with the Bodo plural suffix -फोर. The novelist uses this code-mixed word to indicate a plural form, referring to a group of terrorists by adding the Bodo plural marker -फोर. In English, *terrorist* is a singular noun, and -फोर is a plural suffix in Bodo. Therefore, the word टेर'रिस्टफोर is equivalent to *terrorists* in English.

Contextual Analysis

The above-mentioned example is taken from the children's novel '*Great Mountain Hajwmayao Rojeni Dengkhw*'. In this story, the Indian President is hijacked by terrorists while on a diplomatic trip aboard a special flight, A-70, from New Delhi to Washington, for peace negotiations concerning the Iraq issue.

The Indian Special Warrior Commando (ISWC) receives a written special order from the Vice President of India to launch an operation against the terrorists and rescue the President. Thirty commandos from the ISWC are selected for this special rescue mission. Eventually, they reach the location where the terrorists have landed the President's A-70 flight.

As the commandos approach the aircraft, they spot a group of three terrorists. The area is surrounded by terrorists hiding in the hills. The Indian commandos must engage in a battle with the terrorists and rescue the President from their custody.

Through this imaginary children's novel, the author attempts to reflect on contemporary societal issues. Today, people are becoming increasingly uncertain and lack a clear direction in life. Nations and even brothers are engaged in conflicts over wealth, power, status, and identity. As a result, the world faces ongoing struggles, challenges, and exploitation, which may ultimately lead to a "great war."

In the preface, the novelist refers to historical conflicts such as those between Germany and France, Iraq and Iran, Israel and Palestine, and India and Pakistan, which have contributed to global disharmony and darkness.

In this novel, the English word *terrorist* is combined with the Bodo plural suffix - फोर in a Bodo sentence, resulting in टेररिस्टफोर, which means *terrorists*. This code-mixed usage fits the context of the story and makes the sentence linguistically and thematically appropriate. The novel, though imaginary, addresses issues at both national and international levels.

2.9 Conclusion

This chapter focuses on the concept and types of code-mixing, with definitions provided by various scholars and linguists. According to them, *code-mixing* refers to the blending of words, terms, phrases, and other linguistic elements from one language into another within a single sentence. It is used in speech or writing to fill lexical gaps, to express ideas, emotions, thoughts, and feelings more clearly, and to adjust language according to context.

In the selected novels, it is observed that the highest frequency of code-mixing occurs when novelists incorporate elements from various languages. These mixed forms often appear in different parts of speech, such as nouns, verbs, adjectives, noun phrases, and verb phrases, drawn from Assamese, Bengali, Hindi, English, Sanskrit, and Persian into Bodo novels. Apart from parts of speech, code-mixing also occurs in kinship terminologies, through the use of Bodo suffixes, and by attaching case markers and plural markers to words from other languages.

From the above analysis, it is evident that code-mixing is a common feature in multilingual communities and societies. The use of words and expressions from other languages in the selected Bodo novels demonstrates how linguistic elements are integrated into Bodo, enriching its expressive range. Furthermore, this phenomenon reflects not only linguistic flexibility but also the deep cultural interconnectedness and historical exchanges between the Bodo community and other linguistic groups. Overall, the study of code-mixing in Bodo literature reveals its role as a bridge between languages and cultures, showcasing both creative adaptation and cultural blending.