

Vol 5 Issue 7 April 2016

ISSN No : 2249-894X

*Monthly Multidisciplinary
Research Journal*

*Review Of
Research Journal*

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Review Of Research



A BRIEF STUDY OF COINED WORDS IN BODO LANGUAGE



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ABSTRACT

This paper aims at investigating the newly coined words used in Bodo language. In this language a huge numbers of words have been constructed based on Bodo origin; and some of the words have been constructed based on words adapted from various sources other than the Bodo origin. It has also been observed that Bodo has received enormous number of words constructed by the process of translation done based on morphological and semantic point of view. There are also some words that are found in discourses made by the process of hybridization. The Bodo language has acquired huge amount of words from various sources other than the Tibeto-Burman origin. In the hub of lexis all the linguistic features have been observed in case of Bodo language. This point will be taken

into account in this analysis.

KEYWORDS : Adaptation, translation, hybridization, word formation, discourse

INTRODUCTION

Many of the linguists have opinions that Bodo language is belonging to the Tibeto-Burman branch of the Sino-Tibetan family of languages. The populations are



found scattering in different regions throughout the state of Assam since the remote past. At present majority of the Bodo speakers are found in the areas of BTAD (Bodoland Territorial Area District). Recently the language has been recognized as a scheduled language of the Indian constitution. It is to be mentioned that Bodo is not the only a language of discourse but a language of education, mass-media as well as electronic-media. It is being used widely in writing creative literatures. Being a language of education and creative literatures it has gained a status of modern Indian language since early decade of the twenty first century. It is worth mentioning that there are evidences of writings in

Bodo language since early period of twentieth century. Since then the process of coining words was initiating by the Bodo writers and the native speakers not only in the space of discourse; but also in the form of written. The process may be defined into two ways- one is happened spontaneously in the social context and the other process is acquired through the process of construction as well as reconstruction to meet the necessity of academic and literary purposes. In the present day context due to development of education and literary activity the process of coining words from various sources are being increasing in this language. As a result to meet the necessity of academic purposes various technical terminologies are being coined in this language.

The Bodos have a lot of inherited words from Tibeto-Burman origin. But these basic words of TB origin are not enough to fulfill the need of academic and literary purposes of the language. Keeping in view, in this regard, an encouraging initiatives have been done by the Bodo Sahitya Sabha and other literary bodies with the endeavor of CSTT (Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology), New Delhi, CIIL (Central Institute of Indian Language), Mysore. As a result a huge amount of words have been constructed and coined based on the Bodo structure. It is observed that such coining words have been constructed based on contend, semantic function, and morphological nature of the words.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The basic aim of the analysis is to study the structure of coined words that have been used in Bodo language. The process and ways of construction of such words in the language have been done with an illustration and critical analysis. The paper focuses the prominence of newly coined words in this language and its academic and literary applications as a whole. In this paper linguistic analysis has been done based on the construction of various coined words as available in the Bodo language.

METHODOLOGY

As it is a study of coinage words and its way of construction necessarily it demands a systematic approach as applicable in the structural linguistics. Here synchronic view point will be the key to analyze the structure of coinage words. To speak this is a lexical analysis which has been done under the process of word construction.

DATA COLLECETION

Many of the data have been collected based on written form of literatures and print media; i.e. various literary genres, academic text books, news paper, magazine etc. Also data have been gathered from the published terminology books in Bodo published by CSTT, published research articles and reference books etc.

DISCUSSION

The topic of discussion is coined words in Bodo language. Newly coined words are mainly of education, politics, economics, commerce, computer, administration, scientific and other technical terms. In Bodo language words have been coined through the process of translation, direct and indirectly coined, reconstruction and hybridization from various sources other than the Tibeto-Burman origin. The process and construction of various coined words as available in the Bodo language are discussed below:

1. Coined words through translation process:

In this process word is translated from one language to another language directly or indirectly

done based on morphological and semantic point of view. In this regard, it is observed that words are coined by the process of translation directly from English and indirectly or through Assamese language to fulfill the necessity of language.

A. Coined words directly from English language:

English is an influential language. However this is not only a language of education but also a language of news media. It is worth mentioning that English language has occupied a very wide area in the field of literature. Many English words related to education, commerce, politics, science and technology etc. are generally used in English language. But at present due to the development of education and literary activities a variety of words have also been translated to Bodo language to fulfill the needs of language. Examples:

Eng. alphabet wheel>Bd. hangkhw swrkhi

Eng. answer key>Bd. finnai sabi

Eng. answer sheet>Bd. finnai lai

Eng. field study>Bd. pwthar swlwngthai

Eng. hand book>Bd. akhai bizab

Eng. open university > Bd. khula mulugswlwngsali. Here, the word 'khula' is an Aryan word, where Bodos have already the word 'udang' for this word. In Assamese language has also been used 'mukto bischobidyalo' for 'open university'.

Eng. ballot paper>belot lai, here, paper is translated as 'lai'. In Bodo language the word 'lai' is used for 'bilai' which refers the leaf of tress or pages of books as well as papers.

Eng. advice book>Bd. bwswn bizab, Eng. annual audit>Bd. bwswrari naibizir, Eng. balance sheet>Bd. zokha lai, Eng. black market>Bd. gwswn hathai, Eng. free market>Bd. udang hathai, Eng. broad market>Bd. guar hathai, Eng. common market>Bd. gwrwb hathai, Eng. dead account>Bd. gwthwi bisankho.

The word 'hard disk' of English has been coined as 'thwrsi gwra' in Bodo language which is a loan translation word. Here, 'thwrsi' in Bodo means dish/disk and 'gwra' means hard in English.

Another specimen of loan translation word may be taken e.g. Eng. hard copy>Bd. gwra slai. Here, gwra in Bodo means hard and slai/bwslai means copy.

Eng. green house>Bd. swmkhwr/gwthang no. Here, 'swmkhwr' in Bodo means green and 'no' means house, Eng. global warming>Bd. mulugnang dunglabnai, here 'mulugnang' in Bodo means global and 'dunglabnai' means warming. Actually these two terms are related to science.

At present a few Bodo speakers are using 'mwzang phungbili' for 'good morning', 'mwzang/gwzwn hor' for 'good night', and 'rezenga zanai/zamung' for light food or refreshment. However, these words are basically the literal translation from English language.

B. Coined words indirectly or through Assamese language:

Due to the development of education literate Bodo people have been coined through translation to fulfill the needs of language and literature. Assamese as a neighboring language of social context of Bodo society many words have translated in Bodo language. Examples:

Ass. proman-potro>Bd. phwrman(proof/evidence)-n.lai(leaf/page)>n. . phwrmanlai (certificate). Actually the word 'proman-potro' is a Sanskrit origin (pro-prefix+ma, to measure; Hemkosh: p.871)

Now a day Bodo peoples have been coined the word 'phoraisalima' to mean the college. Here, v.phorai(read)-sali-ma(to mean great/high)> n.phoraisalima(college). This word is also a loan

translation from Assamese word 'mohabidyaloī' i.e. moha-bidya-loi (college). However, it is worth to mention that in Assamese language there are a lot of words of Sanskrit origin. The word 'mohabidyaloī' is a Sanskrit origin (hemkosh dictionary: p.1073) which is composed of moha (great/high)-bidya (knowledge)+aloī [a-prefix+li(ber)>aloī-a house>bidyaloī (an institution, college).

The noun word 'mulug-swlwngsali' (university) is newly coined loan translation from Assamese language 'bischo-bidyaloī'.

The English word 'politics' has been coined in Bodo as 'razkhanthi', which has been directly translated from Assamese word 'razniti'.

The word 'political science' of English has been coined in Bodo as 'razkhanthi bigian', which has been translated from Assamese word 'razniti bigian',

The word 'democratic' has been coined in Bodo as 'subung khanthi', which is translated from Assamese 'gono tontro'.

The word 'rangkhanthi' in Bodo is a loan translation of Assamese word 'orthoniti' means 'economics' in English.

The word 'folk-lore' of English has been coined as 'subung harimu' which is translated from Assamese word 'loko sanskriti'. Here, 'loko means 'subung' and sanskriti means 'harimu'.

2. Coined words directly from English language:

A lot of English loan words have been coined in this language. It is only due to the development of science and technology and development of education. Bodo speakers have coined such words to mean or express the something new idea or thought. However these coined words are articulated to suit their own language by the native speakers. Of course at presently Bodos have used reconstructed words in the written form or in the discourses. A few specimens of English coined words are given as below:

Eng. cup plate>Bd. khap phlet

Eng. office>Bd. ophis

Eng. doctor>Bd. dakthar

Eng. apple>Bd. aphel

Eng. pass>Bd. phas

Eng. fan>Bd. phen

Eng. petrol>Bd. phehtrol

Eng. metre>Bd. mithar etc.

3. Coined words directly from Assamese language:

It is seen that Bodo speakers have been adapted words from Assamese language. However, many Bodo origin words can be found in the Assamese language also, which is strongly opined by B. Kakati and many other scholars. Due to the dwelling in a same geographical area since the remote past the Bodo and Assamese; these two linguistic communities have mutually received knowingly and unknowingly a huge amount of words. A few specimens of words that Bodos have adapted are stated here, e.g. the noun word 'zwnthwr'(machine) has been adapted from Assamese noun word 'jantra'. Here, the vowels are inserted in between the consonant cluster to adjust with the phonological process of Bodo language or to make it easy to articulate as 'zwnth wr'. But now a day Bodo speakers have also used 'zunthi' (machine). The Assamese noun word 'karkhana' has been adapted to Bodo as 'kharkhana' meaning industry. Bodo language has not the use of unaspirated phoneme /k/. So by using aspirated phoneme /kh/ the word is adapted as 'k harkhana'. Presently the word 'darimin' is also used for

'kharkhana'. However, these words can also be considered as borrowing words.

4. Reconstructed words:

The most common word in bank section is 'account book', which has been coined as 'bisankho khata' in Bodo. This word is compounding of one verb 'bisankho' (account) and one noun word 'khata'(book). The English word scholarship has been coined in Bodo as v.rwng-n.banta(award)> n.rngbantha (scholarship). The word 'account' has been coined in Bodo as 'bisankho'. This word is formed with the combination of one prefix 'bi-' and one verb 'sankho' (count). The English word 'industry' has been newly coined in Bodo language as 'damin'. Now a day the word 'gelemu' is used for the English word 'game and sport'. To denoting the time/hour the new word 'ringa' is used in this language. The English noun word 'computer' has been newly coined as 'sanzunthi' in Bodo language. This is a noun word which is formed with the combination of one verb 'san' (to count) and one noun word 'zunthi' (machine). The word 'annexure' of English has been coined as 'sorzablai' in Bodo language. In this word there is one verb 'sorzab' (to connect) and one noun 'lai' (leaf/page). Generally 'annexure' means addition of page at the end of a book or another work. In Bodo language also it refers the added or connected extra page. The English word 'auditorium' has been coined in Bodo as 'noblang'. It is based on the quality i.e. size and structure of the auditorium. The word 'noblang' is formed with the combination of one noun 'no' (house/home) and one adjective 'blang' (wide/open). Generally in auditorium there is wide area inside it which occupied for the audience. So, in Bodo language 'noblang' refers to the house having wide area. The word 'file' of English has been newly coined in Bodo as 'laizab'. This word is compounded of one noun 'lai' (page/leaf) and one verb 'zab' (to file up). It is based on the function of the file that we use for keeping pages and any other document. The Bodo speakers have also newly adapted words from cognate language i.e. from Dimasa language, e.g. now a day it is seen that the Bodo speakers have been used the word 'phesa' (owl) as 'daukhu' and 'hangsw' (duck) as 'daupham'. Here, interesting point is that these two words have been newly coined to adjust it to the structure of Bodo language words related to birds. According to the Tibeto-Burman word structure related to birds have two morphological segments. So, Bodo as one of the T-B language has the same structure. However, word denoting to birds are starting with the word 'dau' (bird), e.g. 'dau-sri' (martin), 'dau-kha' (crow) etc. Besides the above discussion of words at present some newly formed words can be found in this language, e.g. zwlur (football), naiblang (window), hablang (door), zanjung (telephone/mobile), zwngphrud (match), zwusrang (plateform) etc. However, these words have been coined based on the shape and size, nature and quality of the objects.

5. Hybridization words:

A few hybridization words can be found in this language. ***In historical linguistics, a word composed of elements from different languages. An example of a hybrid term ('a hybrid') is television, which comprises elements from both Latin and Greek.*** (Crystal, David: A Dictionary of Linguistics and Phonetics, Sixth Edition, p.233). The hybridization generally can be termed as combining of words or grammatical elements from different languages. This kind of words are always compound in nature. The word 'relgari' used in Bodo is a hybrid word and is composed of two words from English and Hindi i.e. 'rel' (Eng. rail) and 'gari' (Hn. gadi/gari) respectively. Another Hybrid word used in Bodo language is 'maslangkhar' (kingfisher). Here the word 'mas' (fish) is an Assamese word and 'langkhar' is a Bodo word. The word 'basgari' is also composed of one English word 'bus' and one Hindi word 'gari'.

The Assamese word 'bhugol' has been coined in Bodo as 'bhumkhwurang'. Here, 'khwurang' is a Bodo origin word. Hybridization words can also be found which is newly formed with Indo-Aryan

Assamese word by adding Bodo suffix, e.g. 'nwgwrari', this word is directly coined from Assamese 'nagorik'. Thus the word 'nwgwrari' is composed of one word 'nwgwr' (adapted Bodo word) and one Bodo suffix '-ari' (to denote 'inhabitant of place'), mwsu/mwisu-gari(Bd+Hn) etc. Besides these words the hybridization words usually used in Assamese language are also used by the some Bodo speaker. For instances: mastar-giri>mastargiri (teachership), here, 'mstar' is an English word and 'giri' is a suffix, phul-dani>phuldani, thela-gari>thelagari(Ass+Hn). Besides these words, one can find out the hybridization words used in Bodo language.

COCLUSION:

In this paper an attempt has been made to find out the newly coined words and tried to analyze as available in the Bodo language. From the study it is seen that coined words have constructed by the process of translation, reconstruction and hybridization done based on morphological and semantic point of view. One can find out a huge number of coined words from different sources in Bodo language.

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