

## CHAPTER -4

### COMPOUNDING

#### 4. Introduction

Compounding is a process of combining two or more roots or bases to form a word. According to Rochelle Lieber “compounds are words that are composed of two (or more) base forms, roots, or stems.” L. Bauer (1983: 33) mentions that “compounding is usually subdivided according to the form class of the resultant compound: that is, into compound nouns, compound adjectives etc. It may also be subdivided according semantic criteria into exocentric, endocentric, appositional and copulative compound.” According to him, Endocentric compound is a hyponym of grammatical head, e.g. a *beehive* is a kind of *hive* and *armchair* is a kind of *chair*. Exocentric compound is not a hyponym of grammatical head. It is a hyponym of unexpressed semantic head, e.g. *redskin* is not a kind of *skin*. The compound word *maidservant* is a hyponym of both *maid* and *servant*. This type of compound is termed as appositional compound. The copulative compound is not always clear to denote which element is the grammatical head. The compound is not a hyponym of either element. But the elements name separate entities which combine to form the entity denoted by the compound. This type of compound is termed a copulative compound.

Compounding is also a very important area of the word formation process in Bodo language where the words are formed by two or more roots. Compounding is a highly productive process in this language. According to semantic criteria, the endocentric, exocentric, copulative compounding processes are found in Bodo.

There is another common type of compounding process used in Bodo Language i.e. noun + noun = noun, noun + adjective = noun, noun + verb = noun, adjective + adjective = adjective, verb + verb = verb compounding etc.

#### 4.1. Endocentric Compound

A compound form which has a ‘head’ is called ‘endocentric compound’. For example, “a *beehive* is a kind of *hive*; an *armchair* is a kind of *chair*. This type of compound is termed an endocentric compound (L. Bauer, 1983).” Generally the endocentric compound form may have right-headed and left-headed in different languages. However, in Bodo both right-headed and left-headed endocentric compound formations are found.

##### 4.1.1. Right-headed endocentric compound

The ‘**noun + noun**’ compounding is mainly established in right-headed endocentric compound. In the right-headed ‘**noun + noun**’ compounding, first word is the semantic head and second word is the modifier of the first word in Bodo. For example /háphuú-muik<sup>h</sup>un/ is a kind of /muik<sup>h</sup>un/ ‘mushroom’ and /háphuú/ ‘hillock’ is the modifier of /muik<sup>h</sup>un/, here /muik<sup>h</sup>un/ denotes a semantic head of /háphuú-muik<sup>h</sup>un/ ‘a kind of mushroom’. Right-headed ‘**noun + noun**’ endocentric compounds are given below:

- |      |                     |                        |   |   |
|------|---------------------|------------------------|---|---|
| (i)  | háphuú              | + muik <sup>h</sup> un | > | háphuú-muik <sup>h</sup> un             |
|      | hillock             | + mushroom             | > | ‘a kind of mushroom’                    |
| (ii) | sik <sup>h</sup> ri | + sik <sup>h</sup> la  | > | sik <sup>h</sup> ri-sik <sup>h</sup> la |
|      | butterfly           | + girl                 | > | ‘fairy’                                 |

(iii)	uri	+ háphuú	>	uri-háphuú
	ant	+ hillock	>	‘ant-hill’
(iv)	muzlai	+ zanzi	>	muzlai-zanzi
	ant (big ant)	+ waist	>	‘beautiful-waist’
(v)	musuu	+ gari	>	musuu-gari
	bull/bullock	+ cart	>	‘bullock-cart’
(vi)	t <sup>h</sup> əŋk <sup>h</sup> u	+ t <sup>h</sup> imí	>	t <sup>h</sup> əŋk <sup>h</sup> u-t <sup>h</sup> imí
	tobacco	+ small box	>	‘tobacco-box’
(vii)	dáo	+ sik <sup>h</sup> ao	>	dáo-sik <sup>h</sup> ao
	bird	+ thief	>	‘bird stealer’
(viii)	buurma	+ sik <sup>h</sup> ao	>	buurma-sik <sup>h</sup> ao
	goat	+ thief	>	‘goat-stealer’
(ix)	san	+ muuk <sup>h</sup> əŋ	>	san-muuk <sup>h</sup> əŋ
	sun	+ face	>	‘bright-face’
(x)	mai	+ bip <sup>h</sup> əŋ	>	mai-bip <sup>h</sup> əŋ
	paddy	+ tree	>	‘paddy plant’

#### 4.1.2. Left-headed endocentric compound

The left-headed endocentric compounding is established by ‘**noun + adjective**’ compounding in Bodo. In the case of left-headed ‘**noun + Adjective**’ compounding, Noun becomes a semantic head and Adjective becomes a modifier of the Noun. For example, /k<sup>h</sup>aolai-p<sup>h</sup>aodur/ ‘chubby-cheek’ is a type of /k<sup>h</sup>aolai/ ‘cheek’ and /p<sup>h</sup>aodur/ ‘chubby’ is the modifier of /k<sup>h</sup>aolai/ ‘cheek’.

- |       |                      |   |                      |   |   |
|-------|----------------------|---|----------------------|---|---|
| (i)   | k <sup>h</sup> aolai | + | p <sup>h</sup> aodur | > | k <sup>h</sup> aolai-p <sup>h</sup> aodur |
|       | cheek                | + | beautiful            | > | ‘chubby-cheek’ /                          |
| (ii)  | hinzaο               | + | gudān                | > | hinzaο-gudān                              |
|       | female               | + | new                  | > | ‘bride’                                   |
| (iii) | hūuwa                | + | gudān                | > | hūuwa-gudān                               |
|       | male                 | + | new                  | > | ‘bridegroom’                              |
| (iv)  | bima                 | + | godai                | > | bima-godai                                |
|       | mother               | + | junior               | > | ‘step-mother’                             |
| (v)   | bihari               | + | godai                | > | bihari-godai                              |
|       | co-wife              | + | junior               | > | ‘youngest co-wife’                        |
| (vi)  | adui                 | + | modo                 | > | adui-modo                                 |
|       | calf (of the leg)    | + | stout                | > | ‘nice calf’                               |

(vii)	guuduuna	+	p <sup>h</sup> oŋleŋ	>	guuduuna-p <sup>h</sup> oŋleŋ
	neck	+	graceful	>	‘graceful neck’
(viii)	k <sup>h</sup> anai	+	rumbaŋ	>	k <sup>h</sup> anai-rumbaŋ
	hair	+	beautiful	>	‘beautiful-hair’
(ix)	asi	+	p <sup>h</sup> isa	>	asi-p <sup>h</sup> isa
	finger	+	small	>	‘little finger’
(x)	asi	+	bima	>	as-bima
	finger	+	mother	>	‘thump’
(xi)	asi	+	gezer	>	asi-gezer
	finger	+	middle	>	‘index finger’

#### 4.1.2. Exocentric Compound

Exocentric Compound is a hyponym of unexpressed semantic head. It is a type of headless compounding and not a hyponym of the grammatical head. According to Laurie Bauer (1983, 30), “a *redskin* is not a type of *skin*, nor is a *highbrow* a type of *brow*. This type of compound, termed an exocentric compound”. In Sanskrit terminology, it describes *bahuvrihi compound*. In Bodo also this type of exocentric compound formations are found, for example, /bibu-gulao/ ‘lazy’ is not a kind of /bibu/ ‘intestine’ and /gulao/ ‘long’.

**Noun + Adjective > Exocentric compound**

- (i) bibu + guľao > bibu-guľao  
intestine + long > ‘lazy’
- (ii) sobái + bímá > sobáibímá  
pulse + chief/big > ‘a kind of long bean’
- (iii) ganda + gagéb > ganda-gagéb  
rhino + flat > ‘a kind of fish’
- (iv) ak<sup>h</sup>ái + guľáo > ak<sup>h</sup>ái-guľáo  
hand + long > ‘powerful’
- (v) k<sup>h</sup>ap<sup>h</sup>al + mùnda > k<sup>h</sup>ap<sup>h</sup>al-mùnda  
forehead + half ripeness > ‘unlucky’
- (vi) k<sup>h</sup>ap<sup>h</sup>al + guzuzúŋ > k<sup>h</sup>ap<sup>h</sup>al-guzuzúŋ  
forehead + bright > ‘lucky’

**Noun + Noun > Exocentric compound**

- (vii) buri + t<sup>h</sup>ok<sup>h</sup>on > burit<sup>h</sup>ok<sup>h</sup>on  
old woman + stick > ‘a kind of plant’

- (viii) suima + sik<sup>h</sup>ari > suima-sik<sup>h</sup>ari  
 dog + hunter > ‘a kind of bee’
- (ix) dáok<sup>h</sup>á + k<sup>h</sup>amp<sup>h</sup>lái > dáok<sup>h</sup>á-k<sup>h</sup>amp<sup>h</sup>lái  
 crow + a low wooden seat > ‘a kind of creeping plant’

(cocenia indica)

#### **Noun + Verb > Exocentric compound**

- (x) daosa + muk<sup>h</sup>réb > daosa-muk<sup>h</sup>reb  
 chicken + to blink > ‘a kind of sensible plant’
- (xi) dáorái + muk<sup>h</sup>réb > dáorái-muk<sup>h</sup>réb  
 peacock + to blink > ‘a kind of traditional embroidery  
 of Bodo damsel’

#### **4.1.3. Copulative Compound**

In the copulative compound, the two words are conjoined or coupled and both the words function as head. Most of the Bodo words are formed in this process and these words are closely related to each other.

- (i) bisi + p<sup>h</sup>isai > bisi-p<sup>h</sup>isai  
 wife + husband > ‘husband and wife’

- (ii) p<sup>h</sup>isazla + p<sup>h</sup>isazuu > p<sup>h</sup>isazla-p<sup>h</sup>isazuu  
son + daughter > ‘son and daughter’
- (iii) sa + sanzà > sa-sanzà  
north + east > ‘north-east’
- (iv) p<sup>h</sup>ip<sup>h</sup>a + p<sup>h</sup>isazla > p<sup>h</sup>ip<sup>h</sup>a-p<sup>h</sup>isazla  
father + son > ‘father and son’
- (v) suima + oma > suima-oma  
dog + pig > ‘pig and dog’
- (vi) senjgra + sik<sup>h</sup>la > senjgra-sik<sup>h</sup>la  
young boy + young girl > ‘young boy and girl’
- (vii) ai + ap<sup>h</sup>a > ai-ap<sup>h</sup>a  
my mother + my father > ‘parent’
- (vii) numa + nump<sup>h</sup>a > numa-nump<sup>h</sup>a  
your mother + your father > ‘your parent’
- (ix) at<sup>h</sup>íŋ + ak<sup>h</sup>ái > at<sup>h</sup>íŋ-ak<sup>h</sup>ái  
leg + hand > ‘foot and hand’



(x)    sonḡrái            +    sandrí >    sonḡrái-sandrí  
          winnowing pan +    sieve >    ‘pan and sieve’

(/sonḡrái/ is a traditional winnowing pan and /sandrí/ is a traditional sieve of the Bodo. The Bodo women make use to clean rice with the /sonḡrái/ and /sandrí/.)

## 4.2. Root Compounding

Root compounds are a type of compound “which do not have a verb base in the head element” ((Roeper and Siegel 1978): L. Bauer (1983:164)). According to Aikhenvald, bound morphemes are usually classified into roots and affixes. Roots convey lexical meaning and affixes provide additional specification (Shopen (1985:38)). There are many bound roots found in Bodo language which are used as a word by compounding another free root. The bound roots express a noun in the language. The root compounding process of Bodo is ‘free root+ bound root = noun’. Many names of the birds, animals and fish are realized in this process.

### 4.2.1. Bird’s name is formed by free + bound root compounding

In Bodo, most of the birds’ names are formed by free + bound root compounding process. For example, /dáo/ means ‘bird’; it’s a free root or noun. /dáo-k<sup>h</sup>á/ means ‘crow’ and /dáo-bó/ means ‘heron’. Here, the /k<sup>h</sup>á/ and /bó/ are bound roots which represent the lexical meaning of the noun ‘crow’ and ‘heron’ respectively by adding to the free root /dáo/.

**Free root + Bound root = Noun (name of the bird)**

- (i)    dáo    +    /k<sup>h</sup>á/    >    /dáo-k<sup>h</sup>á/  
bird    + it indicates crow >    ‘crow’ (literally: ‘crow bird’)
- (ii)    dáo    +    bó    >    dáo-bó  
bird    + it indicates heron > ‘heron’ (literally: ‘heron bird’)
- (iii)    dáo    +    t<sup>h</sup>ú    >    dáo-t<sup>h</sup>ú  
bird    + it indicate dove >    ‘dove’ (literally: ‘dove bird’)
- (iv)    dáo    +    srí    >    dáo-srí  
bird    + it indicates martin >    ‘martin’ (literally: martin bird)
- (v)    dáo    +    lúr    >    dáo-lúr/  
bird    + it indicates robin >    ‘robin’ (literally: ‘robin bird’)
- (vi)    dáo    +    líŋ    >    dáo-líŋ  
bird    + it indicates kite >    ‘kite’ (literally: ‘kite bird’)
- (vii)    dáo    +    k<sup>h</sup>uuuu    >    dáo-k<sup>h</sup>uuuu  
bird    + it indicate cuckoo >    ‘cuckoo’ (literally: cuckoo bird)

The bound roots /k<sup>h</sup>á/, /bó/, /srí/, /t<sup>h</sup>ú/, /lúr/, /líŋ/, and /k<sup>h</sup>uuuu/, are taken from the specific bird’s cry or singing sounds. For example, /k<sup>h</sup>á/ is taken from the crowing sound of crow /k<sup>h</sup>á: k<sup>h</sup>á:/, /bó/ is taken from crying sound of heron /bó: bó:/.

The following sentences are shown below to explain how to use the bird's name in Bodo Language.

201. /bé-yuu ma-se **dáó**/

this-NOM CL-one bird

‘This is a bird.’

202. /bé-yuu ma-se **dáok<sup>h</sup>á**/

this-NOM CL-one crow

‘This is a crow.’ (literally: ‘this is a crow bird’)

203. /**dáok<sup>h</sup>á**-ya ma-se bedor zágra **dáó**/

crow-NOM CL-one meat eater bird

‘Crow is a kind of meat eating bird.’

#### 4.2.2. Name of the animal is formed by free + bound root compounding

The word /mi/ means ‘animal’ in Bodo, it conjoins with other bound roots and forms different animals’ names. If the form /mi/ is compounded to the bound root, its’ vowel sound is assimilated to the bound root’s vowel.

**Free root + Bound root = Noun (Name of animals)**

(i) mi + ru > mu-ru/

animal + it denotes wild cat > ‘wild cat’

- (ii) mi + dùi > muu-dùu  
 animal + it denotes porcupine > ‘porcupine’
- (iii) mi + suu > muu-suu  
 animal + it denotes cow/ox > ‘cow/ ox’
- (iv) mi + suu > muu-suu  
 animal + it denotes buffalo > ‘buffalo’
- (v) mi + p<sup>h</sup>ur > mu-p<sup>h</sup>ur  
 animal + it denotes bear > ‘bear’
- (vi) mi + sa > ma-sa ~ muu-sa  
 animal + it denotes ‘tiger > ‘tiger’
- (vii) mi/ + k<sup>h</sup>rá/ > ma-k<sup>h</sup>rá ~ muu-k<sup>h</sup>rá  
 animal + it denotes monkey > ‘monkey’

#### 4.2.3. Name of the fish is formed by free + bound root compounding

In Bodo language, a few names of the fish are also formed by compounding with /na/ morpheme to the bound roots. The form /na/ means ‘fish’, it compounds with another bound root to form different genre of fish in Bodo.

Free root + Bound root = Noun (name of the fish)

- (i) na + t<sup>h</sup>úr > na-t<sup>h</sup>úr  
 fish + it indicates crayfish > ‘crayfish’

(ii) na + srái > na-srái

fish + it indicates snake-head fish > 'a kind of slippery snake-head fish'

(channa harcourtbutleri/channa  
gachua/channa bleheri)

There are numbers of common type of compounding processes used in Bodo. The nouns, adjectives and verbs are compounding to each other and produce new words. The processes are discussed below:

### 4.3. Compound Noun

There are many compound nouns found in Bodo which are formed by 'noun + noun', 'noun + adjective', 'adjective + noun', 'noun + verb', 'verb + noun', 'verb + adjective'. These are exemplified below

#### 4.3.1. Noun + Noun > Noun

This compounding process is very common in Bodo language. Many nouns are realized in the combination of 'noun + noun' compounding. For example:

(i) dáo + bedor > dáo-bedor

bird + meat > 'bird-meat'

(ii) oma + bedor > oma-bedor

pig + meat > 'pork'

(iii) mai + bak<sup>h</sup>ri > mai-bak<sup>h</sup>ri

paddy + store > 'paddy-store'

- (iv) burma + k<sup>h</sup>umun > burma-k<sup>h</sup>umun  
 goat + hair > ‘goat-hair/ wool’
- (v) dáo + zuula > dáo-zla ~ dáo-la  
 bird + male > ‘cock’
- (vi) dáo + zuu > dáo-zuu  
 bird + female > ‘hen’
- (vii) p<sup>h</sup>isa + zuula > p<sup>h</sup>isa-zla / p<sup>h</sup>isa-la  
 child + male > ‘son’
- (viii) p<sup>h</sup>isa + zuu > p<sup>h</sup>isa-zuu  
 child + female > ‘daughter’
- (ix) musuu + k<sup>h</sup>i > musuu-k<sup>h</sup>i  
 cow + stool > ‘cow dung’
- (x) dáo + k<sup>h</sup>i > dáo-k<sup>h</sup>i  
 bird + stool > ‘bird faeces’
- (xi) lai + p<sup>h</sup>aŋ > lai-p<sup>h</sup>aŋ  
 leaf + tree > ‘plant’
- (xii) t<sup>h</sup>asó + bībar > t<sup>h</sup>asó-bībar  
 jungle arum + flower > ‘arum flower’

- (xiii) k<sup>h</sup>aséo + bìdúi > muup<sup>h</sup>uu-bìdúi  
 tortoise + egg > ‘tortoise egg’
- (xiv) zibuu + bìdúi > ‘zibuu-bìdúi’  
 snake + egg > ‘snake egg’
- (xv) k<sup>h</sup>uumà + k<sup>h</sup>i > k<sup>h</sup>uumà-k<sup>h</sup>i  
 ear + stool > ‘ear-wax’
- (xvi) k<sup>h</sup>uumà + gudún > k<sup>h</sup>uumà-gudún  
 ear + hole > ‘ear-hole’
- (xvii) t<sup>h</sup>uí + ruda > t<sup>h</sup>uí-ruda  
 blood + root > ‘blood vein’
- (xviii) san + ruda > san-ruda  
 sun + root > ‘sun-ray’
- (xix) san + ok<sup>h</sup>ap<sup>h</sup>uí > san-ok<sup>h</sup>ap<sup>h</sup>uí  
 sun + moon > ‘universe’
- (xx) or + k<sup>h</sup>i > or-k<sup>h</sup>i  
 fire + stool > ‘embers’
- (xxi) or + dab > or-dàb  
 fire + place > ‘fireplace’
- (xxii) or + salái > or-salái  
 fore + tongue > ‘flame’/ ‘fire flame’

#### 4.2.2. Noun + Adjective > Noun

‘Noun + adjective > noun’ compounding process is also used in Bodo language. A lot of nouns in Bodo are formed by this process.

	<b>Noun</b>	+	<b>Adjective</b>	>	<b>Noun</b>
(i)	dùì	+	sa	>	dùì-sa
	water	+	small	>	‘stream’
(ii)	got <sup>h</sup> o	+	gurlui	>	got <sup>h</sup> o-gurlui
	child	+	little	>	‘baby’
(iii)	dùì	+	ma	>	dùi-ma
	water	+	big	>	‘river’
(iv)	bilu	+	ma	>	bilu-ma
	lake	+	big	>	‘big lake’
(v)	luit <sup>h</sup> u’	+	ma	>	luit <sup>h</sup> u-ma
	sea	+	big	>	‘ocean’
(vi)	hor	+	gezer	>	hor-gezer
	night	+	middle	>	‘midnight’
(vii)	hagra	+	ma	>	hagra-ma
	jungle	+	big	>	‘forest’
(viii)	na	+	gurán	>	na-gurán
	fish	+	dry	>	‘dry fish’



(ix)	zibuu	+	gurán	>	zibuu-gurán
	snake	+	dry	>	‘a kind of grey coloured thin snake’
(x)	no	+	ma	>	no-ma
	house	+	big	>	‘main house of Bodo tradition’
(xi)	no	+	sa	>	no-sa
	house	+	small	>	‘hut’
(xii)	dan	+	suran	>	dan-surar
	month	+	light	>	‘the month of full moon’
(xiii)	gusu	+	gut <sup>h</sup> uu	>	gusu-gut <sup>h</sup> uu
	mind/heart	+	deep	>	‘deep memory’

#### 4.3.3. Adjective + Noun > Noun

A few nouns are realized in the form of ‘adjective + noun’ compounding process, these are given below.

	<b>Adjective</b>	+	<b>Noun</b>	>	<b>Noun</b>
(i)	gumùn	+	dùri	>	gumu-dùri
	ripe/mature	+	water	>	‘ripeness water of boil or tumour’
(ii)	muzar	+	got <sup>h</sup> o	>	muzar-got <sup>h</sup> o
	good	+	child	>	‘good child’

(iii) gazri + got<sup>h</sup>o > gazri-got<sup>h</sup>o

bad + child > 'bad child'

#### 4.2.4. Noun + Verb > Noun

This kind of compounding process is also used in Bodo language. There are numbers of nouns given below which are formed by 'noun + verb' compounding process.

**Noun + Verb > Noun**

(i) há + sib > há-sib

soil + to sweep > 'broom'

(ii) dùì + hu > dùì-hu

water + to take up (with hands or implements) > 'pitcher (pot)'

(iii) lai + zuú > lai-zuú

leaf + to grow/ to be up > 'tip of the leaf'

(iv) t<sup>h</sup>ai + zuú > t<sup>h</sup>ai-zuú

fruit + to be up > 'mango'

(v) t<sup>h</sup>ai + lir > t<sup>h</sup>ai-lir/ t<sup>h</sup>alir

fruit + to be heavy > 'banana'

(vi) t<sup>h</sup>ai + beŋ > t<sup>h</sup>ai-beŋ

fruit + to be straight > 'cucumber'

(vii)	t <sup>h</sup> uɪ	+	sum	>	t <sup>h</sup> uɪ-sam
	blood	+	blacken	>	‘thick blood’
(viii)	san	+	duŋ	>	san-duŋ
	sun	+	to heat/ shine	>	‘sun-shine’
(ix)	san	+	zà	>	san-zà
	sun	+	to be	>	‘east’
(x)	san	+	hab	>	sunab
	sun	+	set	>	‘west’ (In Bodo, the word /san/
					indicates ‘sun’ or ‘day’.)

#### 4.2.5. Verb + Noun > Noun

A few nouns are formed in this process, mostly by adding /dùì/ means ‘water’ and it is compounded to verbal base to form different types of nouns which are related to the water.

For example:

	<b>Verb</b>	+	<b>Noun</b>	>	<b>Noun</b>
(i)	guɓà	+	dùì	>	guɓà-dùì
	to vomit	+	water	>	‘vomit water’
(ii)	muzu	+	dùì	>	muzu-dùì
	to spit	+	water	>	‘spittle’

(iii)	gulum	+	dùì	>	gulum-dùì
	to perspire	+	water	>	‘sweat’
(iv)	hasu	+	dùì	>	hasu-dùì
	to pee	+	water	>	‘urine’
(v)	t <sup>h</sup> un	+	lai	>	t <sup>h</sup> un-lai
	to draft	+	leaf	>	‘literature’

#### 4.2.6. Verb + Adjective > Noun

The adjective /sa/ means ‘small’ in Bodo, it is added to some verbs to form noun in the language.

	<b>Verb</b>	+	<b>Adjective</b>	>	<b>Noun</b>
(i)	p <sup>h</sup> orai	+	sa	>	p <sup>h</sup> orai-sa
	read	+	small	>	‘student’
(ii)	sulum	+	sa	>	sulum-sa
	learn	+	small	>	‘pupil’
(iii)	duíden	+	sa	>	duíden-sa
	lead	+	small	>	‘A small leader’

### 4.3. Compound Adjective

Compound adjectives are formed by ‘noun + adjective’, ‘noun + noun’, ‘verb + adjective’, ‘noun + verb’, ‘verb + verb’, ‘adjective + adjective’ compounding process in Bodo.

#### 4.3.1. Noun + Adjective > Adjective

Many adjectives are formed by ‘noun + adjective’ in Bodo language.

	<b>Noun</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>Adjective</b>	<b>&gt;</b>	<b>Adjective</b>
(i)	guhhu	+	gura	>	guhhu-gura
	power	+	hard	>	‘strong’
(ii)	gumu	+	dáodui	>	gumu-dáodui
	yellow	+	bird egg	>	‘a kind of colour, like yellow of the egg’
(iii)	bik <sup>h</sup> lu	+	ruza	>	bik <sup>h</sup> lu-ruza
	gall	+	thick/dense	>	‘courageous’
(iv)	bik <sup>h</sup> lu	+	gubá	>	bik <sup>h</sup> lu-gubá
	gall	+	flat	>	‘timid’
(v)	guusu	+	guduṅ	>	guusu-guduṅ
	mind/heart	+	hot	>	‘active’
(vi)	dùu	+	lao	>	dùu-lao
	water	+	liquid	>	‘watery’

(vii)	gusu	+	guwar	>	gusu-guwar
	mind	+	broad	>	'broad-minded'
(viii)	gusu	+	gut <sup>h</sup> ar	>	gusu-gut <sup>h</sup> ar
	mind/heart	+	pure/chaste	>	'chaste-minded'

#### 4.3.2. Noun + Noun > Adjective

A few adjectives of colour are formed by 'noun + noun' compounding process in Bodo.

	<b>Noun</b>	+	<b>Noun</b>	>	<b>Adjective</b>
(i)	k <sup>h</sup> ant <sup>h</sup> al	+	mada	>	k <sup>h</sup> ant <sup>h</sup> al-mada
	jackfruit	+	kernel	>	'the colour of jackfruit's kernel'
(ii)	besor	+	bibar	>	besor-bibar
	mustard	+	flower	>	'a kind of colour, like mustard flower'
(iii)	aozar	+	bibar	>	aozar-bibar
	a kind of tree	+	flower	>	'a kind of colour like flower of the aozar plant'

#### 4.3.3. Verb + Adjective > Adjective

The adjective /gudan/ 'new' can be conjoined to the verb bases to form compound adjective in Bodo language.

	<b>Verb</b>	+	<b>Adjective</b>	>	<b>Adjective</b>
(i)	zúuga	+	gudan	>	zuuga-gudan
	develop	+	new	>	'recently developed (city)'

(ii)	bài	+	gudan >	bài-gudan/bài-dan
	to buy	+	new >	‘recently bought’
(iii)	dazab	+	gudan >	dazab-gudan/dazab-dan
	to add	+	new >	‘recently added’
(iv)	mao	+	gudan >	mao-gudan
	to work	+	new >	‘recently done’
(v)	gá	+	gudan >	gá-gudan
	to separate	+	new >	‘recently separated’

#### 4.3.4. Verb + Verb > Adjective

The verbs /t<sup>h</sup>ao/ and /gut<sup>h</sup>e/ are taking a major role of the ‘verb + verb’ adjective compounding process. In Bodo, /t<sup>h</sup>ao/ means ‘to suit’ and /gut<sup>h</sup>e/ means ‘to close’, e.g.:

204. /tuŋk<sup>h</sup>ri-ya      t<sup>h</sup>ao-bai/  
 curry-NOM      suit-PERF

‘The curry has become tasty /the curry has become suitable.’

205. /zámp<sup>h</sup>uí-ya      gut<sup>h</sup>e-bai/  
 canal-NOM      close-PERF

‘The canal has closed.’

The verbs /t<sup>h</sup>ao/ and /gut<sup>h</sup>e/ are compounded to other verbs to form adjectives in Bodo language.

	<b>Verb</b>	+	<b>Verb</b>	>	<b>Adjective</b>
(i)	zá	+	t <sup>h</sup> ao	>	zá-t <sup>h</sup> ao
	to eat	+	to suit/ to fit	>	‘eatable’
(ii)	luŋ	+	t <sup>h</sup> ao	>	luŋ-t <sup>h</sup> ao
	to drink	+	to suit/ to fit	>	‘drinkable’
(iii)	ha	+	t <sup>h</sup> ao	>	ha-t <sup>h</sup> ao
	can	+	to suit/ to fit	>	‘possible’
(iv)	gumú	+	t <sup>h</sup> ao	>	gumú-t <sup>h</sup> ao
	to amaze	+	to suit/ to fit	>	‘wonderful’
(v)	on	+	gut <sup>h</sup> e	>	on-gut <sup>h</sup> e
	to love	+	to close	>	‘heartless’
(vi)	sán	+	gut <sup>h</sup> e	>	san-gut <sup>h</sup> e
	to think	+	to close	>	‘thoughtless’

The verb /t<sup>h</sup>ao/ can also be joined with the passive verb and causative verb to form adjective.

	<b>Passive verb</b>	+	<b>Verb</b>	>	<b>Adjective</b>
(i)	záza	+	t <sup>h</sup> ao	>	zázat <sup>h</sup> ao
	to be eaten	+	to suit	>	‘suitable for eating’



- (ii) luŋza + t<sup>h</sup>ao > luŋzat<sup>h</sup>ao  
to be drunk + to suit > ‘suitable for drinking’

Example shown in sentence:

206. /t<sup>h</sup>aizuu-wa **zazat<sup>h</sup>ao** p<sup>h</sup>it<sup>h</sup>ai za-bai/  
mango-NOM eatable fruit be-PERF

‘The mango has become suitable fruit for eating.’

**Causative verb + Verb > Adjective**

- (i) p<sup>h</sup>uzub + t<sup>h</sup>ao > p<sup>h</sup>uzub-t<sup>h</sup>ao  
make finish + to suit/ to fit > ‘finish able’
- (ii) p<sup>h</sup>usunj + t<sup>h</sup>ao > p<sup>h</sup>usunj-t<sup>h</sup>ao  
make short + to suit/ to fit > ‘shorten able’

#### 4.3.5. Adjective + Adjective > Adjective

A few adjectives are realized in this process.

- Adjective + Adjective > Adjective**
- (i) gumu + gut<sup>h</sup>an > gumu-gut<sup>h</sup>an  
yellow + green > ‘mixed colour of yellow and green’
- (ii) muzaŋ + gazri > muzaŋ-gazri  
good + bad > ‘good and bad’

(iii)	undui	+	geder	>	undui-geder
	young	+	elder/big	>	‘young and old’

#### 4.4. Compound Verb

Compound verb formed in Bodo by ‘noun + verb’, ‘Adjective + Verb’, ‘Verb + Verb’, and triple verbs that is, ‘Verb + Verb + Verb’ compounding processes.

##### 4.4.1. Noun + Verb > Verb

Compound verbs are formed by ‘Noun + verb’ compounding process in Bodo language.

	<b>Noun</b>	+	<b>Verb</b>	>	<b>Verb</b>
(i)	guisu	+	huu	>	guisu-huu
	mind/heart	+	give	>	‘be attention’
(ii)	guisu	+	t <sup>h</sup> ú	>	guisu-t <sup>h</sup> ú
	mind/heart	+	satisfy	>	‘to love’
(iii)	megon	+	k <sup>h</sup> éb	>	megon-k <sup>h</sup> éb
	eye	+	pinch	>	‘to choose’
(iv)	raga	+	zúnŋ	>	raga-zúnŋ
	anger	+	to light	>	‘to anger’

##### 4.4.2. Adjective + Verb > Verb

The ‘adjective + verb’ compounding process is also used in Bodo language.

	<b>Adjective</b>	+	<b>Verb</b>	>	<b>Verb</b>
(i)	muzaŋ	+	mún	>	muzaŋ-mún
	good	+	to feel/to get	>	‘to like’

(ii)	gazri	+	mún	>	gazri-mún
	bed	+	to feel/to get	>	‘to hate’
(iii)	gudui	+	mún	>	gudui-mún
	sweet	+	to feel/ to get	>	‘to taste sweet’

#### 4.4.3. Verb + Verb > Verb

Verb + verb > verb compounding is very common in Bodo Language. Most of the verbs are compounded with each other to form a compound verb.

	<b>Verb</b>	+	<b>Verb</b>	>	<b>Verb</b>
(i)	zá	+	zuub	>	zá-zuub
	eat	+	finish	>	‘eat all’
(ii)	luŋ	+	zuub	>	luŋ-zuub
	drink	+	finish	>	‘drink all’
(iii)	mao	+	zuub	>	maozuub
	to work	+	finish	>	‘work all’
(iv)	láj	+	zuub	>	láj-zuub
	take away	+	finish	>	‘take all and go’
(v)	lá	+	bú	>	lá-bú
	take	+	pull	>	‘bring’ (Literally: take and pull)
(vi)	k <sup>h</sup> ar	+	bú	>	k <sup>h</sup> ar-bú
	run	+	pull	>	‘come by running’

- (vii)  $\text{dun} + \text{k}^{\text{h}}\text{ar} > \text{dun-k}^{\text{h}}\text{ar}$   
 keep + run > ‘abduct (for marry)’
- (viii)  $\text{lánj} + \text{k}^{\text{h}}\text{ar} > \text{lánj-k}^{\text{h}}\text{ar}$   
 take away + run > ‘kidnap’
- (ix)  $\text{mao} + \text{p}^{\text{h}}\text{ui} > \text{mao-p}^{\text{h}}\text{ui}$   
 to work + come > ‘come and do’
- (x)  $\text{búu} + \text{k}^{\text{h}}\text{ar} > \text{búuk}^{\text{h}}\text{ar}$   
 pull + run > ‘keep aside’
- (xi)  $\text{k}^{\text{h}}\text{ar} + \text{son} > \text{k}^{\text{h}}\text{arson}$   
 run + to resemble > ‘to get entry by running/ go to a man for marry’
- (xii)  $\text{buŋ} + \text{p}^{\text{h}}\text{in} > \text{buŋ-p}^{\text{h}}\text{in}$   
 say + answer > ‘replay’
- (xiii)  $\text{búu} + \text{k}^{\text{h}}\text{á} > \text{búu-k}^{\text{h}}\text{á}$   
 pull + make separate > ‘pull out’

#### 4.4.4. Verb + Verb + Verb > Verb

The ‘verb + verb + verb’ compounding is also used in Bodo language.

- |     | <b>Verb</b> | + | <b>Verb</b>       | + | <b>Verb</b> | > | <b>Verb</b>               |
|-----|-------------|---|-------------------|---|-------------|---|---------------------------|
| (i) | zá          | + | p <sup>h</sup> ui | + | zuub        | > | zá-p <sup>h</sup> ui-zuub |
|     | eat         | + | come              | + | finish      | > | ‘come and eat all’        |

- (ii) mao + p<sup>h</sup>tui + zuub > mao-p<sup>h</sup>tui-zuub  
do + come + finish > ‘come and finish all’
- (iii) bú + k<sup>h</sup>áj + hór > buú-k<sup>h</sup>áj-hór  
pull + to up + give (distance) > ‘to pull up’
- (iv) k<sup>h</sup>ar + bú + zuub > k<sup>h</sup>ar-bú-zuub  
run + pull + finish > ‘come all by running’
- (v) dán + p<sup>h</sup>ái + hór > dán-p<sup>h</sup>ái-hór  
to chop + break + give (from distance) > ‘chop and break from distance’

#### 4.5. Compounding Adverb

There are various compound adverbs found in Bodo language which are formed by ‘noun + noun’, and ‘adverb + adverb’ compounding processes.

##### 4.5.1. Noun + Noun > Adverb

A few adverbs are realized as ‘noun + noun’ compounding process.

- |       | <b>Noun</b>       | + | <b>Noun</b> | > | <b>Adverb</b>            |
|-------|-------------------|---|-------------|---|--------------------------|
| (i)   | p <sup>h</sup> uŋ | + | belasi      | > | p <sup>h</sup> uŋ-belasi |
|       | morning           | + | evening     | > | ‘whole day’              |
| (ii)  | san               | + | hor         | > | san-hor                  |
|       | day               | + | night       | > | ‘always/regularly’       |
| (iii) | duizlaŋ           | + | mesen       | > | duizlaŋ-mesen            |
|       | summer            | + | winter      | > | ‘whole season’           |

Example in sentence:

207. /aŋ p<sup>h</sup>uŋ-belasi bon sín-duuŋ/  
 I morning-evening firewood chop-PROG  
 ‘I am chopping firewood whole-day.’
208. /aŋ nuuŋ-k<sup>h</sup>uu san-hor guusuk<sup>h</sup>aŋ-uu/  
 I you-ACC day-night remember-HAB  
 ‘I always remember you’
209. /bé dùik<sup>h</sup>or-a dùizlaŋ-meseŋ rán-a/  
 this well-NOM summer-winter dry-NEG  
 ‘This well is not dry in whole-season.’

#### 4.5.2. Adverb + Adverb > Adverb

There are few adverbs found in Bodo which are in the form of ‘adverb + adverb’ compounding process.

- |       | <b>Adverb</b>          | + | <b>Adverb</b>            | > | <b>Adverb:</b>                                |
|-------|------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|---|
| (i)   | gabun                  | + | soŋp <sup>h</sup> uur    | > | gabun-soŋp <sup>h</sup> uur                   |
|       | tomorrow               | + | the day after tomorrow   | > | ‘after a few days later’                      |
| (ii)  | muiya                  | + | dak <sup>h</sup> ali     | > | muija-dak <sup>h</sup> ali                    |
|       | yesterday              | + | the day before yesterday | > | ‘a few days ago’                              |
| (iii) | sant <sup>h</sup> ruub | + | hort <sup>h</sup> ruub   | > | sant <sup>h</sup> ruub-hort <sup>h</sup> ruub |
|       | whole-day              | + | whole-night              | > | ‘restlessly’                                  |

## 4.6. Base modification in Compounding

According to Pavol Stekauer, Salvador Valera and Livia Kortvelyessy, the base also modifies the compounding process (*Word Formation in the World's Language* 2012: 99-100).

There are several bases found in Bodo language which are modified while they are compounded to another base. Generally, the base modification is found 'verb + verb' in Bodo language. While 'verb + verb' compounding is processed, the second constituent of the verb is modified in Bodo.

### 4.6.1. Loss of the initial syllable of the second constituent:

**/sok<sup>h</sup>ó/ > /k<sup>h</sup>ó/:** When a causative verb /sok<sup>h</sup>ó/ is compounded to another verb, the initial syllable of the verb is deleted. Hence /sok<sup>h</sup>ó/ becomes /k<sup>h</sup>ó/.

	<b>Verb</b>	+	<b>Verb</b>	>	<b>Verb</b>
(i)	bú	+	sok <sup>h</sup> ó	>	bú-k <sup>h</sup> ó
	to pull	+	make out	>	'pull out (from the box)'
(ii)	k <sup>h</sup> éb	+	sok <sup>h</sup> ó	>	k <sup>h</sup> éb-k <sup>h</sup> ó
	to pinch/nip	+	make out	>	'pinch out/ nip out'
(iii)	nár	+	sok <sup>h</sup> ó	>	nar-k <sup>h</sup> ó
	to push	+	make out	>	'push out'
(iv)	de	+	sok <sup>h</sup> ó	>	de-k <sup>h</sup> ó
	to dash	+	make out	>	'dash out (by hummer from the wood/etc.)'

**/sit<sup>h</sup>ar/ > /t<sup>h</sup>ar/:** The verb /sit<sup>h</sup>ar/ is modified by /t<sup>h</sup>ar/ when it is compounded to another verb.

	<b>Verb</b>	+	<b>Verb</b>	>	<b>Verb</b>
(i)	bú	+	sit <sup>h</sup> ar	>	bú-t <sup>h</sup> ar
	beat	+	kill	>	‘kill by biting’
(ii)	de	+	sit <sup>h</sup> ar	>	de-t <sup>h</sup> ar
	to dash/pound	+	kill	>	‘kill by pounding’
(iii)	sú	+	sit <sup>h</sup> ar	>	sú-t <sup>h</sup> ar
	to stab	+	kill	>	‘kill by stabbing’
(iv)	dán	+	sit <sup>h</sup> ar	>	dán-t <sup>h</sup> ar
	to chop+		kill	>	‘kill by chopping’
(v)	súu	+	sit <sup>h</sup> ar	>	súu-t <sup>h</sup> ar
	to punch	+	kill	>	‘kill by punch’

**/sip<sup>h</sup>ái/ > /p<sup>h</sup>ái/:** The causative verb /sip<sup>h</sup>ái/ also becomes /p<sup>h</sup>ái/ if it is compounded as a second constituent of a compound verb.

	<b>Verb</b>	+	<b>Verb</b>	>	<b>Verb</b>
(i)	dán	+	sip <sup>h</sup> ái	>	dán-p <sup>h</sup> ái
	to chop+		cause to break	>	‘break by chopping’
(ii)	nár	+	sip <sup>h</sup> ái	>	nár-p <sup>h</sup> ái
	to push	+	cause to break	>	‘break by pushing’



- (iii) bú + sip<sup>h</sup>ái > bú-p<sup>h</sup>ái  
 to pull + cause to break > ‘break by pulling’

**/dint<sup>h</sup>i/ > /t<sup>h</sup>i/:** The verb /dint<sup>h</sup>i/ also become /t<sup>h</sup>i/ if it is compounded as a second member of the compound verb.

- |       | <b>Verb</b> | + | <b>Verb</b>         | > | <b>Verb</b>           |
|-------|-------------|---|---------------------|---|-----------------------|
| (i)   | sub         | + | dint <sup>h</sup> i | > | sub-t <sup>h</sup> i  |
|       | to smoke    | + | to show             | > | ‘show by smoking’     |
| (ii)  | musá        | + | dint <sup>h</sup> i | > | musá-t <sup>h</sup> i |
|       | to dance    | + | to show             | > | ‘show by dancing’     |
| (iii) | luŋ         | + | dint <sup>h</sup> i | > | luŋ-t <sup>h</sup> i  |
|       | to drink    | + | to show             | > | ‘show by drinking’    |
| (iv)  | buŋ         | + | dint <sup>h</sup> i | > | buŋ-t <sup>h</sup> i  |
|       | to say      | + | to show             | > | ‘show by telling’     |

- |      | <b>Verb</b> | + | <b>Verb</b>         | > | <b>Adjective</b>     |
|------|-------------|---|---------------------|---|----------------------|
| (v)  | mao         | + | dint <sup>h</sup> i | > | mao-t <sup>h</sup> i |
|      | to work     | + | show                | > | ‘active’             |
| (vi) | zuŋ         | + | dint <sup>h</sup> i | > | zuŋ-t <sup>h</sup> i |
|      | to light    | + | to show             | > | ‘bright’             |

#### 4.6.2. Syllable shortening of the second constituent compound:

**/k<sup>h</sup>ɯlɯi/ > /k<sup>h</sup>lai/:** The verb /k<sup>h</sup>ɯlɯi/ has two syllables /k<sup>h</sup>ɯ.lɯi/ it becomes one syllable /k<sup>h</sup>lai/ while it is compounded to another verb.

	<b>Verb</b>	+	<b>Verb</b>	>	<b>Verb</b>
(i)	bú	+	k <sup>h</sup> ɯlɯi	>	bú-k <sup>h</sup> lai
	to beat	+	make fall down	>	‘beat and fall down’
(ii)	súu	+	k <sup>h</sup> ɯlɯi	>	súu-k <sup>h</sup> lai
	to punch	+	make fall down	>	‘punch and fall down’
(iii)	t <sup>h</sup> u	+	k <sup>h</sup> ɯlɯi	>	t <sup>h</sup> u-k <sup>h</sup> lai
	to poke	+	make fall down	>	‘to poke and fall down’

**/gurub/ > /k<sup>h</sup>rub/:** The verb /gurub/ has two syllables /gu.rub/ and it is modified as /k<sup>h</sup>rub/ when it is conjoined as a second constituent to form a compound verb in Bodo.

(i)	ga	+	gurub	>	ga-k <sup>h</sup> rub
	to trample	+	break into pieces	>	‘break into pieces by trampling’
(ii)	de	+	gurub	>	de-k <sup>h</sup> rub
	dash	+	break into pieces	>	‘break into pieces by hammering/pounding’
(iii)	dán	+	gurub	>	dán-k <sup>h</sup> rub
	to chop	+	break into pieces	>	‘break into pieces by chopping’

**/gubru/ > /p<sup>h</sup>ru/:** The verb /gubru/ also becomes /p<sup>h</sup>ru/ in compounding process.

(i)	ga	+	gubru	>	ga-p <sup>h</sup> ru
	to trample	+	break/ burst	>	‘trample and get burst’

- (ii) de + gubru > de-p<sup>h</sup>ru  
dash + break/ burst > ‘dash and get burst’
- (iii) dán + gubru > dán-p<sup>h</sup>ru  
to chop + break/ burst > ‘chop and get burst’

**/durud/ > /t<sup>h</sup>ruud/:** The verb /du.rud/ also becomes one syllable /t<sup>h</sup>ruud/ by modification of the compounding process.

- |       | <b>Verb</b> | + | <b>verb</b> | > | <b>Verb</b>             |
|-------|-------------|---|-------------|---|-------------------------|
| (i)   | nár         | + | durud       | > | nár-t <sup>h</sup> ruud |
|       | push        | + | displace    | > | ‘push and get displace’ |
| (ii)  | zù          | + | durud       | > | zù-t <sup>h</sup> ruud  |
|       | to kick     | + | displace    | > | ‘kick and get displace’ |
| (iii) | bú          | + | durud       | > | bú-t <sup>h</sup> ruud  |
|       | to pull     | + | displace    | > | ‘pull and get displace’ |

#### **4.6.3. Syllable shortening by vowel deletion as a second compound constituent:**

**/dalab/ > /dlab/:** The noun base /dalab/ is modified by /dlab/ while it is compounded to verbal bases.

- |      | <b>Verb</b> | + | <b>Noun</b>  | > | <b>Verb</b>     |
|------|-------------|---|--------------|---|-----------------|
| (i)  | bú          | + | dalab        | > | bú-dlab         |
|      | to pull     | + | wide portion | > | ‘pull widely’   |
| (ii) | hà          | + | dalab        | > | hà-dlab         |
|      | to saw      | + | wide portion | > | ‘to saw widely’ |

**/gudú/ > /gdú/:** When the verb /gudú/ is compounded as a second member to another verbal base, the initial syllable of the vowel is deleted and /gudú/ is modified by /gdú/ in compounding process.

	<b>Verb</b>	+	<b>Verb</b>	>	<b>Verb</b>
(i)	ga	+	gudú	>	ga-gdú (gag.dú)
	to trample	+	sink	>	‘trample and get sink’
(ii)	bú	+	gudú	>	bú-gdú (búg.dú)
	beat	+	sink	>	‘beat and get sink’
(iii)	zù	+	gudú	>	zù-gdú (zùg.dú)
	kick	+	sink	>	‘kick and get sink’

**/p<sup>h</sup>idiŋ/ > /pt<sup>h</sup>iŋ/:** The verb /p<sup>h</sup>idiŋ/ is also modified by /pt<sup>h</sup>iŋ/ as a second compound constituent. Here also, initial syllable of the vowel is deleted in compounding process.

	<b>Verb</b>	+	<b>Verb</b>	>	<b>Verb</b>
(i)	la	+	p <sup>h</sup> idiŋ	>	la-pt <sup>h</sup> iŋ (lap.t <sup>h</sup> iŋ)
	take	+	cause to move	>	‘take and move around’
(ii)	bú	+	p <sup>h</sup> idiŋ	>	bú-pt <sup>h</sup> iŋ (búp.t <sup>h</sup> iŋ)
	to pull	+	cause to move	>	‘cause to move by pulling’

**/siliŋ/ > /sliŋ/:** The verb /siliŋ/ also becomes /sliŋ/ by vowel deletion in the compounding modification.

	<b>Verb</b>	+	<b>Verb</b>	>	<b>Verb</b>
(i)	dán	+	siliŋ	>	dán-sliŋ
	to chop	+	slice	>	‘chop and get slice’

- (ii) hà + siliŋ > hà-sliŋ  
to saw + slice > ‘to saw and get slice’

**/goli/ > /gli/:** The verb /goli/ is become /gli/ by vowel deletion in compounding.

- |       | <b>Verb</b>       | + | <b>Verb</b> | > | <b>Verb</b>               |
|-------|-------------------|---|-------------|---|---------------------------|
| (i)   | k <sup>h</sup> am | + | goli        | > | k <sup>h</sup> am-gli     |
|       | burn              | + | melt        | > | ‘burn and get melt’       |
| (ii)  | ga                | + | goli        | > | ga-gli                    |
|       | to trample +      |   | melt        | > | ‘to trample and get melt’ |
| (iii) | de                | + | goli        | > | de-gli                    |
|       | dash/pound +      |   | melt        | > | ‘dash and get melt’       |

#### 4.6.4. Consonant modification as a second compound constituent:

**/búu/ > /p<sup>h</sup>úu/:** The verb /búu/ is modified as /p<sup>h</sup>úu/ when it is occurred as a second compound constituent.

- |       | <b>Verb</b>  | + | <b>Verb</b> | > | <b>Verb</b>                      |
|-------|--------------|---|-------------|---|----------------------------------|
| (i)   | dán          | + | búu         | > | dán-p <sup>h</sup> úu            |
|       | to chop +    |   | cut         | > | ‘cut by chopping’                |
| (ii)  | hà           | + | búu         | > | hà-p <sup>h</sup> úu             |
|       | to saw +     |   | cut         | > | ‘cut by sawing’ (cut with a saw) |
| (iii) | ga           | + | búu         | > | ga-p <sup>h</sup> úu             |
|       | to trample + |   | cut         | > | ‘cut by trampling’               |