CHAPTER -3

AFFIXATION

3.0. Introduction

An affix, added to the root or base form of the word is called Affixation. Affix is a type of bound morpheme. Generally, there are three types of affixes realised on various Languages. These are prefix, suffix and infix. The present study of Affixation does not explain the Infix formation of Bodo because Bodo Language does not have the infix formation of words. Prefix is an affix attached before the root or stem or base, for example in English like /re-/, /un-/ and /in-/ re-make, un-kind, in-decent etc. such kind of formation of words more in Bodo Language. An affix attached after a root (or stem or base) is called suffix. For example in English like /-ly, -er, -s/ and / –ed/: kind-ly, wait-er, book-s, walk-ed and such type of word formation is also found in Bodo Language.

Like other Tibeto-Burman languages, many words are formed by affixation in the Bodo Language also. It is the process of affixes added to the verbs, nouns, adjectives to form the new words. As per the investigation, there are two types of affixation processes realized in Bodo language such as, Prefixation and Suffixation. In this chapter, various types of prefixation and suffixation processes are described which produces new words.

3.1. Prefixation

In Bodo, there are a number of words realized in the word formation process by prefixation. The following prefixes are used in the Bodo Language to derive different word classes. They are explained below with the help of examples.

3.1.1. Causative verbs derived by prefixation

Causative verb is derived from the process of Prefixation in the Bodo Language. A verb with an argument, expresses the cause of the action described by the verb is called causative verb. The causative prefixes in Bodo are /pʰo-/, /pʰa-/, /pʰu-/, /pʰe-/, /pʰi/, /pʰɯ-/, /sɯ-/, /si-/and /so-/ and those are added to the main verb to express the causativeness.

Word formation process of the causative verb is given below

Causative Prefix + Verb = Causative Verb

The prefix /pʰo-/:

(i)	pʰo	+	dob	>	pʰo-dob
	CAUS.PREF. +		to bend	>	'cause to curve'
(ii)	pʰo	+	zó	>	pʰo-zó
	CAUS.PREF. +		to sit	>	'cause to sit'
(iii)	pʰo	+	sor	>	pʰo-sor
	CAUS.PREF. + to fall in drop >				'make fall in drop'

The prefix /pʰa-/:

(i)	pʰa	+	hai	>	pʰa-hai
	CAUS.PREF. + to be down			>	'cause to put head down'
(ii)	pʰa	+	ham	>	pʰa-ham
	CAUS.PREF.+ to be good			>	'cause to make good'

The prefix /pʰu-/:

      (i)   pʰu   +   ruŋ   >   pʰu-ruŋ

              CAUS.PREF. +   to loose >   'make loose'

      (ii)   pʰu   +   su   >   pʰu-su

              CAUS.PREF. + to be cool   >   'cause to make cool (tea)'

      (iii)   pʰu   +   suŋ   >   pʰu-suŋ

              CAUS.PREF. + to be short >   'cause to make short'

The prefix /pʰe-/:

      (i)   pʰe   +   der   >   pʰe-der

              CAUS.PREF. + to become big >   'make large/ nourish'

      (ii)   pʰe   +   sem   >   pʰe-sem

              CAUS.PREF. +   to lessen >   'cause to make less'

The prefix/pʰi-/:

      (i)   pʰi   +   sì   >   pʰi-sì

              CAUS.PREF. +   to wet >   'cause to make wet'

      (ii)   pʰi   +   gidiŋ >   pʰi-diŋ

              CAUS.PREF. + to move >   'cause to move'

The prefix/pʰɯ-/:

    (i)   pʰɯ   +   rán   >   pʰɯ-rán

           CAUS.PREF. +   to dry   >   'make dry'

    (ii)   pʰɯ   +   zɯb   >   pʰɯ-zɯb

           CAUS.PREF. + to complete   >   'cause to complete'

    (iii)   pʰɯ   +   lɯm   >   pʰɯ-lɯm

           CAUS.PREF. +   to cover >   'cause to cover'

    (iv)   pʰɯ   +   zɯ́u   >   pʰɯ-zɯ́u

           CAUS.PREF. + to grow/ to be up>   'make high'

The prefix /sɯ-/:

    (i)   sɯ   +   máo   >   sɯ-máo

           CAUS.PREF. +   to jerk   >   'cause to jerk/ shack'

    (ii)   sɯ   +   gáb   >   sɯ-gáb

           CAUS.PREF. +   to cry   >   'cause to cry'

The prefix /si-/:

    (i)   si   +   gi   >   si-gi

           CAUS.PREF. +   to fear   >   'make fear/ frighten'

(ii)   si   +   bái   >   si-pʰái

            CAUS.PREF. +   to break>   'cause to break'

The prefix /so-/:

(i)   so   +   gó   >   so-gó/so-kʰó

            CAUS.PREF. +   to out >   'make out/ 'make lose'

Formations of Causative verbs are shown by the sentences below:

1. /bi-yɯ   ɯuwa-kʰɯu.   **pʰo-dob**-bai/

    He/she   bamboo-ACC.   CAUS.-bend-PERF.

    'He/she has made the bamboo curved.'

2. /no   biɡɯma-ya   alasi-kʰɯu   no-wao   **pʰo-zó**-bai/

    house owner-NOM. guest-ACC.   house-LOC.   CAUS.-sit-PERF.

    'The house owner has caused the guest to sit in the room.'

3. /aŋ   bini   kʰoro-kʰɯu   **pʰa-hai**-bai/

    I   his   head-ACC.   CAUS-down-PERF.

    'I have made his head down.'

4. /mai   boza-kʰɯu   **da-pʰu**-ruŋ/

    paddy bundle-ACC. NEG-CAUS.-loose/

    'Don't make (it) loose the paddy bundle'

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5. /bima-ya   gotʰo-kʰɯu   **pʰe-der**-dɯŋ-mɯn/

   his mother-NOM.   child-INST   CAUS-be big-PROG-PST.

   'His mother was making the child young.'

6. /aŋ-ni   gosla-kʰɯu   **da-pʰi**-si/

   I-GEN   shirt-ACC.   NEG-CAUS-wet

   'Don't make wet my shirt.'

7. /ai-ya   na   **pʰɯ-rán**-dɯŋ/

   my mother-NOM   fish   CAUS-dry-PROG.

   'My mother is making dry fish.'

8. /pʰulis-pʰɯr-a   sikʰao-kʰɯu   **si-gi**-dɯŋ/

   police-PL-NOM.   thief-ACC.   CAUS-fear-PROG.

   'The police are making fear to the thief.'

9. /bi-yɯ   dɯihu-kʰɯu   **sɯ-mao**-dɯŋ/

   he-NOM.   pot-ACC.   CAUS-jerk-PROG.

   'He is making the pot jerk. / He is jerking the pot.'

10. /bi-yɯ   raŋ-kʰɯu   **so-kʰó**-bai/

    he/she-NOM.   rupees-ACC.   CAUS-lose-PERF.

    'He/she has made the rupees lost'

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3.1.2. Negation by prefixation

/da-/ is a negative imperative prefix in Bodo, it is the most productive marker in Bodo language. It prefixes to the verbs to form the negative imperative verb.

Negative prefix + Verb = Negation

(i)   da   +   buŋ   >   da-buŋ

       NEG.IMP   +   say   >   'don't say'

(ii)   da   +   tʰáŋ   >   da-tʰáŋ

       NEG.IMP   +   go   >   'don't go'

(iii) da   +   pʰɯtʰai   >   da-pʰɯtʰai

       NEG.IMP   +   to believe >   'don't believe'

(iv)   da   +   zó   >   da-zó

       NEG.IMP   +   to sit   >   'don't sit'

The formation of Negation by prefixation is shown below citing sentences:

11. /gazri   sɯdɯb   **da-buŋ**/

    bad   word   NEG.IMP-say

    'Don't say (the) bad word'

12. /dakʰɯr   bari-yao   **da-tʰáŋ**/

    dirt   place-LOC.   NEG.IMP-go

    'Don't go to the dirty place.'

3.1.3. Adjective formation by prefixation

According to Endle (An outline grammar of the Bara (Bodo) language, 1884) "Many adjectives begins with the letter **g**, to which a very short vowel is attached, so short indeed that in rapid speaking the vowel of the first syllable may not be heard at all, whilst in composition this first syllable is sometimes omitted altogether." P.C. Bhattacharya also mentioned that /**g**+Vowel-/ type of prefixes derive the adjectives in the Bodo language.

The adjectivalizer prefixes of Bodo language that is /gɯ-/, /gu-/, /ga-/, /ge-/,/gi-/ and /go-/ which are used to form different adjectives from the verbal base. The prefixation process of the adjective is **'Adjectivalizer Prefix + Verb = Adjective'**. These are given below:

3.1.3.1. Adjective of Colour

Adjectivalizer Prefix +   Verb =   Adjective

The prefix /gɯ-/:

(i)   gɯ   +   sɯm   >   gɯ-sɯm

           ADJLZ.PREF. +   to darken >   'black'

(ii)   gɯ   +   za   >   gɯ-za

           ADJLZ.PREF. +   to be red >   'red'

The prefix /gu-/:

(i)   gu   +   pʰúr   >   gu-pʰúr

           ADJLZ.PREF.+   to glare >   'white'

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3.1.3.2. Adjective of Taste

The prefix /gɯ-/:

    (i)   gɯ   +   bab   >   gɯ-bab

               ADJLZ.PREF.+ be over salt >   'salty'

    (ii)   gɯ   +   dɯí   >   gɯ-dɯí

               ADJLZ.PREF.+ be sweeten >   'sweet'

    (iii)   gɯ   +   kʰɯi   >   gɯ-kʰɯi

               ADJLZ.PREF.+   to be acid >   'sour'

    (iv)   gɯ   +   kʰa   >   gɯ-kʰa

               ADJLZ.PREF.+ to taste bitter >   'bitter'

The prefix /ge-/:

    (i)   ge   +   seu   >   ge-sau

               ADJLZ.PREF. +   to rot >   'rotten'

3.1.3.3. Adjective of Quality

The prefix /ga-/:

    (i)   ga   +   ham   >   ga-ham

               ADJLZ.PREF.+   be well >   'fine'

The prefix /gɯ-/:

    (i)   gɯ   +   gɯ́   >   gɯ-gɯ́

    ADJLZ.PREF.+   purify >   'pure'

    (ii)   gɯ   +   zam   >   gɯ-zam

    ADJLZ.PREF.+ become old >   'old'

    (iii)   gɯ   +   mɯ̀n   >   gɯ-mɯ̀n

    ADJLZ.PREF.+   to ripen>   'ripe'

The prefix /gu-/:

    (i)   gu   +   duŋ   >   gu-duŋ

    ADJLZ.PREF.+   to be hot   >   'hot'

    (ii)   gu   +   búŋ   >   gu-búŋ

    ADJLZ.PREF.+ to be thick   >   'thick'

The prefix /ge-/:

    (i)   ge   +   zén   >   ge-zén

    ADJLZ.PREF.+   to lose   >   'defeated'

    (ii)   ge   +   beŋ   >   ge-beŋ

    ADJLZ.PREF.+ to be straight>   'straight'

The prefix /gi-/:

> (i) gi + zí > gi-zí
>
> ADJLZ.PREF.+ to rend/to tear> 'tattered'
>
> (ii) gi + sì > gi-sì
>
> ADJLZ.PREF. + to be wet > 'wet'

3.1.3.4. Dimensional Adjective

The prefix /ge-/:

> (i) ge + der > ge-der
>
> ADJLZ.PREF.+ become large > 'big'

The prefix /gi-/:

> (i) gi + lìr > gi-lìr
>
> ADJLZ.PREF.+ be heavy > 'heavy'

The prefix /gɯ-/:

> (i) gɯ + zuːú > gɯ-zuːú
>
> ADJLZ.PREF.+ to be up > 'high'
>
> (ii) gɯ + láo > gɯ-láo
>
> ADJLZ.PREF.+ become long > 'long'

The prefix /gu-/:

(i) gu + suŋ > gu-suŋ

ADJLZ.PREF.+ become short> 'short'

(ii) gu + pʰuŋ > gu-pʰuŋ

ADJLZ.PREF.+ to be fat> 'fat'

The prefix /ga-/:

(i) ga + hai > ga-hai

ADJLZ.PREF.+ become low> 'low'

The prefix /go-/:

(i) go + zò > go-zò

ADJLZ.PREF.+ tear into pieces > 'choppy'

3.1.3..5. Adjective of Quantity

In Bodo, some adjectives of quantity are basic forms like /ese/ 'few/ little', /burza/ 'much' and compounding forms like /makʰa/ 'part' + /ese/ 'few' > /makʰa-se/ 'some' etc. But the /gɯbáŋ/ 'many' is formed by prefixation process.

The prefix /gɯ-/:

(i) gɯ + báŋ > gɯ-báŋ

ADJLZ.PREF.+ to be more > 'many'

3.1.4. Noun formation by prefixation

Nouns are formed by the process of prefixation. Some verbs are becoming noun due to the process of prefixes and some of the bound roots are also becoming noun due to the prefixation process. Most of the kinship terms are bound roots which are becoming Noun due to the process of prefixation.

3.1.4.1. Noun forming from verb by Prefixation

There are two types of nominalizer prefixes found in Bodo, i.e. /bì-/ and /pʰì-/ which are used to form a noun from the verb. In this process, main verbs turn into nouns by adding /bì-/ and /pʰì-/ prefixes. The /bì-/ is used before voiced and voiceless phoneme and /pʰì-/ is used only before verbs having voiceless phoneme.

Nominalizer Prefix + Verb = Noun

The prefix /bì-/:

(i)   bì   +   záb   >   bì-záb

        PREF. + to arrange (closely) >   'book'

(ii)   bì   +   bar   >   bì-bar

        PREF. +   to bloom >   'flower'

(iii)   bì   +   kʰɯb >   bì-kʰɯb/ bì-kʰób

        PREF. +   to cover >   'cover'

(iv)　　bì　　　+　　　tʰá　　　>　　　bì-tʰá

　　　　PREF. +　　　to stay >　　　'homestead'

(v)　　　bì　　　+　　　tʰɯn　　>　　　bì-tʰɯn

　　　　PREF. + to command >　　　'command'

(vi)　　bì　　　+　　　duŋ　　>　　　bì-duŋ

　　　　PREF. +　　　to heat >　　　'temperature/ heat'

(vii)　　bì　　　+　　　dintʰi　>　　　bì-dintʰi

　　　　PREF. +　　　to show >　　　'example'

(viii)　bì　　　+　　　góŋ　　>　　　bi-kʰóŋ/ bi-kʰúŋ

　　　　PREF. +　　　 to bend >　　'shell' (bend size hard covering like egg's shell)

(ix)　　bì　　　+　　　dɯí　　>　　　bì-dɯí

　　　　PREF. +　　　to sweet >　　　'honey/ juice'

The prefix /pʰì-/:

(i)　　　pʰì　　　+　　　tʰɯb　　>　　　pʰì-tʰɯb

　　　　PREF. +　　　to wrap >　　　'cocoon'

(ii)　　pʰì　　　+　　　tʰái　　>　　　pʰì-tʰai

　　　　PREF. +　　to fructify >　　　'fruit'

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(iii)　　pʰì　　+　　tʰor　　>　　pʰì-tʰor

PREF. + to be small round > clod (of soil.) (e.g. /kʰà-tʰor/ 'to bind

small round' /ha-tʰor/ 'clod of soil' etc.)

There are sentences given below to explain the process.

13. /**bìzab**-kʰɯu　**záb**-dɯ/

book-ACC.　　arrange-IMP.

'Arrange the book'

14. /**bìbar**-a　　　pʰuŋ-ao　　　　**bar**-ɯ/

flower-NOM.　morning-LOC.　bloom-HAB.

'Flower blooms in the morning'

15. /indi　empʰɯu-wa　　**pʰìtʰɯb**　　**tʰɯb**-ɯ/

silk　worm-NOM.　cocoon　　　wrap-HAB.

'Silk-worm wraps (a) cocoon'

3.1.4.2. Noun forming from the bound roots by prefixation

In Bodo, some root morphemes cannot occur alone as a word, they occur with a prefix to form a word. The prefixes /bì-/ and /be-/generally affixes with the monosyllabic roots to indicate the nouns.

The prefix /bì-/:

It is a bound morpheme added to the root morphemes to form the nouns in Bodo, for example /pʰaŋ/ means 'tree', /bi-/ means 'zero', here root is the /pʰaŋ/ and it occurs with the prefix /bì-/ to denote the noun 'tree' as /bì-pʰaŋ/. Although the prefix /bi-/ has no direct meaning, the root word /pʰaŋ/ does not occur separately to denote the Noun tree.

WFR: Prefix +		Root	=	Noun
(i)	bì +	pʰaŋ	>	bì-pʰaŋ
	PREF. +	tree	>	'tree'
(ii)	bì +	ɡur	>	bì-ɡur
	PREF. +	skin	>	'skin'
(iii)	bì +	lái	>	bì-lái
	PREF. +	leaf	>	'leaf'
(iv)	bì +	tʰo	>	bì-tʰo
	PREF. +	bud	>	'bud' (bud of flower or tree)
(v)	bì +	dàb	>	bì-dàb
	PREF. +	place	>	'place'

The prefix /be-/:

The prefix / be- / is also added with a few roots to form a noun in Bodo language. For example:

WFR: Prefix +   Root   =   Noun

(i)   be   +   gor   >   be-gor

PREF. +   seed   >   seed

(ii)   be   +   dor   >   be-dor

PREF. + tuber/ small size edible root >'fleshy root/ tuber/ small size meat'

3.1.4.3. Kinship Noun formation by prefixation

Most of the kinship nouns in Bodo are bound roots, they are used as a word by adding pronominal prefixes /a-/, /nɯ-/, /nɯm-/, /nɯŋ-/and /bi-/. The prefix /a-/ is taken from the first person /aŋ/ 'I' and it is added to the kinship noun to indicate the '1st person's kinship relation'. The /nɯ-/, /nɯm-/and /nɯŋ-/ are taken from the second person /nɯŋ/ 'you' and they are also added to the kinship noun to show the '2nd person's kinship relation'. The prefix /bi-/ is taken from the third person /bi/ 'he/she' which is attached with the kinship noun to denote 'the possession of the 3rd person'.

WFR: Pronominal Prefix + Kinship Noun (root) = Kinship noun

The Pronominal prefix /a-/:

(i)   a   +   da   >   a-da

PRON.PREF. +   elder brother   >   'my elder brother'

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(ii)	a	+	bo	>	a-bo
	PRON.PREF. +		elder sister	>	'my elder sister'
(iii)	a	+	mai	>	a-dɯi
	PRON.PREF. +		maternal uncle	>	'my maternal uncle'
(iv)	a	+	bɯi	>	a-bɯi
	PRON.PREF. +		grandmother	>	'my-grandmother'
(v)	a	+	bɯu	>	a-bɯu
	PRON.PREF. +		grandfather	>	'my-grandfather'

The Pronominal prefix /nɯ-/ is used to form a kinship noun from a kinship root having voiced bilabial nasal in the initial position.

(i)	nɯ	+	ma	>	nɯ-ma
	PRON.PREF. +		mother	>	'your-mother'
(ii)	nɯ	+	mai	>	nɯ-mai
	PRON.PREF. + maternal uncle			>	'your maternal uncle'

The Pronominal prefix /nɯm-/is used to form a kinship noun from the kinship root base having bilabial plosive in the initial position.

(i)	nɯm	+	pʰa	>	nɯm-pʰa
	PRON.PREF. +		father	>	'your father'

(ii)	nɯɯm	+	bazɯi	>	nɯɯm-bazɯi
	PRON.PREF.	+	sister-in-law	>	'your sister-in-law'
(iii)	nɯɯm	+	bɯi	>	nɯɯm-bɯi
	PRON.PREF.	+	grandmother	>	'your grandmother'
(iv)	nɯɯm	+	bɯɯ	>	nɯɯm-bɯɯ
	PRON.PREF.	+	grandfather	>	'your grandfather'

The Pronominal prefix /nɯɯŋ-/ is used to form a kinship noun from the kinship root base having alveolar or velar consonant in the initial position.

(i)	nɯɯŋ	+	da	>	nɯɯŋ-da
	PRON.PREF.	+	elder brother	>	'your elder brother'
(ii)	nɯɯŋ	+	gɯi	>	nɯɯŋ-gɯi
	PRON.PREF.	+ younger brother/ sister	>	'your younger brother/ sister'
(iii)	nɯɯŋ	+	nanao	>	nɯɯŋ-nanao
	PRON.PREF.	+	younger sister	>	'your younger sister'
(iv)	nɯɯŋ	+	lɯɡɯ	>	nɯɯŋ-lɯɡɯ
	PRON.PREF.	+	friend	>	'your-friend (female)'
(v)	nɯɯŋ	+	sazɯ	>	nɯɯŋ-sazɯ
	PRON.PREF.	+	daughter	>	'your-daughter'

(vi)	nɯɯŋ	+	sazla	>	nɯɯŋ-sazla
	PRON.PREF.	+	son	>	'your-son'

The Pronominal prefix/bi-/:

(i)	bi	+	hao	>	bi-hao
	PRON.PREF.	+	father-in-law	>	'his/her father-in-law'
(ii)	bi	+	da	>	bi-da
	PRON.PREF.	+	elder brother	>	'his/her elder brother'
(iii)	bi	+	pʰa	>	bi-pʰa
	PRON.PREF.	+	father	>	'his/her father'
(iv)	bi	+	ma	>	bi-ma
	PRON.PREF.	+	mother	>	'his/her mother'
(v)	bi	+	bɯɯu	>	bi-bɯɯu
	PRON.PREF.	+	grandfather	>	'his/her grandfather'
(vi)	bi	+	bazɯi	>	bi-bazɯi
	PRON.PREF.	+	sister-in-law	>	'his/her sister-in-law'

Formations of kinship nouns are shown by the sentences below:

16. /bi-yɯ   **a-pʰa**/

    he-NOM.   PRON.PREF.-father

    'He is my father.'

17. /bi-yɯ   **nɯm-pʰa**/

    he-NOM.   PRON.PREF.-father

    'He is your father.'

18. /bi-yɯ   ram   **bi-pʰa**/

    he-NOM.   Ram   PRON.PREF-father

    'He is Ram's father.'

3.1.5. Formation of classifier by prefixation

Numeral classifier is the combination of a classifier with the basic numeral forms in Bodo. If the cardinal numeral is used to count a noun, like 'one man', 'one box', 'two seeds', 'one leaf' etc. the classifier occurs by prefixing the numeral in Bodo language. Most of the classifiers of Bodo use to classify the nouns on the basis of the qualities of the object that is identified by the noun. The qualities include the physical shape, size, and state etc.

(1) The classifier /sa-/ is used to classify the human being in Bodo language. For example:

    (i)   sa-se   mansi   'one man'

          CL-one   man

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(ii)   sa-brɯi   hinzao   'four women'

        CL-four   woman

(iii)   sa-nɯi ɡotʰo   'two children'

        CL-two   child

(iv)   sa-ba   sikʰla   'five girls'

        CL-five   girl

(2) The classifier /ma-/ is used to classify the animals, birds, insects, fish, etc. and sometimes it is used to classify the ghosts.

(i)   ma-tʰam bɯrma   'three goats'

        CL-three goat

(ii)   ma-nɯi   na   'two fishes'

        CL-two fish

(iii)   ma-brɯi mɯkʰrá   'four monkeys'

        CL-four   monkey

(iv)   ma-brɯi sikʰrí   'four butterflies'

        CL-four   butterfly

(v)   ma-ba   tʰampʰɯi   'five mosquitoes'

        CL-five mosquito

（vi）   ma-sni   dáo   'seven birds'

          CL-seven bird

（vii）   ma-se   buhut   'one ghost'

          CL-one ghost

(3) The morpheme /mɯn-/ is used as a general classifier in Bodo, except for human and animals.

          (i)   mɯn-se   dalai   'one branch'

                   CL-one   branch

          (ii)   mɯn-nɯi   kʰamplai   'two stools'

                   CL-two   wooden-seat

          (iii)   mɯn-se kʰɯtʰa   'one matter'

                   CL-one   matter

          (iv)   mɯn-nɯi   rebɡon   'two pens'

                   CL-two   pen

          (v)   mɯn-se   dɯisa   'one rivulet'

                   CL-one   rivulet

          (vi)   mɯn-ba   muwa   'five things/elements'

                   CL-five   thing/element

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(4) The morpheme /goŋ-/ is used to classify the long or strong materials. The classifier is taken from the noun /goŋ/ meaning 'horn'.

      (i)   mɯisɯ goŋ goŋ-tʰam   'three horns of buffalo'

                  Buffalo horn CL-three

      (ii)   dɯikʰor goŋ-se   'one well' (which is made by cement)

                  Well   CL-one

      (iii)   ɯŋkʰam dɯ̀   goŋ-nɯi   'two rice cooking-vessels'

                  Rice cooking-vessel CL-two

      (iv)   laotʰi goŋ-ba   'five sticks'

                  Stick   CL-five

      (v)   goŋ-sni   no   'seven houses'

                  CL-seven   house

(5) The classifier /dɯ́ŋ-/ is used to classify the rope, line, lyric, song, road etc.

      (i)   duruŋ dɯ́ŋ-ba   'five ropes'

                  Rope   CL-five

      (ii)   dɯ́ŋ-se kʰontʰai   'one poetry'

                  CL-one poetry'

(iii)   lama   dɯɨ́ŋ-nɯi   'two roads'

          Road   CL-two

(iv)   dɯɨ́ŋ-gu   metʰái   'nine songs'

          CL-nine   song

(6) The classifier /pʰoŋ-/ is used to classify the speech sounds, noise.

    (i)   **pʰoŋ-se**   sɯdɯb   'one word'

          CL-one   word

    (ii)   pʰoŋ-nɯi batʰra   'two sentences'

          CL-two   sentence

  19. /bi-yɯ   **pʰoŋ-se**   sɯdɯb   buŋ-dɯŋ/

    he/she-NOM.   CL-one   word   say-PROG

    'He is saying one word.'

(7) The classifier /tʰɯŋ-/ is added to the numerals to count hands or legs.

    (i)   tʰɯŋ-nɯi akʰai   'two hands'

          CL-five   hand

    (ii)   tʰɯŋ-brɯi atʰiŋ   'for legs'

          CL-four   leg

(8) The classifier /tʰai-/ is attached to the numerals to count the fruits in Bodo. The classifier is taken from the /pʰìtʰai/ means 'fruit'.

    (i)   tʰai-se   pʰìtʰai   'one fruit'

           CL-one   fruit

    (ii)   tʰai-tʰam   tʰaizɯɯ   'three mangos'

           CL-one   mango

    (iii) tʰai-daien   tʰaibeŋ   'eight cucumbers'

           CL-eight   cucumber

(9) The morpheme /gaŋ-/ is also used as a numeral classifier to classify the leaf of tree, plant etc. or some other leaf kind of things in Bodo. The classifier has taken from the noun /gaŋ/ means 'feather'.

    (i)   gaŋ-ba   dáogaŋ   'five feathers of bird

           CL-five   bird-feather

    (ii)   gaŋ-do biphaŋ   bilái   'six leaves of tree'

           CL-six   tree   leaf

    (iii) pʰatʰuí   gaŋ-se   'one betel'

           Betel   CL-five

    (iv) bizab gaŋ-tʰam   'three books'

           Book   CL-three

(10) The classifier /gur-/ is used to classify the nouns like skin, big cover and flat size. The classifier is also used as a noun like /biɡur/ 'skin'.

      (i)   /biɡur   gur-nɯi   'two skins'

               Skin   CL-two

      (ii)   tʰoktʰa   gur-se   'one plank'

               Plank   CL-one

(11) The classifier /kʰóŋ-/ is used to count for bend size small cover or shell.

      (i)   bikʰóŋ kʰóŋ-nɯi   'two shells'

               Shell   CL-two

   20. /aŋ-ɯ   dáodɯi   bikʰóŋ   kʰóŋ-nɯi   nú-dɯŋ/

   I-NOM   egg   shell   CL-two   see-PROG

   'I am seeing two shells of bird's egg.'

(12) The classifier /kʰor-/ is used to count a pit of earth, ponds, wells etc.

      (i)   hakʰor   kʰor-se   'one hole/ one (small) pond'

               hole (small pond) CL-one

      (ii)   dɯïkʰor kʰor-tʰam   'three wells' (which is made by without cement)

               Well   CL-three

(13) The classifier /dúŋ-/ is used to classify a small hole. It is taken from the noun /ɡu-dúŋ/ means 'hole'. Only the /dúŋ/ is used as a classifier.

(i)   ɡudúŋ   dúŋ-se   'one hole'

        'hole   CL-one

(ii)   ɡudúŋ   dúŋ-ba   'five holes'

        'hole   CL-five

(14) The classifier /ɡor-/ is used for seeds, coin size and small round objects.

(i)   beɡor   ɡor-se   'one seed'

        Seed   CL-one

(ii)   mai   ɡor-nɯi   'two rice'

        Rice   CL-two

(iii)   ontʰái ɡor-brɯi   'four stones

        stone   CL-four

(15) The classifier /pʰaŋ-/ is used to classify the trees and plants.

(i)   bipʰaŋ   pʰaŋ-se   'one tree'

        tree   CL-one

(ii)   laipʰaŋ   pʰaŋ-tʰam   'three plants'

        plant   CL-one

(iii)   tʰailer bipʰaŋ pʰaŋ-brɯi   'four trees of banana'

Banana   tree   CL-four

(16) The classifier /tʰoŋ-/ is used for standing post.

(i)   no   kʰuntiya tʰoŋ-brɯi/   'Four house posts'

House   post   CL-four

(17) The morpheme /bar-/ is used to classify flowers in Bodo.

(i)   bibar   bar-nɯi   'two flowers'

flower   CL-two

21. /kʰada-yao   golab   bibar   bar-tʰam   doŋ/

Basket-LOC   rose   flower   CL-three   be

'There are three rose flowers in the basket.'

3.2. Suffixation

The suffixation process is also very important in Bodo language. A number of suffixes are used in Bodo language in order to create new word classes. They are explained below with the help of examples.

3.2.1. Formation of passive verbs by suffixation

The suffix /-za/ is suffixed to the verb to form the passive verb. The passive verb formation rule in Bodo Language is **'verb + passive suffix = passive verb'**.

Verb   +   Passive Suffix   =   Passive verb

(i)   zá   +   za   >   zá-za

        to eat   + PASS.SUF. >   'to be eaten'

(ii)   mitʰí   +   za   >   mitʰí-za

        to know   + PASS.SUF. >   'to be known'

(iii)   ɡao   +   za   >   ɡao-za

        to shoot   + PASS.SUF. >   'to be shot'

(iv)   bào   +   za   >   bào-za

        to forget   + PASS.SUF. >   'to be forgotten'

(v)   bú   +   za   >   bú-za

        to beat   + PASS.SUF. >   'to be beaten'

(vi)   ón   +   za   >   ón-za

        to love   + PASS.SUF. >   'to be loved'

Formations of Passive Verb are shown below in the sentences:

22. /tʰaizɯu-wa   aŋ-zɯŋ   **zá-za**-ɡɯn/

mango-NOM. I-INST.   **eat-PASS**.-FUT.

'The mango will be eaten by me.'

23. /bi-yɯ   aŋ-zɯŋ   **mitʰí-za**-bai

he/she-NOM   I-INST   **know-PASS**-PERF.

'He has been known to me.'

24. /mɯider-a   pʰolan-zɯŋ   **gao-za**-bai/

elephant-NOM   hunter-INST   eat-PASS-PERF

'The elephant has been shot by the hunter.'

3.2.2. Formation of Permissive verb by suffixation

The suffix /-hɯ/ is affixed with the main verb to form a permissive verb in Bodo Language.

Verb   +   Permissive Suffix > Permissive Verb

(i)   sóŋ   +   hɯ   >   sóŋ-hɯ

to cook   +PERM.SUF. >   'permit to cook'

(ii)   tʰáŋ   +   hɯ   >   tʰáŋ-hɯ

to go   + PERM.SUF.>   'permit to go/let (him) go'

(iii)   mɯsá   +   hɯ   >   mɯsá-hɯ

to dance   +PERM.SUF. >   'permit to dance'

(iv)   sáo   +   hɯ   >   sáo-hɯ

to burn   + PERM.SUF.>   'allow to burn'

(v)   gan   +   huɯ   >   gan-huɯ

to wear   + PERM.SUF. >   'allow to wear'

Sentences of formation of permissive verb by suffixation are given below:

25. /bi-kʰɯɯ   **sóŋ-hɯ**/

he-ACC   cook-PERM

'Let him cook.'

26. /apʰadɡiri-ya   bi-kʰɯɯ   maokʰo-wao   **pʰɯi-hɯ**-bai/

President-NOM   he-ACC   office-LOC   come-PERM-PERF

'The president has permitted him to come to the office.'

27. /buŋtʰigiri-ya   laimɯn   hanza-kʰɯɯ   mɯsá-hɯ-bai/

anchor-NOM   damsel   group-ACC   dance-PERM-PERF

'Anchor has permitted the damsel group to dance.'

3.2.3. Formation of Noun by suffixation

There are many types of nominalizer functioning as suffixes realised in Bodo Language. These are discussed below.

3.2.3.1. Formation of Agentive Noun by suffixation

Agentive nouns are formed in Bodo from simple verbs by adding the suffixes/-ɡra/, /-ɡiri/ and /-yari/ to the verbal base. /-ɡra/ is the most productive nominalizer in the language. For example:

Verb   +   Nominalizer Suffix = Agentive Noun

(i)   mao   +   ɡra   >   mao-ɡra

to work   + NMLZ.SUF. >   'worker'

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(ii)   pʰan   +   gra   >   pʰan-gra

         to sell   +NMLZ.SUF. >   'seller'

(iii)   gele   +   gra   >   gele-gra

         to play   + NMLZ.SUF.>   'player'

(iv)   lɯɯŋ   +   gra   >   lɯɯŋ-gra

         to drink   + NMLZ.SUF. >   'drinker'

(v)   zá   +   gra   >   zá-gra

         to eat   + NMLZ.SUF. >   'eater'

The suffix /-giri/ is an agentive nominalizer. The suffix /-giri/ is used to denote the special good quality of any person and it shows also respect when added to the verb.

(i)   pʰɯrɯŋ   +   giri   >   pʰɯrɯŋ-giri

         to teach   + NMLZ.SUF. >   'teacher'

(ii)   sɯrzi   +   giri   >   sɯrzi-giri

         to create   + NMLZ.SUF. >   'creator'

(iii)   kʰuŋ   +   giri   >   kʰuŋ-giri

         to rule   + NMLZ.SUF.>   'ruler'

The meaning of the /-yari/ is 'agentive and the action is being continued'.

(i)   bibai   +   yari   >   bibai-yari

         to beg   +NMLZ.SUF. >   'beggar'

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(ii)	dàobai	+	yari	>	dàobai-yari
	to tour	+NMLZ.SUF.		>	'tourist'
(iii)	sibi	+	yari	>	sibi-yari
	to worship	+ NMLZ.SUF.		>	'worshiper'

3.2.3.2. Formation of Verbal Noun by Suffixation

Verbal nouns in Bodo are derived from the verbs by adding derivative suffixes /-nai/ and /-tʰai/.

Verb   + Nominalizer Suffix = Verbal Noun

The suffix /-nai/:

(i)	zá	+	nai	>	zá-nai
	to eat	+ NMLZ.SUF.		>	'eating'
(ii)	lá	+	nai	>	lá-nai
	to take	+ NMLZ.SUF.		>	'taking'
(iii)	mao	+	nai	>	mao-nai
	to do	+ NMLZ.SUF.		>	'doing'

The suffix /-tʰai/:

(i)	nú	+	tʰai	>	nú-tʰai
	to see	+ NMLZ.SUF.		>	'scenery'

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(ii)   kʰár   +   tʰai   >   kʰár-tʰai

         to run   + NMLZ.SUF.>   'running'

(iii)   zán   +   tʰai   >   zán-tʰai

         to far   + NMLZ.SUF. >   'distance'

3.2.3.3. The suffix /-sali/ forms Concrete Noun from Verb

The bound morpheme /-sali/ is also a nominalizer suffix which forms a concrete noun in Bodo and it represents 'a place'.

(i)   pʰorai   +   sali   >   pʰorai-sali

         to read   + NMLZ.SUF. >   'school'

(ii)   dintʰi   +   sali   >   dintʰi-sali

         show/to exhibit + NMLZ.SUF.>   'exhibition hall'

(iii)   kʰerai   +   sali   >   kʰerai-sali

         to worship batʰɯu + NMLZ.SUF. > 'A place where worships the God Bathɯu'

3.2.3.4. The suffix/-gra/ forms Noun from Passive and Causative Verb

In Bodo, the suffix /-gra/ not only forms a noun from the simple verb but it also forms from the passive verbs as well as causative verbs respectively.

Passive verbs in Bodo are derived from verbal base by adding passivalizer suffix /-za/ and these passive verb leads to the formation of a noun by adding derivational suffix /-gra/.

Passive Verb + Nominalizer Suffix = Noun

(i)   buza   +   gra   >   buza-gra

to be beaten + NMLZ.SUF. >   'the one who is beaten by someone'

(ii)   homza   +   gra   >   homza-gra

to be caught + NMLZ.SUF. >   'the one who is caught by someone'

A Sentence of the suffix /–gra/ forms noun from passive verbs

28. /bu-gra   aruɯ **bu-za-gra**   sa-nɯi-bɯ   mel-ao   pʰɯi-dɯɯŋ/

beat-NMLZ and beat-PASS-NMLZ CL-two-INCL.P. meeting-LOC come-PROG

'A beater and who is beaten by (him), both are present in the meeting.'

The following examples are given to show the difference between forming nouns from simple verb and passive verbs.

Simple verb	Passive verb
/bu-gra/ 'beater'	/buza-gra/ 'the one who is beaten by the beater'
/buŋ-gra/ 'speaker'	/buŋza-gra/ 'the one who is said by the speaker'
/rai-gra/ 'scolder'	/raiza-gra/ 'the one who is scolded by the scolder'

Most of the causative verbs are derived by adding prefixes in Bodo, these causative verbs are also led to the formation of a noun by adding derivational suffix/-gra/.

Causative Verb + Nominalizer Suffix = Noun

(i)   pʰɯzɯb   +   gra   >   pʰɯzɯb-gra

        make complete + NMLZ.SUF. >   'the one who makes complete'

(ii)   sɯgáb   +   gra   >   sɯgáb-gra

        cause to cry   +NMLZ.SUF. >   'the one who causes to cry someone'

(iii)   pʰɯrán   +   gra   >   pʰɯrán-gra

        make dry'   + NMLZ.SUF.>   'the one who makes dry (the fish)'

The following examples are given for showing the difference between forming nouns from simple verb and causative verbs.

Simple verb	**Causative verb**
/zɯb-gra/ 'the one which becomes end'	/pʰɯzɯb-gra/ 'the one who makes complete'
/gáb-gra/ 'crier/the one who cries'	/sɯgáb-gra/ 'the one who makes to cry someone'
/rán-gra/ 'the one which becomes dry'	/pʰɯrángra/ 'the one who make dry (fish)'
/máo-gra/ 'the one which becomes a heeling'	/sɯmáo-gra/ 'the one who makes a jerking'

3.2.3.5. The suffix /-nai/ forms Noun from Passive and Causative Verb

The suffix / nai/ also derives nouns from passive and causative verbs as well.

Forming noun from passive verb:

Passive verb + Nominalizer suffix = Noun

(i)   kʰaoza   +   nai   >   kʰaoza-nai

        to be stolen   + NMLZ.SUF.> 'the one who has been stolen by somebody'

(ii)   ɡarza   +   nai   >   ɡarza-nai

        to be rejected   +NMLZ.SUF. > 'the one who has been rejected by someone'

(iii)   buza   +   nai   >   buza-nai

        to be beaten   + NMLZ.SUF. > 'the one who has been beaten by someone'

Formation noun from simple verb and passive verb:

Simple verb   **Passive verb**

/kʰao-nai/ 'stealing'   /kʰaoza-nai/ 'the one who has been stolen by someone'

/ɡar-nai/ 'rejecting'   /ɡarza-nai/ 'the one who has been rejected by somebody'

/pʰan-nai/ 'selling'   /pʰanza-nai/ 'the one who has been sold by somebody'

Forming noun from Causative verb:

Causative verb + Nominalizer suffix = Noun

(i)   siɡi   +   nai   >   siɡi-nai

        make fear   + NMLZ.SUF.>   'frightening'

(ii)   pʰɯzɯú   +   nai   >   pʰɯzɯú-nai
        make grow   + NMLZ.SUF.>   'a growing by making'

(iii)   pʰɯtʰɯi   +   nai   >   'pʰɯthɯi-nai'

        cause to die/ kill + NMLZ.SUF. >   'killing'

These nouns are also different from the derived nouns of the simple verb.

Simple verb	Causative verb
/ɡi-nai/ 'act of fear'	/siɡi-nai/ 'frightening'
/dob-nai/ 'bending'	/pʰodob-nai/ 'a bending by making'
/zɯɪ́u-nai/ 'growing'	/pʰɯzɯɪ́u-nai/ 'a growing by making'
/zo-nai/ 'sitting'	/pʰozo-nai/ 'a sitting which is helping by someone'

3.2.4. Formation of Adjective by suffixation

There are many bound morphemes found in Bodo which can derive adjectives by suffixation process.

3.2.4.1. Formation of Adjective from Verb by Suffixation

In Bodo, there are different types of suffixes used to derive adjectives from the different verbal bases.

(1)The suffix /-lù/ derives adjectives from verbs. For example: /**roŋzalù** seŋgra/ '**joyful** young boy', /**dɯmɯilù** san/ '**cloudy** day', /**sɯrzilù** ɡɯsɯ/ '**creative** mind' etc.

	Verb	+	Adjectivalizer suffix = Adjective		
(i)	roŋza	+	lù	>	roŋza-lù
	to enjoy	+	ADJLZ.SUF. >		'joyful/joyous (male)'
(ii)	dɯmɯi	+	lù	>	dɯmɯi-lù
	to cloud	+	ADJLZ.SUF. >		'cloudy'

(iii)	sɯrzi	+	lù	>	sɯrzi-lù
	to create	+ ADJLZ.SUF. >			'creative'
(iv)	bɯhɯi	+	lù	>	'bɯhɯi-lù'
	to flow	+ ADJLZ.SUF.>			'flowing'

(2) The suffix /-slu/ attaches with the verb base to form an adjective in the language, e.g. /**minislu** mɯkʰaŋ/ '**smiley** face', /**lazislu** sikʰla/ '**shameful** girl'.

Verb   + Adjectivalizer Suffix = Adjective

(i)	mini	+	slu	>	mini-slu
	to smile	+ADJLZ.SUF. >			'smiley'
(ii)	lazi	+	slu	>	lazi-slu
	to shame	+ ADJLZ.SUF. >			'shameful'

(3) The suffix /-dɯb/ denotes 'slightly having', it attaches to the verbs to form adjectives in Bodo language. For example: /**sì-dɯb** zaiɡa/ '**slightly wet** place/ **damp** place', /**sì-dɯb** zi/ '**damp** cloth', /**suŋ-dɯb** kʰòntʰai/ '**short** poetry/ **brief** poetry', /**rui-dɯb** bedor/ 'slightly soft meat'.

Verb   + Adjectivalizer Suffix = Adjective

(i)	sì	+	dɯb	>	sì-dɯb
	to get wet	+ ADJLZ.SUF.>			'slightly wet/ moist/ damp'
(ii)	suŋ	+	dɯb	>	suŋ-dɯb
	to be short	+ADJLZ.SUF. >			'slightly short/ brief'

(iii)   hai   +   dɯb   >   hai-dɯb (haidɯb no)

          to be down/to lower +ADJLZ.SUF. > 'short stature (the short stature house)'

(iv)   pʰé   +   dɯb   >   pʰé-dɯb

          to be intoxicated + ADJLZ.SUF. > 'slightly drunk'

(v)   rui   +   dɯb   >   rui-dɯb

          to be soft   + ADJLZ.SUF. >   'slightly soft'

(vi)   lìr   +   dɯb   >   lìr-dɯb

          to be heavy   +ADJLZ.SUF. >   'slightly weighty'

(vii)   kʰa   +   dɯb   >   kʰa-dɯb/ kʰatʰɯb/ kʰatʰɯ

          to be bitter   + ADJLZ.SUF. >   'slightly bitter taste'

(4)The suffix /-kʰreŋ/ derives adjective from the verb /hám/, e.g. /**hám-kʰreŋ** hinzao/ '**ugly thin** woman', /**hám-kʰreŋ** sikʰla/ '**ugly thin** girl' etc. It uses to show more reduced in negative sense of the Bodo Language.

For example:

          Verb   + Adjectivalizer suffix = Adjective

(i)   hám   +   kʰreŋ   >   hám-kʰreŋ

          to reduce (health) + ADJLZ.SUF.>   'ugly thin'

(5) The suffix /-kʰɯr/ attaches with the /sɯm/ verb to derive adjective, e.g. /**sɯm-kʰɯr** mitʰiŋga/ '**dark green** colour of nature', /**sɯm-kʰɯr** somaina/ '**slightly black** beauty', /**sɯm-kʰɯr** somaina seŋgra/ '**slightly black** handsome young boy', etc. The suffix use in positive sense and indicates 'little bit' or 'slightly'.

	Verb	**+ Adjectivalizer suffix = Adjective**		
(i)	sɯm	+	kʰɯr >	sɯm-kʰɯr
	to blacken/ to darken	+ ADJLZ.SUF.>	'slightly black/ dark green'	

(6) The suffix/-geo/ uses to attach with the verb /pʰúr/ to form an adjective. It indicates 'having more than necessary', e.g. /**pʰúr-geo** sikʰla/ '**pale-white** colour of girl/ too much white girl', /**pʰúr-geo** mɯkʰaŋ/ '**pale-white** colour of face/ **too much white** face'.

	Verb	**+ Adjectivalizer suffix = Adjective**		
(i)	pʰúr	+	gew >	pʰúr-gew
	whiten	+ ADJLZ.SUF.>	'pale-white/ more white'	

(7) The bound morpheme /-bur/ also can derive adjective from the verb /duŋ/. For example:/**duŋbur** ɯŋkʰam/ '**medium hot** rice', /**duŋbur** dɯi/ '**medium hot** water'.

	Verb	**+ Adjectivalizer suffix = Adjective**		
(i)	duŋ	+	bur >	duŋ-bur
	to heat	+ ADJLZ.SUF.>	'medium hot (warm for drinking/eating)'	

(8)This suffix /-drɯn/ attaches with the verb /pʰúr/ to derive adjective, e.g. /**pʰúr-drɯn** mɯsɯɯ/ '**a little white** cow/ **whitish** cow'.

Verb   + Adjectivalizer suffix = Adjective

(i)   pʰúr   +   drɯn   >   pʰúr-drɯn

         to whiten   +   Suf.   >   'whitish'

(9) The suffix /-déŋ/ can derive adjective from the verb /láo/ in Bodo. /-déŋ/ is a substance of /láo/, it indicates 'pretty' or 'nice'. For example: /**láo-déŋ** asi/ '**nice long** finger', /**láo-déŋ** mula/ '**nice long** radish' etc.

Verb   + Adjectivalizer suffix = Adjective

(i)   láo   +   déŋ   >   láo-déŋ

         to be long   + ADJLZ.SUF. >   'nice long'

(10) The suffix /-leŋ/ is attached with the root /ba/ to form an adjective in Bodo. For example: /**ba-leŋ** sikʰla/ '**pretty thin** girl/ **slim** girl'. It is used to show adjective 'thin' in positive sense.

Verb   + Adjectivalizer suffix = Adjective

(i)   ba   +   leŋ   >   ba-leŋ

         be thin   + ADJLZ.SUF. >   'pretty thin'

(11) The suffix /-ló/is added with a few verbs to form an adjective in Bodo. It indicates the 'unsuitable having', e.g. /**dɯí-ló** ɯŋkʰri/'**tasteless sweet** curry', /**dɯí-ló** saha/, '**tasteless sweet** tea', /**soŋkʰribab-ló** ɯŋkʰri/ '**tasteless salty** curry'.

Verb   + Adjectivalizer suffix = Adjective

(i)   dɯí   +   ló   >   dɯí-ló

       sweeten   + ADJLZ.SUF. >   'tasteless sweet'

(ii)   bab   +   ló   >   bab-ló

       to be salty   +ADJLZ.SUF.>   'tasteless salty'

(12) The suffix /-tʰaŋ/ also indicates 'unsuitable having' and uses only to affix with the verb /kʰɯi/ to form adjective in the language, e.g. /**kʰɯi-tʰaŋ** tʰaizɯu/ '**tasteless sour** mango fruit', /**kʰɯi-tʰaŋ** bɯigri/ '**tasteless sour** plum', /**kʰɯi-tʰaŋ** ɯŋkʰri/ '**tasteless sour** curry'.

Verb   + Adjectivalizer suffix = Adjective

(i)   kʰɯi   +   tʰaŋ   >   kʰɯi-tʰaŋ

       to be sour   + ADJLZ.SUF. >   'tasteless sour/ uncomfortable sour'

(13) The suffix /-do/ is added with the verb /suŋ/ to form adjective in Bodo, e.g. /**suŋ-do** solo/ '**short** story'. /suŋ/ is a verb 'to be short', /-do/ is the suffix and it denotes 'a little gap' or 'little bit period'.

Verb   + Adjectivalizer suffix = Adjective

(i)   suŋ   +   do   >   suŋ-do

       to be short   + ADJLZ.SUF. >   short

(14) The suffix /-raŋ/ or /-reŋ/ attaches with the verb /za/ to form adjective, for example, /**za-raŋ** tʰaizɯu/ '**reddish** mango fruit', /**za-reŋ** kʰomla/ '**reddish** orange', /**za-reŋ** lisu/ '**reddish** litchi', /**za-raŋ** san/ 'the Sun **slightly red** colour'

Verb   + Adjectivalizer suffix = Adjective

(i)   /za   +   ráŋ/réŋ   >   za-ráŋ/ za-réŋ

to be red   + ADJL`Z.SUF. >   'slightly red/ reddish'

(15) The suffix /-diya/ or /-siya/ also makes an adjective by adding to the verb /bào/. For example, /**bào-diya** gotʰo/ 'forgetful child', /**bào-siya** seŋgra/ '**forgetful** young boy' etc.

Verb   + Adjectivalizer suffix = Adjective

(i)   bào   + siya/ diya   >   bào-siya/ bào-diya

to forget+ ADJLZ.SUF.   >   'forgetful'

3.2.4. 2. Formation of Adjectives from Noun by Suffixation

Only a few adjectives in Bodo are derived from the noun base by adding derivational suffixes/-bru/, /-braŋ/, /-sru/, /-ri/. The suffixes are the adjectivalizer having a de-nominal function.

Noun + Adjctivalizer suffix = Adjective

(i)   há   +   bru   >   há-bru

soil   + (ADJLZ.SUF.) watery   >   'muddy'

(ii)   dɯ̀i   +   braŋ   >   dɯ̀i-braŋ

water   + (ADJLZ.SUF.) substance >   'liquid'

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(iii)	dùɹi	+	sru	>	dùɹi-sru

	water	+ (ADJLZ.SUF.) substance>	'watery taste'

(iv)	haina	+	ri	>	haina-ri

	beauty	+ (ADJLZ.SUF.) substance>	'beautiful/attractive'

3.2.4. 3. Formation of Adjective from Adjective by suffixation

The suffix /-brɯm/ is added with the adjectives base to show the diminution of adjectives in Bodo. It indicates the 'slightly having' or 'less having'. For example: /**gɯza-brɯm** mɯsɯɯ/ '**reddish** cow', /**gazri-brɯm** gotʰo/ '**a little bad** child'.

	Adjective	**+**	**Suffix**	**=**	**Adjective**
(i)	gɯza	+	brɯm	>	gɯza-brɯm
	red	+ (SUF.)less	>	'reddish/ slightly red'
(ii)	gɯtʰaŋ	+	brɯm	>	gɯtʰaŋ-brɯm
	green	+ (SUF.) slightly	>	'slightly green'
(iii)	gazri	+	brɯm	>	gazri-brɯm
	bad	+ (SUF.) slightly	>	'slightly bad/ a little bad'
(iv)	geder	+	brɯm	>	geder-brɯm
	big	+ (SUF.) less	>	'a little big/ slightly big'

The suffix /-brɯm/ can also attach with simple verbs to form complex verb in Bodo Language.

	Verb	+	Suffix >	Complex Verb
(i)	sì	+	brɯm >	sì-brɯm
	to be wet	+ (SUF.) slightly >		'to wet slightly'
(ii)	sɯm	+	brɯm >	sɯm-brɯm
	to be black	+ (SUF.) slightly >		'to blacken slightly'
(iii)	mao	+	brɯm >	mao-brɯm
	to work	+ (SUF.) slightly >		'to work slightly'

The following sentences have been cited below to show the difference between adjective and verb of the Bodo language.

29. /bé-yɯ   ma-se   **gɯza-brɯm**   mɯsɯu/

    this-NOM   CL-one   red-slightly   cow

    'This is a reddish cow.'

30. /bé   zi-kʰɯu   **gɯtʰaŋ-brɯm**   nú-yɯ/

    this   cloth-ACC   green-slightly   look-HAB

    'The cloth looks slightly green.'

31. /zi-ya   **sì-brɯm**-dɯŋ/

cloth-NOM   **wet-slightly**-PROG

'The cloth is getting wet slightly'

32. /bini   mɯkʰaŋ-a   **sɯm-brɯm**-dɯŋ/

his/her   face-NOM   blacken-slightly-PROG

'His/her face is getting slightly black.'

3.2.4.4. Adjective of comparison by suffixation

Generally, an adjective of comparison is divided into three types; they are positive, comparative and superlative degree.

(1) Positive degree

The positive degree is the normal form of adjectives in Bodo. It remains unmarked.

(i)   gɯlao   'long'

(ii)   gusuŋ   'short'

(iii)   gɯtʰaŋ   'green'

(iv)   gaham   'fine'

33. /bé-yɯ   go-se   gɯlao   no/

this-NOM   CL-one   long   house

'This is a long house.'

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(2) Comparative degree

The comparative degree is formed by adding suffix /-sin/ to the adjective and the comparative particle /-kʰrui/ is preceded the adjective. The /-kʰrui/ is added to the comparer (i.e. noun or pronoun) with preceding genitive marker /-ni/.

	Positive	Comparative
(i)	gɯzɯú 'tall'	gɯzɯú-**sin** 'taller'
(ii)	mɯzaŋ 'good'	mɯzaŋ-**sin** 'better'
(iii)	geder 'big'	geder-**sin** 'bigger'

Sentences are shown below in connection to the Comparative Degree.

34. /roze-ya   rita-**ni-kʰrui**   gɯzɯú-**sin**/

    Roze-NOM   Rita-GEN-COM.P.   tall-COM

    'Roze is taller than Rita.'

35. /bi-yɯ   nɯŋ-**ni-kʰrui**   mɯzaŋ-**sin**/

    He/she-NOM you-GEN-COM.P.   good-COM

    'He/she is better than you.'

36. /maozi-ya   mandab-**ni-kʰrui**   geder-**sin**/

    cat-NOM   squirrel-GEN-COM.P big-COM

    'Cat is bigger than squirrel.'

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(3) Superlative degree

Superlative degree can be formed by using different methods in Bodo. These are given below:

The superlative degree is expressed by the suffix /-tʰar/ in Bodo. It is added to the adjective with preceding comparative marker /-sin/ to denote the superlative Degree.

	Comparative		**Superlative**	
(i)	gɯrɯŋ-sin 'more intelligent'		gɯrɯŋ-**sin-tʰar**	'most intelligent'
(ii)	mɯzaŋ-sin 'better'		mɯzaŋ-**sin-tʰar**	'best'
(iii)	geder-sin 'bigger		geder-**sin-tʰar**	'biggest'

Sentences are shown below for the superlative Degree:

37. /bi-yɯ   gɯrɯŋ-**sin-tʰar**/

    he/she-NOM   intelligent-COM-SUP

    'He/she is the most intelligent'

38. /zunu-wa   bisɯr-ni   madao   mɯzaŋ-**sin-tʰar**/

    Zunu-NOM   they-GEN.   among   good-COM-SUP

    'Zunu is the best among them.'

39. /bé   oma-ya   geder-**sin-tʰar**/

    this   pig-NOM   big-COM-SUP

    'This is the biggest pig.'

Superlative degree can also be formed without adding superlative marker in Bodo. While making comparison, the comparative particle /-kʰrui/ is added to the some word signifying 'all' with preceding genitive marker /-ni/ and following inclusive particle /-bɯ/. And the comparative marker is attached to the adjective. For example:

40. /bi-yɯ   **boi-ni-kʰrui-bɯ**   somaina-**sin**   sikʰla/

she-NOM   all-GEN-COM.P.-INCL.P.   beautiful-COM.   girl

'She is the most beautiful girl.'

41. /laisri-ya   gao-sɯr-ni   madao   **boi-ni-kʰrui-bɯ**   gɯzɯú-**sin**/

Laisri-NOM   self-PL-GEN.   among   all-GEN-COM.P-INCL.P.   tall-COM.

'Laisri is the tallest girl among them.'

3.2.5. Formation of Adverb by suffixation

There are two categories realised in Bodo language regarding the formation of Adverbs by suffixation namely Adverbs of Manner and Location. These are explained below.

3.2.5.1. Formation of Adverb of Manners by suffixation

Manner adverbs in Bodo are derived from adjective base by simply adding the derivative suffix /-ɯi/.The /-ɯi/ is a regular Adverb suffix having a de-adjectival function. It also shows here that the /-ɯi/ is replace by /-yɯi/ if the adjective ends with vowel phoneme.

	Adjective	**+ Adverb Suffix=**	**Adverb**
(i)	gɯbrab	+ ɯi >	gɯbrab-ɯi
	difficult	+ ADV.SUF. >	difficultly

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(ii) mɯzaŋ + ɯi > mɯzaŋ-ɯi

nice/good + ADV.SUF. > 'nicely'

(iii) gɯsɯm + ɯi > gɯsɯm-ɯi

black + ADV.SUF. > blackly

(iv) gɯkʰrɯŋ + ɯi > gɯkʰrɯŋ-ɯi

strong + ADV.SUF. > 'strongly'

(v) tʰab + ɯi > tʰab-ɯi

quick + ADV.SUF. > 'quickly'

(vi) gazri + ɯi > gazri-yɯi

bad + ADV.SUF. > 'badly'

(vii) lasɯi + ɯi > lasɯi-yɯi

slow + ADV.SUF. > 'slowly'

The following sentences are shown that how to use the manner of adverb in Bodo language.

42. /bi-yɯ   zɯbɯr **gɯbrab-ɯi**   naza-dɯŋ-mɯn/

he-NOM   very   difficult-ADV   try-PROG-PST

'He was trying very difficultly.'

43. /apʰa-ya   solo-kʰɯu   **mɯzaŋ-ɯi**   kʰintʰa-yɯ/

my father-NOM story-ACC   nice-ADV   tell-HAB

'My father tells the story nicely.'

3.2.5.2. Formation of Locative Adverb by suffixation

Locative adverbs in Bodo are formed by adding /-ao/ morpheme to the noun or pronoun or adjectives. The suffix indicates the 'location'. It also notice here that when the /-ao/ is added to the vowel ending noun or pronouns in that case it is replaced by /-yao/.

Locative adverbs from noun:

Noun   +   Locative marker =Locative Adverb

(i)   ok^{h}raŋ   +   ao   >   ok^{h}raŋ-ao

        sky   +   LOC   >   'in the sky'

(ii)   hazɯ   +   ao   >   hazɯ-ao

        hill   +   LOC   >   'in the hill'

(iii)   lɯit^{h}ɯ +   ao   >   lɯit^{h}ɯ-ao

        ocean   +   LOC   >   'in the ocean'

In the following example, the locative adverb /ok^{h}raŋ-ao/ 'in the sky' modifies the verb /birdɯŋ/ 'flying', it also answers the question where is the bird flying, the bird is flying /ok^{h}raŋ-ao/ 'in the sky'.

44. /dáo-wa   **ok^{h}raŋ-ao**   bir-dɯŋ/

    bird-NOM   sky-LOC   fly-PROG

    'The bird is flying in the sky'

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Locative adverbs from pronoun:

Pronoun + Locative marker = Locative Adverb

(i)   bé   +   ao   >   bé-yao

       this   +   LOC   >   'here'

(ii)   bɯí   +   ao   >   bɯí-yao

       that   +   LOC   >   'there'

(iii) bobé   +   ao   >   bobé-yao

       which   +   LOC   >   'where'

Locative adverb from adjective:

Adjective + Locative marker = Locative Adverb

(i)   sà   +   ao   >   sà-yao

       upper   +   LOC   >   'up there'

(ii)   síŋ   +   ao   >   síŋ-ao

       inner   +   LOC   >   'down there/ under'

(iii) gahái   +   ao   >   gahái-yao

       down   +   LOC   >   'in the below'

(iv)   kʰatʰí   +   ao   >   kʰatʰí-yao

       near   +   LOC   >   'nearby'

3.2.6. Negation by suffixation

The Negation is made by suffixation process. Generally, negation is formed from the verbs, causative verbs and also from the Adjectives

3.2.6.1. Negation of Noun by suffixation

When the bound morpheme /-ɯ́i/ is added to the verb, it gives negative meaning as well as verbal noun in Bodo. The /-ɯ́i/ can derive the negative nouns from simple verbs and causative verbs. It also shows here that if the verb is ended with vowel phoneme, the /-ɯ́i/ is replaced by /-yɯ́i/.

Negation of noun from simple verb by suffixation:

Verb + Negative Suffix = Noun (Negative)

(i)   gáb   +   ɯ́i   >   gáb-ɯ́i

cry   + NEG.SUF. >   'a rejection of crying/ not crying'

(ii)   gar   +   ɯ́i   >   gar-ɯ́i

to leave + NEG.SUF. >   'not leaving'

(iii)   pʰɯtʰai +   ɯ́i   >   pʰɯtʰai-yɯ́i

believe + NEG.SUF. >   'not believing'

Generally, verbal nouns in Bodo are formed by adding /-nai/ to the simple verb on the other hand the morpheme /-ɯ́i/ makes an opposite meaning of the verbal nouns.

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Verbal Noun   vs   **Negative Noun**

/gáb-nai/ 'crying'   /gáb-ɯ́i/ 'a rejection of crying/ not crying'

/gar-nai/ 'leaving'   /gar-ɯ́i/ 'not leaving'

/pʰɯtʰai-nai/ 'believing'   /pʰɯtʰai-yɯ́i/ 'not believing'

Example in sentence:

45. /gar-nai   eba   gar-ɯ́i-ya   nɯŋ-ni   tʰaŋkʰi/

    leave-NMLZ. or   leave-NEG-NOM   you-GEN   decision

    'Leaving or not leaving (that) is your decision.'

Negation of noun from causative verb by suffixation:

Causative verb + Negative Suffix = Negative Noun

(i)   pʰɯzɯb   +   ɯ́i   >   pʰɯzɯb-ɯ́i

         make complete + NEG.SUF. >   'not completion/incompletion'

(ii)   pʰɯtʰaŋ   +   ɯ́i   >   pʰɯtʰaŋ-ɯ́i

         preserve   + NEG.SUF. >   'not preservation'

(iii)   sɯmáo   +   ɯ́i   >   sɯmáo-ɯ́i

         cause to jerk   + NEG.SUF. >   'not jerking'

3.2.6.2. Negation of Adjective by suffixation

The suffix /-ɯ́i/ is used to add to the adjective to form an opposite/negative meaning of the adjective. It must also be mentioned here that the negative suffix /-ɯ́i/ only can be added which adjectives are derived by adding /tʰao/ morpheme. The /tʰao/ is replaced by /tʰaw/ if the/-ɯ́i/ is added. For example:

Adjective   +   Negative Suffix = Negative Adjective

(i)   luɯŋtʰao   +   ɯ́i   >   luɯŋtʰaw-ɯ́i

       drinkable   + NEG.SUF >   'undrinkable'

(ii)   hatʰao   +   ɯ́i   >   hatʰaw-ɯ́i

       possible   + NEG.SUF. >   'impossible'

(iii)   pʰɯtʰaitʰao   +   ɯ́i   >   pʰɯtʰaitʰaw-ɯ́i

       believable   + NEG.SUF. >   'unbelievable'

(iv)   zàtʰao   +   ɯ́i   >   zàtʰaw-ɯ́i

       probable   + NEF.SUF. >   'improbable'

(v)   pʰɯrmaitʰao   +   ɯ́i   >   pʰɯrmaitʰaw-ɯ́i

       expressible   + NEG.SUF. >   'inexpressible'

3.2.6.3. Negation of Verb by suffixation

The bound morpheme /-a/ is the most productive negative suffix in Bodo which attached to verbs to form the negation in this language. When /-a/ is added to the vowel ending verbs in that case it is replaced by /-ya/ or /-wa/. The /-a/ is replaced by /-ya/ if the verb is ended with /a, e, i/ vowel and replaced by /-wa/ if the verb is ended with /o, u/ vowel phonemes. But /-a/ can be added with /ɯ/ vowel ending verbs.

The negative suffix /-a/ occurs with consonant ending of verb form.

Verb   +   Negative suffix = Negation of verb.

(i)   zùɪ   +   a   >   zùɪ-a

        to kick   + NEG.SUF. >   'do not kick'

(ii)   tʰɯ   +   a   >   tʰɯ-a

        to enough   + NEG.SUF. >   'not enough'

(iii)   sɯb   +   a   >   sɯb-a

        to smoke   + NEG.SUF. >   'do not smoke'

(iv)   kʰár   +   a   >   kʰár-a

        to run   + NEG.SUF. >   'do not run'

(v)   kʰɯb   +   a   >   kʰɯb-a

        to cover   + NEG.SUF. >   'do not cover'

(vi)   háb   +   a   >   háb-a

         to enter   +NEG.SUF.   >   'do not enter'

(vii)   pʰob   +   a   >   pʰob-a

         to bury   +NEG.SUF.   > 'do not bury/ do not cover up with the earth'

The negative suffix /-ya/ occurs with /a, e, i/ vowel ending of verb form.

(i)   lá   +   a   >   lá-ya

         to take   + NEG.SUF.   >   'do not take/ does not take'

(ii)   tʰá   +   a   >   tʰá-ya

         to stay   + NEG.SUF.   >   'do not stay'

(iii)   kʰá   +   a   >   kʰá-ya

         to pluck   + NEG.SUF.   >'do not pluck' (I did not pluck the mango)

(iv)   sɯbà   +   a   >   sɯbà-ya

         to slap   + NEG.SUF.   >   'do not slap'

(v)   tʰe   +   a   >   tʰe-ya

         to block (water) +NEG.SUF.   >   'do not block (water)'

(vi)   de   +   a   >   de-ya

         to dash (by hammer) + NEG.SUF.> 'do not dash'

(vii)   gi   +   a   >   gi-ya

            to fear   + NEG.SUF. >   'do not fear'

(viii)   sí   +   a   >   sí-ya

            to wet   + NEG.SUF. >   'do not wet'

(ix)   zí   +   a   >   zí-ya

            to rend/ to tear + NEG.SUF. >   'do not rend/ do not tear'

The negative suffix /-wa / occurs with /o, u/ vowel ending of verb form.

(i)   go   +   a   >   go-wa

            to hatch   + NEG.SUF. >   'do not hatch'

(ii)   gó   +   a   >   gó-wa

            to release/ to free/ to out + NEG.SUF.>   'do not release/ do not out'

(iii)   zò   +   a   >   zò-wa

            to tear into pieces + NEG.SUF. >   'do not tear (into pieces)'

(iv)   sò   +   a   >   sò-wa

            to piece/ to section + NEG.SUF.> 'do not piece/ do not section'

(v)   gú   +   a   >   gú-wa

            to strip/ to take off + NEG.SUF.> 'do not strip/ do not take off'

(vi)	bù		+	a	>	bù-wa
	to swell		+ NEG.SUF.		>	'do not swell'

(vii)	sú		+	a	>	sú-wa
	to wash		+ NEG.SUF.		>	'do not wash'

It also shows here that if the /-a/ is added with /ao, eo, iu/ diphthongs ended verbs in that case the /ao/ diphthong is changed by /aw/, /eo/ is changed by /ew/ and /iu/ is changed by /iw/. On the other hand, if the /-a/ is added with /ɯu/ diphthong ending of verb, /-a/ is replaced by /-wa/. If /-a/ is affixed with /ɯi, ai/ diphthongs ending of verb at that time /-a/ is replaced by /-ya/.

Examples of /ao, eo, iu/ diphthongs ending of verb form:

(i)	bao		+	a	>	baw-a
	to forget		+ NEG.SUF.		>	'do not forget'

(ii)	záo		+	a	>	záw-a
	to dig		+ NEG.SUF.		>	'do not dig'

(iii)	ɡeo		+	a	>	ɡew-a
	to open		+ NEG.SUF.		>	'do not open'

(iv)	seo		+	a	>	sew-a
	to rot		+ NEG.SUF.		>	'do not rot'

(v)	miziu	+	a	>	miziw-a
	to numb	+ NEG.SUF.		>	'do not numb'

(vi)	hasiu	+	a	>	hasiw-a
	to sneeze	+ NEG.SUF.		>	'do not sneeze'

Examples of /ɯu/ diphthong ending of verb form:

(i)	bɯ̀u	+	a	>	bɯ̀u-wa
	to cut	+ NEG.SUF.		>	'do not cut'

(ii)	zɯ́u	+	a	>	zɯ́u-wa
	to grow	+ NEG.SUF.		>	'do not grow'

Examples of /ɯi, ai/ diphthongs ending of verb form:

(i)	pʰɯi	+	a	>	pʰɯi-ya
	to come	+ NEG.SUF.		>	'do not come'

(ii)	tʰɯi	+	a	>	tʰɯi-ya
	to die	+ NEG.SUF.		>	'do not die'

(iii)	ɡai	+	a	>	ɡai-ya
	to plant (paddy)	+ NEG.SUF.		>	'do not plant' (do not plant paddy)

(iv)	bái	+	a	>	bái-ya
	to break	+ NEG.SUF.		>	'do not break'

In Bodo, the suffix /-a/ can also be added to auxiliary verbs to form a negation.

      (i)   noŋ   +   a   >   noŋ-a

             be   + NEG.SUF. >   'am not/ is not/ are not'

      (ii)   ha   +   a   >   ha-ya

             can   +NEG.SUF.   >   'can not'

      (iii)   gɯi   +   a   >   gɯi-ya

             be   +NEG.SUF.   >   'have not/ has not'

The following sentences are given below to show how to make a negation by suffix in Bodo Language.

46. /aŋ   pʰisá   bol-kʰɯu   **zù-a**/

    I   small football-ACC. kick-NEG.

    'I do not kick the small football.'

47. /bi-yɯ   sigaret   **sɯb-a**/

    he-NOM   cigarette   smoke-NEG

    'He does not smoke (a) cigarette.'

48. /gotʰo-wa   bipʰa-kʰɯu   **gi-ya**/

    child-NOM   his father-ACC   fear-NEG

    'The child does not fear his father.'

49. /bé-yɯ   mɯɯzaŋ   tʰaizɯɯ   noŋ-a/

this-NOM   good   mango   be (is)-NEG

'This is not a good mango.'

3.2.7. Formation of Complex Verb by suffixation

There are many bound morphemes found in Bodo which are easily suffixed to the simple verbs to derive complex verbs. While these morphemes are added, the verbs do not change its grammatical class and derive new lexeme. These are discussed below:

(1) **The bound morpheme /-bao/ suffixes to the verb to denote 'a little more again' or 'again'**.

	Verb	+	Suffix	=	Complex Verb
(i)	lú	+	bao	>	lú-bao
	to build	+	SUF.	>	'build (one) more again'
(ii)	nái	+	bao	>	nái-bao
	to look	+	SUF.	>	'look (once) more again'
(iii)	buŋ	+	bao	>	buŋ-bao
	to speak	+	SUF.	>	'speak (once) more again'
(iv)	tʰá	+	bao	>	tʰá-bao
	to stay	+	SUF.	>	'stay (a little) more again'

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The sentence examples are shown below formation of suffix /-bao/.

50. /aŋ-yɯ   no   ɡoŋ-se   **lú-bao**-ɡɯn/

   I-NOM   house CL-one   **build-SUF.**-FUT.

   'I shall build a house once more again.'

51. /bi-yɯ   kʰeb-se   **buŋ-bao**-ɡɯn/

   He-NOM   CL-one   **speak-SUF.**-FUT

   'He will speak once more again.'

(2) **The suffix /-brob/ attaches to the verbs to indicate 'a very short time' or 'immediacy'.**

	Verb	+	Suffix	=	Complex Verb
(i)	zá	+	brob	>	zá-brob
	'to eat'	+	SUF.	>	'eat within a very short time'
(ii)	láŋ	+	brob	>	láŋ-brob
	take away	+	SUF.	>	'take away immediately'

(3) **The suffix /-drai/ is also added to the verb to show 'more than necessary' or 'too much'.**

	Verb	+	Suffix	=	Complex Verb
(i)	kʰár	+	drai	>	kʰár-drai
	'to run'	+	SUF.	>	'to run more than necessary'

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(ii)   lɯɯŋ   +   drai   >   lɯɯŋ-drai

to drink   +   SUF.   >   'drink too much'

(4) The bound morpheme /-dla/ adds to the verbs to denotes 'unnecessarily' or 'action of without any purpose'.

	Verb	**+**	**Suffix**	**=**	**Complex Verb**
(i)	lá	+	dla	>	lá-dla
	'to take'	+	SUF.	>	'to take unnecessarily'
(ii)	rai	+	dla	>	rai-dla
	to scold	+	SUF.	>	'to scold without any purpose'

(5) The suffix /-dao/ indicates for 'making habit' or 'making experience'.

	Verb	**+**	**Suffix**	**=**	**Complex Verb**
(i)	lɯɯŋ	+	dao	>	lɯɯŋ-dao
	to drink	+	SUF.	>	'drink for making habit'
(ii)	sɯb	+	dao	>	sɯb-dao
	to smoke	+	SUF.	>	'smoke for making habit'
(iii)	tʰáŋ	+	dao	>	tʰáŋ-dao
	go	+	SUF.	>	'go for experience'

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(iv)   tʰabai   +   dao   >   tʰabai-dao

         to walk   +   SUF   >   'walk for experience'

A sentence example is given below the formation of suffix /-dao/.

52. /laodum-a   danɯ   zừu   **lɯŋ-dao**-bai/

    Laodum-NOM   now   wine   **drink-for making habit**-PERF.

    'Laodum has made habit of wine at now.'

(6) **The suffix /-ɡrɯ/ is attached to the verbs to indicate 'first' or 'firstly'.**

         Verb   +   Suffix   =   Complex Verb

(i)   dɯn   +   ɡrɯ   >   dɯn-ɡrɯ

         to keep +   SUF.   >   'keep first'

(ii)   eo   +   ɡrɯ   >   eo-ɡrɯ

         to fry   +   SUF.   >   'fry firstly'

(iii)   nú   +   ɡrɯ   >   nu-ɡrɯ

         to see   +   SUF.   >   'see first'

(7) **The bound morpheme /-zen/ is also added to the verbs to denote 'at the beginning'**
or 'starting'. For example:

         Verb   +   Suffix   =   Complex Verb

(i)   hóm   +   zen   >   hóm-zen

         to catch +   SUF.   >   'start to catch'

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(ii)   búŋ   +   zen   >   búŋ-zen

to speak   +   SUF.   >   'begin to speak'

(8) The suffix /-zlai/ signifies 'mutually' or 'doing each other'.

Verb   +   Suffix   =   Complex Verb

(i)   on   +   zlai   >   on-zlai

to love   +   SUF.   >   'love each other'

(ii)   rài   +   zlai   >   rài-zlai

to converse + SUF.   >   'to speak each other'

(iii)   saorài   +   zlai   >   saorài-zlai

to discuss +   SUF.   >   'to discuss mutually'

(9) The suffix /-kʰa/ stands for 'in advance'.

Verb   +   Suffix   =   Complex Verb

(i)   pʰɯi   +   kʰa   >   pʰɯi-kʰa

to come   +   SUF.   >   'come in advance'

(ii)   bài   +   kʰa   >   bài-kʰa

to buy   +   SUF.   >   'buy in advance' (Com. V)

(10) The bound morpheme /-kʰáŋ/ represents the 'already completion' or 'already finish'.

	Verb	+	Suffix	=	Complex Verb
(i)	mɯsá	+	kʰáŋ	>	mɯsá-kʰáŋ
	to dance	+	SUF.	>	'already dance'
(ii)	zá	+	kʰáŋ	>	zá-kʰáŋ
	to eat	+	SUF.	>	'already eat'

Formation of suffix /-kʰáŋ/ is given below in sentence.

53. /aŋ   **mɯsá-kʰaŋ**-bai/

I   dance-already-PERF

'I have already danced.'

(11) The suffix /-kʰé/ indicates 'changing of direction' or 'turning of direction'; it is also affixed with the verbs and derives complex verbs in Bodo Language.

	Verb	+	Suffix	=	Complex Verb
(i)	bɯ́	+	kʰé	>	bɯ́-kʰé
	to pull	+	SUF.	>	'turn by pulling'
(ii)	zù	+	kʰé	>	zù-kʰé
	to kick	+	SUF.	>	'turn by kicking'

(iii)   nár   +   kʰé   >   nár-kʰé

         to push +   SUF.   >   'turn by pushing'

The sentence examples are shown below the formation of suffix /-kʰé/.

54. /aŋ   nao-kʰɯu   bɯ́-kʰé-bai/

    I   boat-ACC   pull-turn-PERF

    'I have turned the boat by pulling'

55. /bol-kʰɯu   zɯ̀-kʰé-dɯ/

    football-ACC kick-turn-IMP.

    'Turn the football by kick!'

(12) **The bound morpheme/-kʰrao/ stands for 'loudly'. It also forms a complex verb by suffixing to the verbs.**

                Verb   +   Suffix =   Complex Verb
    (i)   hozri   +   kʰrao   >   hozri-kʰrao

           to scream +   SUF.   >   'scream loudly'

    (ii)   gabzri   +   kʰrao   >   gabzri-kʰrao

           to call   +   SUF.   >   'to call loudly'

56. /bi-yɯ   **hozri-kʰrao**-dɯŋ-mɯn/

    he-NOM   **scream-loudly**-PROG-PST

    'He was screaming loudly.'

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(13) **The suffix /-pʰá/ is added to the verb to show 'together with' or 'along with'.**

	Verb	+	Suffix	=	Complex Verb
(i)	háb	+	pʰá	>	háb-pʰá
	to enter	+	SUF.	>	'to enter along with (him)'
(ii)	kʰon	+	pʰá	>	kʰon-pʰá
	to sing	+	SUF.	>	'sing with together'

(14) **The suffix /-pʰu/ signifies 'in full swing' or 'in engaged'.**

	Verb	+	Suffix	=	Complex Verb
(i)	kʰɯnasoŋ	+	pʰu	>	kʰɯnasoŋ-pʰu
	to listen	+	SUF.	>	'to engage by listening'
(ii)	dám	+	pʰu	>	dám-pʰu
	to play (music)	+	SUF.	>	'to engage by playing (music)'

Formation of suffix /-pʰu/ is shown below in sentence.

57. /bi-yɯ   kʰɯnasoŋ-pʰu-dɯŋ/

he-NOM   listen-engaged-PROG

'He is engaged by listening.'

(15) **The suffix /-pʰlaŋ/ indicates 'accidentally' or 'mistakenly'.**

	Verb	+	Suffix	=	Complex Verb
(i)	mokʰo	+	pʰlaŋ	>	mokʰo-pʰlaŋ
	to mention	+	SUF.	>	'mention accidentally'
(ii)	daŋ	+	pʰlaŋ	>	daŋ-pʰlaŋ
	to touch	+	SUF.	>	'touch mistakenly'

(16) **The suffix /-haŋ/ is added to the main verb to denote a 'just start of action'.**

	Verb	+	Suffix	=	Complex Verb
(i)	tʰabai	+	haŋ	>	tʰabai-haŋ
	to walk	+	SUF.	>	'just start to walk'
(ii)	mini	+	haŋ	>	mini-haŋ
	to smile	+	SUF.	>	'just start to smile'
(iii)	kʰeo	+	haŋ	>	kʰeo-haŋ
	to open/ to untie	+	SUF.	>	'just start to open'

The following sentence is shown that the formation of suffix /-haŋ/ in Bodo Language.

58. /gotʰo-wa   dasɯ   **tʰabai-haŋ**-dɯɯŋ/

child-NOM   now   walk-just start-PROG

'The child is just now starting to walk.'

(17) **The suffix /-pʰram/ stands for 'partially' or 'half done'**.

	Verb	+	Suffix	=	Complex Verb
(i)	zá	+	pʰram	>	zá-pʰram
	to eat	+	SUF.	>	'eat partly'
(ii)	nái	+	pʰram	>	nái-pʰram
	to look	+	SUF.	>	'look partially'
(iii)	lú		+ pʰram	>	lú-pʰram
	to build (a house)	+	SUF.	>	'to build in half'

(18) **The suffix /-pʰer/ indicates an 'already getting experience'.**

59. /aŋ   mɯsa-kʰɯu   kʰeb-se   **nú-pʰer**-bai/

I   tiger-ACC.   CL-one   **see-experience**-PERF

'I have seen the tiger one time/ I have got once experience to see the tiger'.

60. /bitʰaŋ-a   kʰontʰai   **lir-pʰer**-bai/

he (honorific)-NOM   poetry   **write-experience**-PERF

'He has got experience to write poetry.'

(19) **The suffix /-sab/ is added to the verbs to denote 'temporarily' or 'unsatisfactorily'.**

	Verb	+	Suffix	=	Complex Verb
(i)	mao	+	sab	>	mao-sab
	to work/to do	+	SUF.	>	'do temporarily'

(ii)	gán	+	sab	>	gán-sab
	to dress/ to wear +		SUF.	>	'to dress unsatisfactorily'
(iii)	dɯn	+	sab	>	dɯn-sab
	to keep	+	SUF	>	'to keep temporarily'

(20) The suffix /-tʰo/ indicates 'for a little while' or 'a few time'.

	Verb	+	**Suffix**	=	**Complex Verb**
(i)	né	+	tʰo	>	né-tʰo
	to wait +		SUF.	>	'wait for a while'
(ii)	tʰá	+	tʰo	>	tʰá-tʰo
	to stay +		SUF.	>	'stay for a while'
(iii)	undu	+	tʰo	>	undu-tʰo
	to sleep +		SUF.	>	'sleep for a few time'

(21) The suffix /-tʰro/ is also added to the verbs to denote 'a huge quantity' which cannot be done wholly or fully.

61. /bi-yɯ   na-kʰɯɯ   **hóm-tʰro**-nɯ   ha-ya-kʰɯi/

he-NOM   fish-ACC.   **catch-huge**-NF   can-Neg.-Perf.

'He could not catch the fish wholly', (because, it is a huge quantity for catching).

62. /aŋ   zá-tʰro-nɯ   ha-ya/

    I   eat-huge-NF   can-Neg.

'I cannot eat fully', (because, it is a huge quantity for eating).

63. /be-kʰɯu   lá-tʰro-nɯ   ha-ya/

    It-ACC.   take-huge-NF   can-Neg.

'It cannot take any more/wholly', (because, it is huge for taking).

3.2.8. Formation of Plural forms by suffixation

Morphologically, there are three types of plural suffixes used in Bodo, i.e. /-pʰɯr/, /-sɯr/ and /-mɯ́n/ which are added to the nouns and pronouns to form the plural./-pʰɯr/ is added after human, animate and material nouns, /-sɯr/ is used after second and third person pronouns and reflexive pronoun whereas /-mɯ́n/ is used after the kinship nouns as well as second and third person honorific pronouns.

(1) The suffix /-pʰɯr/ is used with human:

(i)   mansi +   pʰɯr   >   mansi-pʰɯr

       man +   PL.SUF. >   'men'

(ii)   gotʰo +   pʰɯr   >   gotʰo-pʰɯr

       child +   PL.SUF.>   'children'

(iii) alasi +   pʰɯr   >   alasi-pʰɯr

       guest +PL.SUF.>   'guests'

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(iv)　　hinzao +　　　pʰɯr　>　　　hinzao-pʰɯr

　　　　woman+　　　PL.SUF.>　　'women'

(v)　　hanza +　　　pʰɯr　>　　　hanza-pʰɯr

　　　　group　+　　　PL.SUF. >　　'groups'

(vi)　　apʰat　　　+ pʰɯr　>　　　apʰat-pʰɯr

　　　　organization +PL.SUF.>　　'organizations'

The suffix /-pʰɯr/ is used with animate nouns:

(i)　　　bɯrma +　　　pʰɯr　>　　　bɯrmapʰɯr

　　　　goat　+　　　PL.SUF.>　　goats'

(ii)　　sɯima +　　　pʰɯr　>　　　sɯimapʰɯr

　　　　dog　+ PL.SUF. > 'dogs'

(iii)　　dau　+　　　pʰɯr　>　　　daupʰɯr

　　　　bird　+　　　PL.SUF. >　　'birds'

(iv)　　maozi +　　　pʰɯr　>　　　maozipʰɯr

　　　　cat　+　　　PL.SUF.>　　'cats'

(v)　　mɯsɯu +　　　pʰɯr　>　　　mɯsɯu-pʰɯr

　　　　cow　+　　　pl. suff.>　　'cows'

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The suffix /-pʰɯr/ is used with material noun:

(i)   bizab   +   pʰɯr   >   bizab-pʰɯr

         book   +   PL.SUF. >   'books'

(ii)   kʰada   +   pʰɯr   >   kʰada-pʰɯr

         basket +   PL.SUF. >   'baskets'

(iii)   ɯuwa   +   pʰɯr   >   bakʰsu-pʰɯr

         bamboo +   PL.SUF.>   'bamboos'

(iv)   no   +   pʰɯr   >   no-pʰɯr

         house   +   PL.SUF.>   'houses'

(2) The suffix /-sɯr/ is occurred with personal pronoun:

(i)   nɯŋ   +   sɯr   >   nɯŋsɯr

         you   +   PL.SUF. >   'you' (plural)

(ii)   bi   +   sɯr   >   nɯŋsɯr

         he/she +   PL.SUF. >   'they'

The suffix /-sɯr/ is used after reflexive pronoun to denote plurality in Bodo but alternatively the reflexive pronoun can also be made plural by repetition itself.

(i)   gao   +   sɯr   >   gaosɯr

         self   +   PL.SUF. >   'selves'

(ii)   ɡao   +   ɡao   >   ɡao-ɡao

         self   +   RED   >   'selves'

Examples in sentence:

64. /bisɯr-ɯ   **ɡao-sɯr**-ni   tʰakʰai   mao-dɯŋ/

    they-NOM   self-PL-GEN.   for   work-PROG

    'They are working themselves.'

65. /bisɯr-ɯ   **ɡao-ɡao**-GEN.   tʰakʰai   mao-dɯŋ/

    they-NOM   self-RED-GEN   for   work-PROG

    'They are working themselves.'

It is also noticed here that the /-pʰɯr/ and /-sɯr/ are attached with the proximal and distal demonstrative pronoun to indicate the plurality, /-pʰɯr/ is used to denote plural of non-human and /-sɯr/ is used for human.

Proximal:

(i)   bé   +   pʰɯr   >   bepʰɯr

        this   +   PL.SUF. >   'these (non-human)'

(ii)   bé   +   sɯr   >   besɯr

        this   +   PL.SUF. >   'These (human)'

Example in sentence:

66. /aŋ   **bé-pʰɯr**   mɯila   bizab-kʰɯu   sukʰu-wa/

      I   this-PL   dirty   book-ACC   like-NEG

      'I don't like these dirty books.'

67. /**bé-sɯr**   mansi-pʰɯr-a   zɯŋni   ɡami-ni/

      this-PL.   man-PL.-NOM our   village-GEN

      'These men belong to our village.'

Distal:

      (i)   bɯí   +   pʰɯr   >   bɯí-pʰɯr

              that   +   PL.SUF. >   'those (non-human)'

      (ii)   bɯí   +   sɯr   >   bɯí-sɯr

              that   +   PL.SUF. >   'Those (human)'

Example in sentence:

68. /**bɯî-pʰɯr**   bizab-a   aŋ-ni   noŋ-a/

      that-PL   book-NOM   I-GEN   be-NEG

      'Those books are not mine.'

69. /**bɯi-sɯr**   mansi-pʰɯr-a   bol   gele-dɯŋ/

      that-PL.   mansi-PL-NOM football   play-PROG

      'Those men are playing football.'

(3) The suffix /-mɯ́n/ uses with kinship noun:

(i) apʰa   + mɯ́n > apʰa-mɯ́n

    my father + PL.SUF. > 'my father and others'

(ii) ada   + mɯ́n > ada-mɯ́n

    my elder brother + PL.SUF. > 'my elder brother and others'

(iii) bazɯi   + mɯ́n > bazɯi-mɯ́n

    sister-in-law + PL > 'sister-in-law and others'

(iv) abo   + mɯ́n > abo-mɯ́n

    my elder sister + PL.SUF. > 'my elder sisters'

There is one honorific pronoun marker used in Bodo, i.e. /-tʰaŋ/. It is used after second and third person pronouns to indicate respect. The /-mɯ́n/ is used after honorific pronouns to denote plurality in Bodo.

(i) nɯŋ-tʰaŋ   + mɯ́n > nɯŋ-tʰaŋ-mɯ́n

    you -honorific + PL.SUF. > 'you (honorific plural)

(ii) bi-tʰaŋ   + mɯ́n > bi-tʰaŋ-mɯ́n

    he/she (honorific) + PL.SUF.> 'they (honorific)'

It is also worthy to mention here that the suffix /-mɯ́n/ can be used after proper noun to show the plurality of the Noun.

(i)   ram   +   mɯ́n   >   rammɯ́n

      Ram (name of person)+   PL.SUF. >   'ram and others'

(ii) laisri   +   mɯ́n   >   laisrimɯ́n

      Laisri (name of person) +   PL.SUF.>   'Laisri and others'

3.2.9. Case Formation by suffixation

There are nine types of cases found in Bodo, i.e. nominative, accusative, dative, instrumental, ablative, genitive, possessive, locative, and allative case which are suffixed to the noun and pronouns to form the respective cases. These are discussed below:

3.2.9.1. Nominative Case

Nominative case indicates the subject of a finite verb. The subject may be noun or pronoun. In Bodo, nominative case is formed by adding different markers to the noun and pronouns. The nominative case markers in Bodo are /-a/, /-ya/, /-wa/, /-ɯ/ and /-yɯ/.

(1) The nominative case marker /-a/ occurs generally with the consonant ending nouns as well as the honorific personal pronoun. It also occurs after the vowel /ɯ/ ending nouns. For example:

The suffix /-a/ occurs with consonant ending of noun:

70. /bibar-**a**   bar-bai/

    flower-NOM   bloom-PERF

    'The flower has bloomed.'

71. /tʰokon-**a**   bái-bai/

   stick-NOM   break-PERF

   'The stick has broken.'

72. /mɯider-**a**   kʰár-bai/

   elephant-NOM   run-PERF

   'The elephant has run.'

The suffix /-a/ occurs with /ɯ/ vowel ending of noun:

73. /mɯisɯ-**a**   ɡaŋsɯ   zá-yɯ/

   buffalo-NOM grass   eat-HAB.

   'Buffalo eats grass.'

74. /hazɯ-**a**   zɯbɯr   somaina/

   hill-NOM   very   beautiful

   'The hill is very beautiful.'

The suffix /-a/ occurs with honorific pronoun:

75. /nɯŋ-tʰaŋ-**a**   ɡabɯŋ   pʰɯi-náŋ-ɡɯŋ/

   you-HON-NOM   tomorrow   come-need-FUT.

   'You will need to come tomorrow.'

76. /bi-tʰaŋ-**a**   dinɯi   pʰɯi-gɯn/

He/she-NOM   today   come-FUT.

'He/she will come today'

The nominative suffix /-ya/ occurs when followed by a noun ending with vowel phoneme /i/, /e/ and /a/.

77. /zi-**ya**   suri-bai/

cloth-NOM   become old-PERF

'Cloth has become old'

78. /sorasotʰi-**ya**   giyan-ni   mɯdai-zɯ

Swaraswathi-NOM   knowledge-GEN.   god-female

'Swaraswatʰi is the goddess of knowledge'

79. /bere-**ya**   bir-bai/

bee-NOM   sting-HAB

'Bee has flown.'

80. /sɯima-**ya**   hor-ao   sɯŋ-ɯ/

dog-NOM   night-LOC   bark-HAB

'Dog barks at night.'

When a noun form ending with the vowel phoneme /o/ or /u/, the nominative case suffix /-wa/ occurs.

81. /dáo-**wa**   bir-ɯ/

    bird-NOM   fly-HAB

    'Bird flies'

82. /dáobo-**wa**   ɡupʰúr/

    heron-NOM   white

    'Heron is white'

83. /tʰaizɯu-**wa**   ɡɯɗɯi/

    mango-NOM   sweet

    'Mango is sweet'

84. /embu-**wa**   bar-bai/

    frog-NOM   jump-PERF

    'Frog has jumped.'

The nominative case marker /-ɯ/ is used with consonant ending pronouns.

85. /zɯŋ-**ɯ**   ɡabɯn   tʰaŋ-ɡɯn/

    we-NOM   tomorrow   go-FUT.

    'We shall go tomorrow'

86. /nɯŋ-**ɯ**   aŋ-ni   sɯmɯndɯi   mitʰi-yɯ/

    you-NOM   I-GEN. about   know-HAB.

    'You know about me.'

87. /bisɯr-**ɯ**   dinɯi   pʰɯi-gɯn/

    they-NOM   today   come-FUT.

    'They will come today'

The nominative case suffix /-yɯ/ occurs with vowel ending personal pronoun and demonstrative pronoun.

88. /bi-**yɯ**   pʰuŋ-ao   saha lɯŋ-ɯ/

    he-NOM   morning-LOC   tea   drink-HAB

    'He/she drinks tea in the morning'

89. /bé-**yɯ**   ma-se   sikʰri/

    this-NOM   CL-one   butterfly

    'This is a butterfly.'

90. /bɯ́i-yɯ   nɯŋ-ni   bizab/

    that-NOM   you-GEN   book

    'That is your book.'

3.2.9.2. Accusative Case

Accusative case is formed by suffixing /-kʰɯu/ with the noun and pronoun in Bodo. The case indicates the direct object of the transitive verbs.

91. /bi-yɯ   tʰokʰon-**kʰɯu**   kʰɯma-bai/

    he/she-NOM   stick-ACC   lost-PERF

    'He/she lost the stick'

92. /romen-a   gari-**kʰɯu**   bái-bai/

    Romen-NOM   car-ACC   buy-PERF

    'Romen has bought the car'

93. /aŋ   dao-**kʰɯu**   nú-dɯŋ/

    I   bird-ACC   see-PROG

    'I am seeing the bird.'

94. /bi-yɯ   kʰontʰai-**kʰɯu**   suzu-bai

    he/she-NOM   poetry-ACC   compose-PERF

    'He/she has composed the poetry'

3.2.9.3. Dative Case

The dative case is marked by the suffix /-nɯ/ in the Bodo language. It is added to the indirect object of verbs. The object may be a noun or pronoun. When the same suffix /-nɯ/ is added with the main verb it is giving the meaning of Non finite.

95. /apʰa-ya   raŋ-kʰɯu   ada-**nɯ**   hɯ-bai/

    my father-NOM   money   my elder brother-DAT   give-PERF

    'My father has given money to my elder brother'

96. /abo-ya   zɯŋ-**nɯ**   laizam   hór-dɯŋ/

     my elder sister-NOM   we-DAT   letter   send-PROG

     'My elder sister is sending us (a) letter.'

97. /aŋ   bizab-kʰɯu   nɯŋ-**nɯ**   hɯ-gɯn/

     I   book-ACC   you-DAT   give-FUT

     'I shall give the book to you.'

98. /sita-ya   rita-**nɯ**   kʰolom-kʰɯu   hɯ-bai-mɯn/

     Sita-NOM   Rita-DAT   pen-ACC   give-PERF-PST

     'Sita has given the pen to Rita'

The suffix /-nɯ/ is added with the main verb it is giving the meaning of Non finite.

99.   /aŋ-ɯ   nɯŋ-**nɯ**   hɯ-**nɯ**   sán-dɯŋ/

         I-NOM   you-DAT   give-NF   think-PROG

         'I am thinking to give you.'

100.   /nɯŋ-tʰaŋ-a   pʰɯi-**nɯ**   ha-gɯn/

         you-HON-NOM   come-NF   can-FUT

         'You (honorific) can come'

3.2.9.4. Instrumental Case

In Bodo, the instrumental case is expressed by the suffix /-zɯŋ/. It is added to the nouns to indicate the 'instrument' or 'by means of'.

101.   /zɯŋ-ɯ   atʰiŋ-**zɯŋ**   tʰáŋ-gwn/

we-NOM   foot-INST   go-FUT

'We shall go on foot'

102.   /abɯi-ya   daba-**zɯŋ**   goi   kʰáo-yɯ/

my grandmother-NOM   knife-INST.   betel nut   cut-HAB

'My grandmother cuts (a) betel nut with knife'

103.   /sikʰa-**zɯŋ**   dán-dɯ/

big knife-INST   chop-IMP

'Chop with the big knife.'

104.   /duruŋ-**zɯŋ**   kʰà-dɯ/

rope-INST   tie-IMP

'Tie with the rope.'

3.2.9.5. Genitive Case

The genitive case marker of Bodo is /-ni/ which is added to the noun and pronoun to denote genitives.

105.   /mɯsɯɯ-**ni**   lanzai-ya   gɯlao/

cow-GEN   tail-NOM   long

'Cow's tail is long.'

106. /or-**ni** ɡuduŋ/

fire-GEN hot

'Hot of the fire.'

107. /be-ɣɯ zɯŋ-**ni** no/

this-NOM we-GEN house

'This is our house'

108. /bi-ɣɯ aŋ-**ni** apʰa

He-NOM I-GEN. my father

'He is my father'

109. /be-ɣɯ nɯŋ-**ni** bizab

this-NOM you-GEN. book

'This is your book'

3.2.9.6. Possessive Case

The suffix /-ha/ is added to the noun and pronoun to indicate the possessive case in Bodo.

110. /abo-**ha** ɡɯbaŋ raŋ doŋ/

my elder sister-POSS more money be

'My elder sister has more money.'

111.	/nɯɯŋ-**ha**	saha	bagan	doŋ/

you-POSS	tea	garden	be

'You have (a) tea garden.'

112.	/aŋ-ha gami-**yao**	somaina	no	doŋ/

I-POSS	village-LOC	beautiful	house	be

'I have a beautiful house in my village'

3.2.9.7. Ablative Case

The ablative case is expressed by the suffix /-pʰrai/ in Bodo, it is added to the nouns and pronouns by preceding genitive marker /-ni/.

113.	/pʰɯrɯŋgiri-ya	no-ni-**pʰrai**	pʰɯi-bai/

teacher-NOM	house-GEN-ABL	come-PERF

'Teacher has come from the house.'

114.	/bilai-ya	bipʰaŋ-ni-**pʰrai**	siri-yɯ/

leaf-NOM	tree-GEN-ABL	fall-HAB

'The leaf falls from the tree.'

3.2.9.8. Locative Case

There are three kinds of locative markers found in Bodo language, i.e. /-ao, /-yao/ and /-wao/ which are added to the nouns to indicate locations.

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(1) The locative marker /-ao/ occurs with the nouns of consonant ending.

115.   bi-yɯ   inzur-**ao**   saoɡari   akʰi-dɯŋ/

         He/she-NOM   wall-LOC   picture   paint-PROG

         'He/she is painting (a) picture at the wall.'

116.   /aŋ   pʰɯtʰar-**ao**   berai-yɯ/

         I   field-LOC   roam-FUT

         'I roam at the field.'

117.   /dɯ̀ɾikʰor-**ao**   dɯ̀ɾi   doŋ/

         well-LOC   water   be

         'There is water in the well'

(2) If a noun ending with the phoneme /i/, /e/ or /a/, the locative marker /-yao/ occurs.

118.   /na-ya   dɯ̀ɾi-**yao**   tʰa-yɯ/

         fish-NOM   water-LOC   live-HAB.

         'Fish lives in the water.'

119.   /tʰampʰɯi-ya   zé-**yao**   naŋ-bai /

         mosquito-NOM   net-LOC.   task-Perf.

         'Mosquito has hung in the net.'

120.   /mɯɯsa-ya   haɡra-**yao**   tʰa-yɯ/

         tiger-NOM   jungle-LOC.   live-HAB.

         'The tiger lives in the jungle.'

(3) The suffix /-wao/ is used when a noun ends with the vowel phonemes /u/ and /o/.

121.　　　/bi-yɯ　　　　no-**wao**　　　doŋ/

He/she-NOM　　house-LOC　　be

'He/she is in the house'

122.　　　/dɯ̀ɯihu-**wao**　dɯ̀ɯi　doŋ/

pitcher-LOC　water　be

'There is water in the pitcher'

3.2.9.9. Allative Case

The suffix /-tʰiŋ/ is used as an allative case marker in Bodo which expresses the meaning of motion 'to' or 'towards' of a place.

123.　　　/bi-yɯ　　　dɯ̀ɯima-**tʰiŋ**　tʰáŋ-dɯɯŋ/

he/she-NOM　river-ALLA　go-PROG

'He/she is going towards the river'

124.　　　/rina-ya　　bibar　bari-**tʰiŋ**　　　tʰáŋ-dɯɯŋ /

Rina-NOM　flower　garden-ALLA.　　go-PROG

'Rina is going towards the flower garden.'

125.　　　/aŋ　　apʰa-ni　　　　pʰarse-**tʰiŋ**　nái-dɯɯŋ/

I　　my father-GEN　side-ALLA　look-PROG

'I am looking onto my father's side.'

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3.2.9.10. Double case marking by suffixation

Double case markers are also found in Bodo language. Generally, Genitive co-occurs with Nominative, Accusative, Instrumental and Locative cases.

(1) Genitive + Nominative:

126.   /bi-ni gosla-ya   gɯɯza natʰai **aŋ-ni-ya**   gupʰúr/

he-GEN shirt-NOM red   but   I-GEN-NOM   white

'His shirt is red but mine is white.'

127.   /aŋ-ni kʰanai-ya   gɯsɯm natʰai   bi-**ni-ya**   gupʰúr/

I-GEN   hair-NOM black   but   he-GEN-NOM white

'My hair is black but his (hair) is white.'

(2) Genitive + Accusative:

128.   /aŋ dabla-ni gari-kʰɯɯ sukʰú-yɯ natʰai mebla-**ni-kʰɯɯ** sukʰú -ya/

I Dabla-GEN car-ACC like-HAB but mebla-GEN-ACC like-NEG

'I like Dabla's car but do not like Mebla's (car).'

129.   /nɯɯŋ-ni há-kʰɯɯ   pʰan-a   aŋ-ɯ   aŋ-**ni-kʰɯɯ** pʰan-gɯɯn/

you-GEN soil (field)-ACC sell-NEG I-NOM I-GEN-ACC sell-FUT

'I'll sell my soil field but not your (soil field).'

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(3) Genitive + Instrumental:

130.   /ram-ni rebɡon-a   mɯzaŋ noŋ-a-bla   aŋ suratʰ-**ni-zɯŋ**   lir-ɡɯn/

Ram-GEN pen-NOM   good   be-NEG-SUB   I Surath-GEN-INST write-FUT

'If Ram's pen is not good (then) I will write with Surath's (pen).'

131.   /nɯŋ-ni   daba-zɯŋ   búɯu-wa-bla   aŋ-**ni-zɯŋ**   leb-dɯ/

you-GEN   knife-INST   cut-NEG-SUB   I-GEN-INST   cut-IMP

'If it is not cut with your knife (then) cut with my (knife).'

(4) Genitive + Locative:

132.   /aŋ   ɡabɯn   nilut-**ni-yao**   tʰáŋ-ɡɯn/

I   tomorrow   Nilut-GEN-LOC   go-FUT

'I will go to Nilut's (place).'

133.   /aŋ   ɡabɯn   nɯŋ-**ni-yao**   tʰaŋ-ɡɯn/

I   tomorrow   you-GEN-LOC   go-FUT

'I will go to your (place).'

3.2.10. Tense and Aspect Formation by suffixation

3.2.10.1. Present Tense

Present tense does not have particular marker in Bodo. It is expressed with the help of aspect markers. There are three types of aspects used in Bodo to indicate the present tense. These are explained below:

(1) Present Habitual

There are two suffixes /-ɯ/ and /-yɯ/ realised to denote the present Habitual tense, which are suffixed to the main verb to form the present habitual. /-ɯ/ occurs with consonant ending verb and /-yɯ/ occurs with vowel ending verb.

134. /pʰesa-ya   hor-ao   gáb-**ɯ**/

     owl-NOM   night-LOC.   cry-HAB

     'The owl hoots at night'

135. /bibari-ya   sanpʰrɯmbɯ pʰuŋ-ao   saha   lɯŋ-**ɯ**/

     Bibari-NOM   everyday   morning-LOC. tea   drink-HAB

     'Bibari drinks tea everyday in the morning.'

136. /aŋ   hor-ao   ɯŋkʰam   zá-**yɯ**/

     I   night-LOC   rice   eat-HAB

     'I eat rice at night.'

137. /bi-yɯ   mɯnabili-yao   mɯsɯɯ   kʰà-**yɯ**/

     He/she-NOM evening-LOC.   cow   tie-HAB.

     'He/she ropes the cow in the evening.'

(2) Present Progressive

The progressive aspect markers are /-ɡasinɯ/ and /-dɯŋ/ in Bodo language, which are suffixed to the main verb to indicate the continuity of the action. When the suffix /-ɡasinɯ/ occurs with the main verb, the auxiliary verb follows. Whereas the suffix /-dɯŋ / occurs with the main verb, the auxiliary verb does not occur.

138.   /aŋ   da   dɯima-yao   tʰáŋ-**ɡasinɯ**   doŋ/

        I   now   river-LOC.   go-PROG.   be

        'I am going to the river now.'

139.   /sɯima-ya   kʰár-**ɡasinɯ**   doŋ/

        dog-NOM   run-PROG   be

        'The dog is running.'

140.   /bi-yɯ   dɯ̀i   lɯŋ-**dɯŋ**/

        He/she-NOM   water   drink-PROG

        'He/she is drinking water.'

141.   /mansi-pʰɯr-a   daorao   kʰalam-**dɯŋ**/

        man-PL-NOM   noise   make-PROG

        'People are making noise.'

(3) Present perfect

Perfect aspect refers to a past situation where the event is having some present relevance.

The present perfect in Bodo is made by suffixing /-bai/, /-kʰɯ/ and /-kʰɯi/ markers with the main verbs. /-bai/ is used to suffix after main verbs in affirmative sentence, /-kʰɯ/ is used in interrogative sentences and /-kʰɯi/ is used for negative sentences.

Present perfect in affirmative sentence: /-bai/

142.   /ram-a   kʰab-se   saha   lɯŋ-**bai**/

Ram-NOM   cup-one   tea   drink-PERF

'Ram has had a cup of tea.'

143.   /bi-yɯ   silchar-ao   tʰáŋ-**bai**/

he/she-NOM   Sichar-LOC   go-PERF

'He/she has gone to Silchar.'

144.   /dáo-wa   bir-**bai**/

bird-NOM   fly-PERF

'Bird has flown.'

Present perfect in interrogative sentence: /-kʰɯ/

145.   /aŋni   rebɡon-a   boha   tʰáŋ-**kʰɯ**/

my   pen-NOM   where   go-PERF.

'Where has my pen gone?'

146. /biʸ-yɯ   mabla   pʰɯi-**kʰɯ**/

He/she-NOM   when   come-PERF

'When has he/she come?'

147. /ma   ɯŋkʰri   zá-**kʰɯ**/

what   curry   eat-PERF.

'What curry have you eaten?'

Present perfect in negative sentence: /-kʰɯi/

148. /surat-a   zɯu   lɯŋ-a-**kʰɯi**/

Surat-NOM   wine   drink-NEG-PERF

'Surat has not drunk wine.'

149. /bi-yɯ   bizab-kʰɯu   pʰorai-ya-**kʰɯi**/

he/she-NOM   book-ACC.   read-NEG-PERF

'He/she hasn't read the book'

150. /bi-yɯ   dabɯ   pʰɯi-ya-**kʰɯi**/

He/she-NOM   yet   come-NEG-PERF

'He/she hasn't come yet.'

3.2.10.2. Past Tense

In Bodo, past tense is formed by adding the suffix /-mɯn/ to the main verb as well as the auxiliary verb also. This marker is not directly affixed to the main verb but occurs after aspect or mood marker. The past tense suffix /-mɯn/ is directly added to the auxiliary verb to denote the past time.

Past tense formation in Bodo is 'main verb + aspect + past tense marker'.

    (i)   pʰɯi +   dɯŋ +   mɯn >   pʰɯi-dɯŋ-mɯn

            come +   PROG +   PST >   'was coming'

    (ii)   tʰáŋ +   bai   +   mɯn >   tʰáŋ-bai-mɯn

            go   +   PERF +   PST >   'had eaten'

(1) Past Habitual

Past habitual tense formation in Bodo is 'principal verb + habitual aspect + past tense marker'.

    151.   /bi-tʰaŋ-a   pʰuŋ-ao   kʰar-ɯ-**mɯn**/

            He/she-HON-NOM   morning-LOC   run-HAB.-PST

            'He/she (honorific) used to run in the morning.'

    152.   /abɯi-ya   tʰaŋkʰu   sɯb-ɯ-**mɯn**/

            my grandmother-NOM   tobacco   smoke-HAB-PST

            'My grandmother used to smoke tobacco.'

153.   /bi-yɯ   hatʰai-yao   tʰáŋ-ɯ-**mɯn**/

He/she   market-LOC.   go-HAB-PST

'He/she used to go to the market.'

154.   /anɯi-ya   dokʰona   dá-yɯ-**mɯn**/

my anti-NOM   dokhona   make-HAB-PST

'My anti used to make dokhona.' (dokʰna is a traditional dress of the Bodo

women.')

(2) Past Progressive

Past progressive tense is formed by two ways in Bodo language. One is 'main verb

+ progressive suffix /-dɯŋ/ + past tense marker'.

The other way of making past progressive tense is to add the progressive suffix /-

ɡasinɯ/ is added with the main verb+ be verb (doŋ) + past tense marker /-mɯn/.

155.   /mɯsɯɯ-wa   ese   som   siɡaŋ-ao   undu-**dɯŋ-mɯn**/

cow-NOM   a few   time   ago-LOC.   sleep-PROG-PST

'Cow was sleeping a few minutes ago.'

156.   /ɡtʰo-wa   ɡab-**dɯŋ-mɯn**/

child-NOM   cry-PROG-PST.

'Child was crying'

157.　　/abo-wa　　　　　　　tʰadun　leb-**gasinɯ**　doŋ-**mɯn**/

my elder sister-NOM　　arum　　　cut-PROG　　be-PST

'My elder sister was cutting arum.'

158.　　/aŋ　　no-wao　　　tʰáŋ-**gasinɯ**　doŋ-**mɯn**/

I　　　house-LOC　　go-PROG　　be-PST

'I was going to home.'

(3) Past perfect

The past perfect tense is formed by adding 'perfect aspect + past tense marker' to the main verb.

Past tense affirmative sentence formation is 'main verb + perfect suffix /-bai/ + past tense marker'.

159.　　/bi-yɯ　　　simɯn　　　Delhi-yo　　tʰáŋ-**bai-mɯn**/

he/she-NOM　last year　　　Delhi-LOC　go-PERF-PST

'She had gone to Delhi last year.'

160.　　/apʰa-ya　　　　osemɯn　　　　　no　　lu-kʰaŋ-**bai-mɯn**/

my father-NOM　before last year　house　build-already-PERF-PST

'My father already had built a house before last year.'

Past tense negative sentence formation is 'main verb + perfect suffix /- kʰɯi/ + past tense marker'.

161.   /rita-ya   simɯn   mai   gai-ya-**kʰɯi-mɯn**/

Rita-NOM   last year   paddy   plant-NEG-PERF-PST

'Rita hadn't planted paddy last year.'

162.   /nɯŋ-thaŋ-a   mɯiya   pʰɯi-ya-**kʰɯi-mɯn**/

/you-HON-NOM   yesterday   come-NEG-PERF-PST

'You (honorific) hadn't come yesterday.'

3.2.10.3. Future Tense

Future tense is formed by suffixing /-gɯn/, /-sɯ̀i/ or /nɯsɯ̀i/, /-gɯu/ and /-liya/ or /-la/ to the main verbs in Bodo. The suffix /-gɯn/ is used to indicate the indefinite future, /-sɯ̀i/ or /-nɯsɯ̀i/ are used to denote the definite future, /-gɯu/ is used to indicate the meaning of immediate future and /la/ or /-liya/ are used to denote a negative future in Bodo. The future tense formation rule is '**main verb + future tense suffix**'.

(i)   zá   +   gɯn   >   zá-gɯn

eat'   +   FUT >   shall/will eat'

(ii)   lám   +   gɯn   >   lám-gɯn

to dry (widely) +   FUT >   'shall/will dry'

(iii)   lɯŋ   + sɯ̀i/nɯsɯ̀i>   lɯŋ-sɯ̀i/ lɯŋ-nɯsɯ̀i

drink   +   FUT >   'will definitely drink'

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(iv)   pʰɯi   + gɯu   >   pʰɯi-gɯu

        come   + FUT   >   'will be coming'

(v)   tʰáŋ   + gɯu   >   tʰáŋ-gɯu

        go   + FUT   >   'will be going'

(vi)   tʰáŋ   + liya/ la   >   tʰáŋ-liya/ tʰáŋ-la

        go   + FUT   >   'will/shall not go'

(vii)   pʰɯi   + liya/ la   >   pʰɯi-liya/ pʰɯi-la

        come   + FUT   >   'will/shall not come.'

The following sentences are in support of the above given examples:

Indefinite: /-gɯn/

163.   /aŋ   ɯŋkʰam   zá-**gɯn**/

        I   rice   eat-FUT

        'I shall eat rice.'

164.   /bi-yɯ   zi   lam-**gɯn**/

        he/she-NOM   cloth   dry-FUT

        'He/she will dry a cloth (widely).'

Definite: /-sɯ̀i/ or /nɯsɯ̀i/

165.　　/aŋ　　dɯi　　lɯŋ-**sɯ̀i**/

　　　　　I　　　water　drink-FUT

　　　　　'I will definitely drink water.'

166.　　/bi-yɯ　　　undu-**nɯsɯ̀i**/

　　　　　he/she-NOM　sleep-FUT

　　　　　'He/she will definitely sleep.'

Immediate: /-gɯu/

167.　　/dose　som　netʰo,　gari-ya　　pʰɯi-**gɯu**/

　　　　　a few　time　wait　　train-NOM　come-FUT

　　　　　'Wait a few minutes, the train will be coming.'

168.　　/netʰo,　aŋ　　danɯ　tʰáŋ-**gɯu**/

　　　　　wait　　I　　now　　go-FUT

　　　　　'Wait, I will be going right now.'

Negative future: /-la/ or /-liya/:

169.　　/bibari-ya　　dinɯi　　　tʰáŋ-**liya**/

　　　　　Bibari-NOM　today　　　　go-NEG.FUT

　　　　　'Bibari is not going today.'

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170.   /aŋ   gabɯn   pʰɯi-**la**/

        I   tomorrow   come-NEG.FUT

        'I shall not come tomorrow.'

171.   /bi-yɯ   pʰɯi-**la**/

        He/she-NOM   come-NEG.FUT.

        'He/she will not come.'

3.2.11. Mood Formation by Suffixation

There are different types of mood found in Bodo, which are suffixed to the main verb to indicate the attitude of the speakers. They are imperative, definitive, interrogative, optative, uncertainty, decisive Mood.

3.2.11.1. Imperative mood

The imperative mood is realised by the suffix /-dɯ/. It occurs with the main verb to indicate the command or request.

172.   /ɯŋkʰam-kʰɯu   zá-**dɯ**/

        rice-ACC   eat-IMP

        'Eat the rice.'

173.   /ɯŋkʰri-kʰɯu   ran-**dɯ**/

        curry-ACC.   distribute-IMP

        'Distribute the curry.'

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3.2.11.2. Definitive mood

In Bodo, the suffixes /-tʰár/ and /-már/are attached to the verb to express the definitive or certainty of the speaker.

174.   /bi-yɯ   gabɯn   tʰáŋ-**tʰár**-gɯn/

             he/she-NOM   tomorrow   go-DEFN-FUT

             'She/ he will go tomorrow definitely.'

175.   /bi-yɯ   gabɯn   pʰɯi-**már**-gɯn/

             he/she-NOM   tomorrow   come-DEFN-FUT.

             'He/she will come tomorrow certainly.'

3.2.11.3. Interrogative mood

There are two types of suffixes used for interrogative mood in Bodo, these are /-na/ and /-da/. Both the suffixes are added after the tense or aspects markers in Bodo.

176.   /nɯŋ-ɯ   dɯi   lɯŋ-gɯn-**na**/

             you-NOM   water   drink-FUT-INTR

             'Will you drink water?'

177.   /bi-tʰaŋ-a   pʰɯi-dɯŋ-**na**/

             he/she-HON-NOM   come-PROG-INTR

             'Is he/she (honorific) coming?'

178.   /bi-yɯ   solo-kʰɯu   lir-gɯn-**da**/

        He/she   story-Acc.   write-FUT.-INTR.

        'Will he/she write the story?'

179.   /bi-yɯ   tʰáŋ-bai-**da**/

        he/she-NOM   go-PERF-INTR

        'Has gone my sister?'

3.2.11.4. Optative mood

The optative mood is realised by the suffix /-tʰɯŋ/ which is added to the main verb to indicate any wish or hope.

180.   /gosai-ya   nɯŋ-nɯ   bɯr   hɯ-**tʰɯŋ**/

        god-NOM   you-DAT   blessing   give-OPT

        'May God bless you.'

181.   /raza-ni   ziu-wa   gɯláo   za-**tʰɯŋ**/

        King-GEN   life-NOM   long   to be-OPT

        'Long live the King.'

3.2.11.5. Uncertainty mood

This mood expresses a doubtful or uncertain statement of the speaker. In Bodo, the uncertainty is realised by the suffixes /-gɯ́n/ and /-kʰɯ́ma/ which are added to the future tense marker to indicate the uncertainty of the speaker. Examples are shown below.

182.   /anɯi-ya   gabɯn   tʰáŋ-gɯn-**gɯ́n**/

my aunty-NOM   tomorrow   go-FUT-UNCT

'My aunty may be going tomorrow.'

183.   /bi-yɯ   dinɯi   mao-gɯn-**kʰɯ́ma**/

he/she-NOM   today   work-FUT-UNCT

'He/ she may be working today.'

3.2.11.6. Decisive mood

The suffix /-sì/ is used as a decisive mood in Bodo which is added to the main verb to denote a decision of the speaker.

	Decisive	Non-Decisive
184.	/bi-yɯ gabɯn pʰɯi-**sì**-gɯn/	/bi-yɯ gabɯn pʰɯi-gɯn/
	he-NOM tomorrow come-DEC-FUT	The-NOM tomorrow come-FUT
	'He will come tomorrow.' (Decisive)	'He will come tomorrow.'
185.	/bi-yɯ dinɯi tʰáŋ-**sì**-gɯn/ /bi-yɯ	dinɯi tʰáŋ-gɯn/
	he-NOM today go-DEC-FUT	he-NOM today go-FUT
	'He will go tomorrow.' (Decisive)	'He will go tomorrow.'

3.2.12. Particle Suffix

According D. Crystal (2000: 280), "Particle is a term used in grammatical description to refer to an invariable item with grammatical function, especially one which does not readily fit into a standard classification of part of speech. Avery D. Andrews refers that "There is a great deal of fluctuation in the literature as to whether morphologically autonomous NP-markers are called 'particles' (Language Typology and Syntactic Description, Vol-I, 2007: 143)."

There are some postpositional particles used in Bodo which are suffixed to the noun phrase. These are given below:

3.2.12.1. Emphatic particle

Bodo makes use of an emphatic particle /-nɯ́/ to give emphasis on any matter connected to the particular noun, pronoun, and adverbs.

186.   /bé   mansi-ya-**nɯ́**   mɯiya   pʰɯi-dɯŋ-mɯn/

         this   man-NOM-EMP.P   yesterday   come-PROG-PST

         'This is the man (who) was coming yesterday.'

187.   /bé   zi-ya   aŋ-ni-**nɯ́**/

         this   cloth-NOM   I-GEN-EMP.P

         'This cloth is mine.'

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188.   /bi-yɯ   bizab-kʰɯɯ   nɯŋ-nɯ-**nɯ́**   mɯiya   hɯ-bai-mɯn/

he/she-NOM   book-ACC   you-DAT-EMP.P   yesterday   give-PROG-PST

'He/she had given the book to you yesterday.'

189.   /aŋ   nɯŋ-kʰɯɯ-**nɯ́**   nái-dɯŋ/

I   you-ACC-EMP.P   look-PROG

'I am looking at you.' (Emphatic)

190.   /bi-yɯ   gɯsɯmɯi-**nɯ́**   nái-nɯ   somaina/

she-NOM   blackly-EMP.P   look-NF   beautiful

'She is looking beautiful with the black (skin).'

191.   /rina-ya   mɯzaŋɯi-**nɯ́**   metʰai   kʰon-ɯ/

Rina-NOM   nicely-EMP.P   song   sing-HAB.

'Rina sings a song nicely.'

3.2.12.2. Inclusive particle

The suffix /-bɯ/ is used as an inclusive particle in Bodo, it is equivalent to English meaning 'also'.

192.   /bibari-ya-**bɯ**   zɯŋ-zɯŋ   pʰɯi-pʰá-gɯn/

Bibari-NOM-INCL.P.   we-INST   come-along with-FUT

'Bibari also will come along with us.'

193.   /aŋ-**bɯ**   nɯɯŋ-zɯŋ   tʰabai-pʰá-gɯɯŋ/

I-INCL.P   you-INST   walk-along with-FUT

'I am also walking along with you.'

194.   /bi-bɯ   iŋrazi   buŋ-nɯ   rɯŋ-ɯ/

he/she-INCL.P   English   say-NF   know-HAB

'He/she also knows to speak English.'

3.2.12.3. Exclusive particle

The particle /-lo/ is suffixed to the noun and pronoun to exclude others.

195.   /aŋ-ɯ   maozi-kʰɯu-**lo**   hɯħor-dɯɯŋ/

I-NOM   cat-ACC-EXCL.P.   dispatch-PROG

'I am dispatching only the cat.'

196.   /bi-yɯ   aŋ-kʰɯu-**lo**   leŋhor-dɯɯŋ-mɯɯn/

he/she-NOM   I-Acc.-EXCL.P.   call-PROG-PST

'He/she was calling only me.'

197.   /aŋ-**lo**   no-wao   tʰáŋ-gɯɯn/

I-EXCL.P   house-LOC   go-FUT

'I am only going at home.'

3.2.12.4. Topic particle

The particle /-tʰó/ is attached to the noun and pronoun to focus earlier comments or information.

198.	/mansi-ya-tʰó	batʰra-kʰɯu	súŋ-kʰáŋ-bai/

man-NOM-TOP.P	matter-ACC	ask-already-PERF

'The man has already asked about the matter.'

199.	/nɯɯŋ-tʰó	simɯn	bébaidi	buŋ-bai-mɯn/

you-TOP.P	last year	like this	say-PERF-PST

'You had said like this last year.'

200.	/bi-tʰó	bébaidi	hɯn-dɯŋ-mɯn/

he/she-TOP.P	like this	mention-PROG-PST

'He/she was mentioning like this'