CHAPTER-II

An Introduction to Nominal and Verbal Group
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2.0 Introduction

This chapter discusses the general introduction of Nominal and Verbal group. The Bodo words can be divided into two groups, one is word or base with affixes and the other is word or base without affixes. The group with affixes is called non particles where noun, pronoun, verb, adjective and adverb are studied and the group without affixes is called particles where conjunction, interjection and exclamation are included. Non-Particle are sub-categorized into Primary and Secondary. Primary and secondary are again sub-grouped into Nominal and Verbal. The primary nominal group consists of Noun and Pronoun and primary verbal group consists of Verb, Adjective and Adverb. Like this secondary nominal group consists of Number, Gender, Numeral, Case and case markers and Kinship terms and in verbal Tense, Aspect and Mood is discussed.

For better discussion, the following chart of word formation has been taken into consideration.

Word Class

2.1 Nominal Group

The term NOMINAL is used in grammatical description as a substitute for noun or noun phrase. The proper names, pronouns (personal, demonstrative, interrogative, indefinite, reflexive), kinship terms, numerals, number, gender and deverbal nouns all these are included under the head of NOUN. All of these can take case markers regularly. In Bodo, adjectives are also used as nouns as they can take case markers as well as plural.
suffixes. In this language, adjectives function as noun but structurally they behave like verb and so is included under verbal group.

2.1.1 Nouns

Noun belongs to open class category word. It includes the names of objects, beings, substances, abstract qualities, social relationship, natural bodies, and heavenly bodies and so on. Bodo is basically a monosyllabic language and so many monosyllabic nouns are found in the language along with few specimens of bi-syllabic and polysyllabic nouns. The disyllabic or polysyllabic nouns are mostly compound or derived nouns. e.g.-

Monosyllabic Nouns

VC/CV format

- rice powder or - fire
- ai - mother em - bed
- bon - firewood bar - air dau - bird duui - water
- t'ui - blood k'i - basket k'i - stool san - sun
- zi - cloth ziu - life zuu - rice beer mi - animal
- mai - paddy mui - deer no - house na - fish

Disyllabic or Polysyllabic Nouns

CVCV/CVCCV/CVCVV/CVCVC/CVCVVCV/CVCVC format

- man-si man mu-su su cow ha-zuu
- mountain
- mu-dai God ha-l'or-k'i star san-gre-ma firefly
- zu-nar animal doy-p'aj tree p'ot'ai fruit
- lui-thu sea bi-zab book p'aw-th'ai drama
- p'ho-rai-sa-li school a-bad crops uy-k'ham rice

It is to be mentioned here that names of animals, birds, fish, fruits, body parts are structurally constructed by two grammatical units, i.e. - noun and bound base or verbs.
(a) Animals Name

Animal names consist of two grammatical units, one is noun and other is bound base or verbs. In Bodo, mi means animal in general and names of animals are composed of mi and bound bases or verbs. e.g.-

- mi-su (V) musuu (cow)
- mi-der (V) muider (elephant)
- mi-su (B) muisu (buffalo)
- mi-sa (B) musa (tiger)
- mi-phur (B) muphur (bear)
- mi-k'ra (B) muk'ra (monkey)
- mi-ph'uu (B) muph'uu (monitor lizard)
- mi-dui (B) mudui (porcupine)
- mi-t'am (B) mudi'am (otter)

However, there are some animal names, which are the combination of a bound base and a noun. Here the noun follows the bound base. The noun mi also used as ma in some names such as -

- buir (B)-ma goat
- sui (B)-ma dog
- o (B)-ma pig/swine

Besides these names, there are some more animal names, which do not follow the structure, such as -

- enzor rat
- mawzi cat
- lok'ra leopard
- sesa rabbit

(b) Birds Name

Bird names also follow the above same system. The term for bird in Bodo is dau. To derive the names of different kinds of birds and other allied names like egg or feather of the birds the bound bases, nouns as well as verbs are added to noun dau, e.g.-
dau-duii (V) daudui (egg)
dau-gaij (N) daugaij (feather)
dau-zu (N) dauzu (hen)
dau-zula (N) dauzla/daula (cock)
dau-sri (B) dausri (martin)
dau-k'aj (B) dauk'aj (crow)
dau-bo (B) daubo (heron)
dau-t'ui (B) dauk't'ui (dove)
dau-ma (B) dau ma (mother bird)
dau-sa (B) dau sa (small bird/chick)
dau-rai (B) dau rai (peacock)
dau-blur (B) dau blur (bulbul)

Besides these names there are some names which do not follow the structure. These names are purely independent in nature, but very limited. e.g.-

perenga  black drongo
pa'ewali  greater coucal
gogolenga  rufous treepie
hansu  duck
paruu  pigeon
badamali  bat

(c) Fish Name

The name of the fish is also structurally derivational in nature. The fish is called na in Bodo, and the name of the fish are derived from the noun na by adding bound bases. The names of the fish are limited in Bodo origin in comparison to that of animals or birds. e.g.-

na-t'ur (B)  nat'ur (Prawn)
na-srai (B)  nasrai (channa gachua)
na-p'am (B)  nap'am (fermented compounded dried fish)

There are few more names, which do not follow the structure. These names are independent but less in number. e.g.-
(d) Fruits Name

Fruit names are also structurally derived in nature. The fruit is called tʰai Bodo and it is a noun. The names of different fruits are derived by adding verbs, adjectives or bound bases with the noun tʰai. e.g.-

- fai-zuu (V): fai-zuu (mango)
- fai-lir (V): fai-lir (banana)
- fai-kʰa (Adj.): fai-kʰa (garcinia family)
- fai-gir (B): fai-gir (wood apple)
- fai-sur (B): fai-sur (spondias mombin)
- fai-bey (B): fai-bey (cucumber)

There is some more fruits name, which do not follow the structure. These names are free in nature. e.g.-

- buigri: jojoba
- kʰumrenga: star fruit
- nareṃ: sour fruit
- nareṃkʰal: coconut
- goi: betel
- somphram: guava

(e) Name of the Body Parts:

In Bodo, the names of body parts are also derived. These names are combination of two morphological units. The body parts like hands, legs and its related parts start with prefix a-, e.g.-

- a-kʰai (B): akʰai (hand)
- a-tʰiŋ (B): ašiŋ (leg)
- a-si (B): asi (finger)
a-sugur (B) asugur (nail)
a-pʰ’a (B) apʰ’a (palm of hand or leg)
a-duui (B) aduui (calf of leg)
a-gan (B) agan (foot step)

The names related to eye starts with prefix m-. The prefix m- with bound bases forms names of eyes and its related parts. e.g.-

mo-gon (B) megon (eye)
mo-sugur (B) musugur (eyebrow)
mo-gon-lfi (B) miuili'i (eye excreta)

The names related to head and its different parts start with prefix kʰ-o-. The prefix kʰ-o- along with bound bases derives different names related to head and its surroundings parts. e.g.-

kʰ-o-ro (B) kʰor(o) (head)
kʰ-o-ga (B) kʰuga (mouth)
kʰ-o-nai (B) kʰanai (hair)
kʰ-o-ma (B) kʰuma (ear)
kʰ-o-pʰ'i (B) kʰapʰ'i (dandruff)

The names related to heart and some inner parts of body starts with prefix bi-. This prefix bi- takes different bound bases and derives different meanings. e.g.-

bi-kʰ’a (B) bikʰ’a (liver)
bi-bu (B) bibu (intestine)
bi-kʰ’lu (B) bikʰ’lu (gall)

The names of animals, birds, fruits, and body parts are generated form of a free form and a bound base, or compound form of a noun and a verb/adjective. It is to be mentioned here that most of the derived bases are monosyllabic. The monosyllabic bases are sometime free morpheme and sometime bound.

2.1.2 Pronoun

A term used in the grammatical classification of words, referring to the closed set of items which can be used to substitute for a noun phrase (or single noun). (Crystal 2008:392) There are six types of pronouns in Bodo; these are personal pronoun, demonstrative pronoun, interrogative pronoun, indefinite pronoun, reflexive pronoun and
relative pronoun. These pronouns constitute a good space in Bodo vocabulary. The personal pronouns play a vital role in the formation of kinship terms in Bodo. Except a few kinship terms maximum kinship terms are derived form of a personal pronoun (pronominal prefix) and a bound base. These pronouns are when used as prefixes are called pronominal prefixes.

(a) Personal Pronoun  
- ay (I), nuay (you), bi (s/he)

(b) Demonstrative Pronoun  
- be (this), bui (that)

(c) Interrogative Pronoun  
- ma (what), sur (who), bobu (where)

(d) Indefinite Pronoun  
- surba (somebody), rawbu (nobody)

(e) Reflexive Pronoun  
- gaw (self)

(f) Relative Pronoun  
- zai (which)

### 2.1.3 Kinship Terms

In semantics, the system of lexical items is used in a language to express personal relationships within the family, in both narrow and extended senses. (Crystal 2008:261)

The kinship terms are relative nouns, which establish the relation in a family as well as in the society. In Bodo, kinship terms are combination of a personal pronoun and a noun. The personal pronouns function as the pronominal prefix to derive the kinship terms. The personal pronouns 1st person *ay* (I), 2nd person *nuay* (you) and 3rd person *bi* (s/he) singular number non-honorific forms can derive kinship terms, but never the plural and honorific forms.

The kinship terms related to first person start with *ay* (I) and its prefixed form is *a-*. It is to be mentioned here that when the speakers introduce or establish a relation himself/herself then s/he should use pronominal prefix *a-*. The pronominal prefix *a-* takes *a-* form when it is in use. e.g.-

- *aŋ-pʰa* (B)  
  - apʰa (my father)
- *aŋ-da* (B)  
  - ada (my elder brother)
- *aŋ-bo* (B)  
  - abo (my elder sister)
- *aŋ-mai* (B)  
  - amai (my maternal uncle)
- *aŋ-nui* (B)  
  - amui (my maternal/paternal aunt)
- *aŋ-buui* (B)  
  - abuui (my grandfather)
- *aŋ-bui* (B)  
  - abui (my grandmother)
- *aŋ-duui* (B)  
  - adui (my paternal uncle)
The kinship terms related to 2nd person start with 2nd person singular number non-honorific form nuirj (you). It establishes an indirect relation between second person and subject. When pronominal prefix nuirj- is added to bound bases then nasal /ŋ/ sometimes changes to nasal /m/ and sometime remains the same. e.g.-

- **nuirj-p'ha (B)**  
  nuirj-p'ha (your father)
- **nuirj-da (B)**  
  nuirj-da (your elder brother)
- **nuirj-bo (B)**  
  nuirj-bo (your elder sister)
- **nuirj-mai (B)**  
  nuirj-mai (your maternal uncle)
- **nuirj-buu (B)**  
  nuirj-buu (your grandfather)
- **nuirj-buui (B)**  
  nuirj-buui (your grandmother)

The kinship terms related to 3rd person start with 3rd person singular number non-honorific form bi (s/he). The kinship terms formed by using third person singular number is used only in address of reference. In a sense it can be said indirect, e.g.-

- **bi-p'ha (B)**  
  bi-p'ha (his/her father)
- **bi-da (B)**  
  bi-da (his/her elder brother)
- **bi-bo (B)**  
  bi-bo (his/her elder sister)
- **bi-mai (B)**  
  bi-mai (his/her maternal uncle)
- **bi-buu (B)**  
  bi-buu (his/her grandfather)
- **bi-buui (B)**  
  bi-buui (his/her grandmother)

Besides these derived kinship terms, there are few more kinship terms which are free in form. These kinship terms can indicate the meaning independently. These kind of kinship terms are limited in Bodo. e.g.-

- **bazui**  
  elder brother’s wife
- **gumuii**  
  elder sister's husband
- **sal’i**  
  one's wife’s sister’s husband
- **bijai**  
  one's son/daughter's father-in-law
- **bijani**  
  one's son/daughter's mother-in-law
- **buinai**  
  one's younger sister's husband
- **songra**  
  one’s son/daughter’s socially recognized father
- **songri**  
  one’s son/daughter’s socially recognized mother

There are some more kinship terms, which are irregular in nature. The Bodo kinship terms are the compound form a pronominal prefix and a noun, but sometime it
cannot be found in 1st person relation, but in 2nd and 3rd person. e.g.-

bihaw                his/her father-in-law  
bikh\umzw/bikh\unzu  his/her mother-in-law 
nunj\haw                your father-in-law  
nunjk\umzw/nunjk\unzu  your mother-in-law 

The kinship term aduii (my father's younger brother/my uncle) is also an irregular kinship term, in the 2nd person it is used as munji\ui/munji\ui (your father's younger brother/uncle) and in 3rd person it is used as bibr\ui (his/her father's younger brother/his/her uncle). It is to be mentioned here that in case of kinship terms or relation noun Bodo language is very rich.

2.1.4 Numeral and Numeral Classifier

In Bodo, "NUMERALS" consist of two parts: first a classifier (definitive) which shows the units that is counted and the other is number. It is defined as "Anything that is used right after a classifier can be considered to be a number, and anything that is used immediately before a number can be considered as a classifier." (Burling 2008:243)

The numeral can be divided into two categories- basic and derived numerals. The basic numerals are free in form. Basic numerals can be divided into two: cardinal numeral and ordinal numeral. A traditional term retained in some models of grammatical description, referring to the class of numerals one, two, etc. Cardinal numbers (or 'cardinals') contrast with the ordinal numbers first, second, etc. (Crystal 2008:65)

In Bodo, there are ten basic numerals, which are free in form. These are -

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{se} & \text{one} & \text{nu}i & \text{two} \\
\text{t\am} & \text{three} & \text{brui} & \text{four} \\
\text{ba} & \text{five} & \text{do} & \text{six} \\
\text{snj} & \text{seven} & \text{dain} & \text{eight} \\
\text{g\u} & \text{nine} & \text{zi} & \text{ten} \\
\end{array}
\]

Besides these basic cardinal numerals others are derived from these basic cardinal numerals. These numerals are derived either by addition, multiplication or by multiplication addition process. e.g.-

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{zi+se} \text{(ten+one)} & \text{eleven} & \text{nui}×\text{zi+nui} \text{(two×ten+two)} & \text{twenty-two} \\
\text{t\am}×\text{zi} \text{(three-ten)} & \text{thirty} & \text{t\am}×\text{zi}+\text{brui} \text{(three×ten+four)} & \text{thirty-four} \\
\text{ba}×\text{zi} \text{(five-ten)} & \text{fifty} & \text{z\u}×\text{se} \text{(hundred×one)} & \text{one hundred} \\
\end{array}
\]
The ordinal numerals are the combination of a cardinal numeral and a cardinal denoting suffix -thi. e.g.-

\[ se-\text{i} 1^{\text{st}} \quad zi-nui-\text{i} 12^{\text{th}} \quad se-zuuu-\text{i} 101^{\text{th}} \]

Along with numerals, there are many classifiers, which are regularly used in the language. Whatever is countable must have a classifier, which can indicate the shape and size of the units, such as people, animals, abstract nouns and various objects. The classifier always comes first to the numeral in Bodo. There are many numeral classifiers in the language. The classifiers can be categorized into three different categories e.g. -

(i) True Classifiers
(ii) Nominal Classifier
(iii) Verbal Classifier

2.1.4.1 True Classifiers

There are many true classifiers in Bodo, which are used only as classifier very frequently. These classifiers are bound in form. e.g. -

- mun used with countable objects
- sa human being
- ma animals, birds, fish, insects
- duaj string/rope, garland, hair, song, poetry
- go\text{\texthyp} chair, table, pen, house, bus, sky
- gan book, leaf, shirt,
- pi\text{\texthyp} word/sentence
- gor coins, marble, chocolate, grains
- di\text{\texthyp} bamboo, firewood
- k\text{\texthyp}andi betel nut
- k\text{\texthyp}eb number of act of doing
- k\text{\texthyp}on number of act of doing

2.1.4.2 Nominal Classifier

The nominal classifiers are nominal bases used as classifiers. In Bodo, to indicate the quantity of nominals numerals follow nominal classifiers. There are many nominal
2.1.4.3 Verbal Classifier

The verbal classifiers are verbs, which are used as classifiers. In Bodo, maximum numbers of regular verbs are used as verbal classifiers, which indicate action of the verbs. Generally verbal classifiers come with one used as 'ga' though actually 'se' for one is used in the language, e.g.-

\[
\begin{align*}
g & \text{ counting act of going or doing} \\
\text{bar} & \text{ counting act of blooming} \\
\text{za} & \text{ counting act of eating} \\
\text{maw} & \text{ counting act of doing} \\
\text{zui} & \text{ counting act of kicking}
\end{align*}
\]

2.1.5 Number

A grammatical category used for the analysis of word classes displaying such contrasts as singular and plural. (Crystal 2008: 335) In Bodo, for singular number no suffix is used and to derive plural suffixes are added to the nouns and adjectives. There are three plural suffixes in Bodo and these are -pʰur, -sur and -mum. These are morphologically conditioned allomorphs of suffix -pʰur. The suffix -mum comes only with relational noun or kinship terms. e.g.-
The suffix -sur comes with pronouns 2nd and 3rd person singular number non-honorific form and demonstrative pronouns *be* (this) and *bui* (that) to indicate plural. e.g.-

- **nuirj-suir** niur/stur (you are)
- **bi-suir** bisuir (they)
- **be-suir** besuir (this are)
- **bui-suir** buisuir (that are)

The suffix -pʰur is a common plural suffix added to all nouns and adjectives, which do not take -sur and -mum. It comes with both animate and inanimate to represent plural. e.g.-

- **mansi-pʰur** men
- **musuu-pʰur** cows
- **bizab-pʰur** books
- **gami-pʰur** villages

### 2.1.6 Gender

A grammatical category used for the analysis of word-classes displaying such contrasts as masculine, feminine and neuter, animate and inanimate, etc. (Crystal 2008:206) In Bodo, natural gender is seen (masculine and feminine), where sex are distinguished by real-world entities.

In Bodo, noun inanimate objects have no gender and animate objects have their gender, which is distinguished either by independent words or by using a qualifying word after or before noun. However, there are some kinship terms which can indicate gender independently whether it is male or female. e.g.-

- **abuu** (my grandfather)
- **ada** (my elder brother)
- **amai** (my uncle)
- **apʰa** (my father)
- **abui** (my grandmother)
- **bazui** (my elder brother's wife)
- **amui** (my aunt)
- **ai** (my mother)

There are some nouns, which have no opposite gender. These nouns are known as inherent gender where it may be inherent masculine and inherent feminine. In Bodo,
there are a few inherent masculine indicating nouns. e.g.

- badari  wood-cutter
- barlarjpha a traditional male dancer who dances in a marriage ceremony
- duuri  priest
- laukar  cowboy

In Bodo, there are a few inherent feminine gender indicating nouns. These are -

- adungari  an unmarried aged woman
- boali  a baby caretaker woman
- duudini  a woman dancer performing rituals in K*erai puja
- sangrema  a barren woman

In Bodo, gender qualifying words are either suffixed directly to the noun or are kept independently before or after the noun. The words huuwa-hinzaw, zula-zu, bangra-bangri, p'amh-p'ant, bunda-bundi, bongla-bongli etc. are such words added to nouns.

These qualifying words sometimes come after noun, but in case of human it comes before or after noun and represents same meaning, e.g.-

- dau zula  cock
- dau zu  hen
- huuwa mansi  man
- hinzaw mansi  woman
- ajoy huuwa  my father's elder brother
- ajoy hinzaw  my father's elder brother's wife

Besides these qualifying words, there are suffixes, which are used to change gender from masculine to feminine. In Bodo, the gender representing words ending with -a generally indicate masculine gender and the words ending with -i, -e and -u indicate feminine gender. These -i, -e, -u can be considered as feminine denoting suffix. e.g.-

- i: The -i is an inflectional feminine gender denoting suffix. It is added to only few nouns to turn male to female. The nouns ending with -a vowel is replaced by suffix -i to indicate feminine. e.g.-
-e: The -e is also an inflectional female denoting suffix. It is added to only a few numbers of nouns to indicate female. The use of suffix -e is similar to that of suffix -i, e.g.-

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{nabla (boy with flat nose)} & \quad \text{nabl-e (girl with flat nose)} \\
\text{dabla (boy with flat body)} & \quad \text{dabl-e (girl flat body)}
\end{align*}
\]

-u: The -u is another female denoting inflectional suffix. It is added to only a few numbers of nouns to indicate female. e.g.-

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{gaita (short boy)} & \quad \text{gaitu (short girl)} \\
\text{haita (short boy)} & \quad \text{haitu (short girl)}
\end{align*}
\]

Besides these suffixes, some other derivational suffixes are used to generate masculine and feminine gender with the verbs. The suffixes are -ta-\text{-thu}, -aru-\text{-ari}, -mara-\text{-mari}, -sula-\text{-suli}, -lu-\text{-li}, -la-\text{-li}, -u-\text{-i}, -sruin-\text{-sri} and will be discussed in Chapter 3.

2.1.7 Case and Case markers

A grammatical category used in the analysis of word-classes (or their associated phrases) to identify the syntactic relationship between words in a sentence, through such contrasts as nominative, accusative, etc. (Crystal 2008:66) The case markers establish a relationship between noun and verb. The case markers come with nouns, pronouns, adjectives and nominalizing verbs. In Bodo, there are seven cases with their corresponding case markers and these are-

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{(a) Nominative Case} & \quad -a, -u \\
\text{(b) Accusative Case} & \quad -k\text{uu} \\
\text{(c) Instrumental Case} & \quad -zuu \\
\text{(d) Dative Case} & \quad -nu \\
\text{(e) Ablative Case} & \quad -nir\text{rai} \\
\text{(f) Genitive Case} & \quad -n\text{i} \\
\text{(g) Locative Case} & \quad -aw
\end{align*}
\]

The case markers play a vital role in the formation of sentence in Bodo. These case suffixes will be discussed broadly in Chapter 3.
2.2 Verbal Group

The verbal group consists of Verbs, Adjectives and Adverbs in the primary group and Tense-Aspect and Mood in the secondary group. The difference has been made depending upon the structure and use of words. There are many differences between verbal and nominal groups. In Bodo, adjectives are discussed under verbal head as structurally adjectives are derived from verbs, but functionally they behave like noun, such as it takes case suffixes, plural suffixes regularly.

2.2.1 Verb

The verb constitutes a major part of Bodo morphology. Verb is traditionally defined as grammatical classification of words, which refers to an act of doing, becoming or occurring something, but many linguists criticized the definition and placed a formal definition i.e. - "An element which can display MORPHOLOGICAL contrast of TENSE, ASPECTS, VOICE, MOOD, PERSON and NUMBER." (Crystal 1978:374) In Bodo, verb can be recognized as the grammatical category that can take tense-aspect suffixes. Structurally verbs can be divided into three groups i.e. - Simple, Complex and Compound Verb.

2.2.1.1. Simple Verb

Simple verbs are those, which are structurally monomorphemic. As Bodo language is monosyllabic and tonal in character, maximum simple verb are monosyllabic and changes the meaning whenever tone is changed. e.g.- bo (to spread), go (to pour/be free), p\textsuperscript{h}m (to pluck), zo (to sit/to get marry/be separate), ho (to shave), ba (to bear/to feel idle/carry on back), da (to weave), ga (be clear/to step), l\textsuperscript{h}a (to have), k\textsuperscript{h}a (to tie), sa (to trap/to ache), za (to eat/to be), ha (to cut/ can) etc. Besides these monomorphemic verbs there are many verbs which are disyllabic in form such as- bag-daw (surprise), ru-za\textsuperscript{b} (to sing), l\textsuperscript{a}-bai (to walk), un-du (to sleep), go-nai (to accept), a-zaw (to accept), k\textsuperscript{h}aw-lai (request), k\textsuperscript{h}u-bui (throw), k\textsuperscript{h}u-na (listen), lu-bui (want), mu-sa (dance), ge-le (play), k\textsuperscript{h}a-lam (do), su-lab (time allow), ha-su (to urine), p\textsuperscript{h}ud\textsuperscript{a}i (believe), ba\textsuperscript{h}-nai (appreciate), sur-zi (create) etc.
2.2.1.2 Complex Verb

Complex verbs are basically derived verbs. In Bodo, there are many complex verbs, which are derived either by prefixation or by suffixation. There are only a few prefixes, which can form complex verb. The complex verb may be negative or causative.

2.2.1.2.1 Negative Verb

In Bodo, negative can be formed by prefixation and suffixation. There is only one negative prefix da- in Bodo and suffixes -a, -uui/-i, -la, -lia, -akhui and -akhuisui which are used very frequently in the language. The negative suffixes are discussed in Chapter-4.

da-: The da- is a negative prefix which can be added to maximum number of regular verbs. The prefix da- is used in exclamatory and optative sentence. e.g.-

(a) be itamani-k^um da-maw
   this work-ACC NEG-do
   (Do not do the work.)

(b) gesew p^h^i^h ai da-za
   rotten fruit NEG-eat
   (Don't eat rotten fruit.)

2.2.1.2.2 Causative Verb

A term used in grammatical description to refer to the causal relationship between alternative versions of a sentence. For example, the pair of sentences The cat killed the mouse and The mouse died are related, in that the transitive kill can be seen as a 'causative' version of the intransitive die, viz. 'cause to die' (The cat caused the mouse to die). (Crystal 2008:70)

In Bodo, causative verbs can be formed by prefixation and suffixation. In case of causativization, the prefixes play a vital role in Bodo than suffixes. The causative prefixes are p^b-o-, bo- and so-.

Prefix p^b-o-:

- p^h-o-duy (be hot)  p^h-uda (make boil)
- p^h-o-ruy (to know)  p^h-uru (to teach)
- p^h-o-t^ay (to alive)  p^h-ut^a (make alive)
- p^h-o-ran (to dry)  p^h-uran (make dry)
- p^h-o-zuh (to finish)  p^h-uuzuh (make finish)
In the above examples, the prefix pʰ-o- takes pʰ-u, pʰ-a, pʰ-e, pʰ-o forms due to distant regressive vowel assimilation.

Prefix bo-:

bo-zir (to select)  
bo-gew (to open)  
bo-lir (to rub)  
bo-zi (to tear)  

In the above examples prefix bo- takes bi, be form due to distant regressive vowel assimilation and in the last example the fricative alveolar voiced /z/ takes voiceless /s/ form.

Prefix so-:

so-gab (to cry)  
so-labh (to attach)  
so-gi (to fear)  
so-guma (to lose)  
so-buŋ (to fill)  
so-bai (to break)  

In the above examples the prefix so- takes su, si, su or se forms with different verbs due to distant regressive vowel assimilation and in the last two examples the verbs buŋ and bai take pʰ-uŋ and pʰ-ai form. Here, it can be noted that plosive unaspirated phoneme /b/ takes aspirated /pʰ/ form when it is changed to causative verb.

In Bodo, there is only one causative suffix -hui. Though -hui is used as suffix it has its independent meaning to give, but used as suffix very frequently in the language. The suffix can be added to maximum number of regular verbs. e.g.-
2.2.1.3 Compound Verb

The verbs can be formed by compounding two or more than two simple verbs and these verbs are called compound verbs. Bodo language has agglutinating character and so words and affixes can be added one after another to derive different meanings. The compound verbs can be formed in the following structures-

(a) V-V

maw (do) - pʰui (come)  mawpʰui (come and work)
za (eat) - zub (finish)  zazub (eat and finish)
luiy (drink) - lay (take away)  luiylay (drink and go away)
bu (beat) - i'ar (kill)  bui'ar (kill by beating)
gaw (shoot) - i'ar (kill)  gawi'ar (kill by shooting)
sō (reach) - pʰui (come)  szpʰui (to arrive)

(b) Pref-V-V-Suffix/Suffixes

pʰ̄o (Pref)-der (be large)-lay (take away)-bai (IPA)  pʰederlajkʰa (has made larger)
da (Pref) - za (eat) - zub (finish) - sui (LDS)  dazazubsui (do not eat until finished)
bo (Pref)-zir (select)-lay (take away)-duŋ (IPA)  bizirlaŋduŋ (has discussed / analyzed)

(c) V-V-V

maw (do) - zub (finish) - pʰui (come)  mawzubpʰui (come and finish the work)
za (eat)-lay (take away) -zub (finish)  zalayzub (eat, finish and go)
mun (get) - ha (can) - sō (reach)  munhaso (reachable)
za (eat) -hu (give) - pʰui (come)  zahupʰui (come and make him/her eat)
(d) Pref-V-V-V-Suffix/Suffixes

da (pref)- za (eat)-hui (give)-pʰui (come)-lʰar (DEF) dazahmphmif ar

(do not came and make him/her eat)

bo (pref)-zir (select)-lay (take away)-zub (finish)-bai (IPA) bizirlanızubbai

(has described completely and gone)

(e) V-V-V-V

dun (keep)-kʰar (run)-lay (take away)-pʰui (come) dunkʰarlanypʰui

(come and take away)

bu (beat)- tʰar (kill)-lay (take away)-zub (finish) buᵗʰarlanzub

(finish by killing and go)

za (eat)-hui (give)-zub (finish)-lay (take away) zahuzublan

(make completely eat up until finished)

nai (see)-zir (select)-lay (take away)-zub (finish) naizirlanzub

(search completely until finished)

(f) V-V-V-V-Suffixes

maw (do)-hu (give)-zub (finish)-nay (need)-duŋ (CONT) mawhuuzubnanyduŋ

(caused to work until finished)

maw (work)-hu (give)-zub (finish)-lay (take away)-kʰa (DEF)-bai (IPA)

mawhuuzublankʰabai (definitely has caused to work until finished)

nai (see)-zir (select)-lay (take away)-zub (finish)-duŋmuni (PST)-a (LDS)-nu (DEF)

naizirlanızubduŋmunamu (has searched almost completely)

As the Bodo language is agglutinating in character, the inflectional bases come one after another in a sequence but meanings remain the same. In case of the verb structures, it is generally preferred simple structure, but can use the complex structures cited in the examples (d), (e) and (f) above. In Bodo, there are some regular verbs, which may occur as compound form such as za, hu, lay, pʰui, zub, kʰar etc. even though they have independent meaning.
2.2.2 Finite Verb

Verbs can be classified into finite and non-finite categories on the basis of the syntactic function. The finite verb is a term used in the GRAMMATICAL classification of types of VERBS and CLAUSES. A finite verb (PHRASE) is a form that can occur on its own in an independent sentence (or MAIN clause); it permits formal contrasts in TENSE and MOOD. (Crystal 2008:189) In Bodo, the finite verbs take tense-aspect suffixes. e.g.-

(a) Ram-a pharaitsali-aw kən-yu
Ram-NOM school-LOC go-HAB
(Ram goes to school.)

(b) bi-ju uŋk'am za-gun
3SG-NOM rice eat-FUT
(S/he will take rice.)

The finite verb can be sub-divided into Transitive and Intransitive verbs on the basis of syntactic function.

2.2.2.1 Transitive Verb

The verbs, which can take one or more direct objects, are known as transitive verbs. The transitive verb with single object is known as MONO-TRANSITIVE verb and the transitive verb with two objects are known as DI-TRANSITIVE verb. e.g.-

(a) bi uŋk'am za-ju
3SG rice eat-FUT
(S/he takes rice.)

(b) bi-ju akh'ai-zunə bibar kəa-duŋ
3SG-NOM hand-INS flower pluck-CONT
(S/he is plucking flower with hand.)

In the above example, (a) the uŋk'am (rice) is the only object that is taken by verb za (eat) and in the example (b) there are two objects akh'al (hand) and bibar (flower) taken by the verb kəa (pluck).

2.2.2.2 Intransitive Verb

The verbs which do not take the direct objects are the intransitive verbs. e.g.-

(a) ai-a phuí-a
mother-NOM come-NEG
(Mother will not come.)
Here, in the above example (a) and (b) \( p^h \)ui and \( l^h \)aj are the intransitive verbs respectively as they do not take objects. These types of verbs are used in answering the question in short.

### 2.2.3 Non-finite Verb

Non-finite forms of the verb, on the other hand, occur on their own only in DEPENDENT clauses, and lack tense and mood contrasts. (Crystal 2008:189-190) The non-finite verbs cannot indicate complete action, e.g.-

(a) \( l^h \)aj \( dui \) lun\-nanui \( l^h \)aj-gum
1SG water drink-SUB go-FUT
(I will go after drinking.)

(b) bi-jut bazar-aw \( l^h \)aj-mu \( w\k^h \)ar-bai
3SG-NOM market-LOC go-SUB get ready-IPA
(S/he has got ready to go to the market.)

In the above example (a) there are two verbs \( l\k\)u (drink) and \( l^h \)aj (go). Here, \( l^h \)aj (go) with tense marker is the main verb whereas \( l\k\)u (drink) with subordinating suffix is the non-finite verb. In the example (b) \( l^h \)aj (go) is the non-finite verb whereas \( w\k^h \)ar (get ready) is the finite or main verb.

The verbs can be categorized into Regular and Irregular verb depending on their use in the language.

### 2.2.4. Regular Verb

The verb is the grammatical category which takes tense-aspect suffixes. The verbs which take all the tense-aspect suffixes regularly are known as Regular verbs. However, there is some peculiar kind of verbs, which do not follow the rules i.e. - do not take all the tense-aspect suffixes regularly and these types of verbs are known as irregular verbs. e.g.-

Regular Verbs:
\( l^h \)aj (go) -\( w \) (HAB)
-\( dw \)aj (CONT)
Here, in the above example the verb \( p^h \text{ar} \) (go) can take all the tense-aspect suffixes and also the negative suffixes.

### 2.2.5 Irregular Verb

The irregular verbs are rare in the language. These verbs do not take tense-aspect suffixes regularly. These are -

- \( d\text{on} \) (to have) \( d\text{on}-u \) (HAB)
- \( d\text{on}-\text{mun} \) (PST)
- \( \text{gui} \) (to have) \( \text{gui}-u \) (HAB)
- \( \text{gui}-a-\text{mun} \) (NEG-PST)
- \( \text{\( p^h \)}u \) (to proceed) \( \text{\( p^h \)}u-\text{du} \) (IMP)

The verbs \( d\text{on}, \text{gui}, \text{\( p^h \)}u \) are regular in form. These verbs do not take all the tense markers as well as negative suffixes. The verb \( d\text{on} \) do not take future tense marker \(-\text{gun},\) but to indicate future it takes \( p^h-a-\text{gun} \) form. The verb \( \text{gui} \) also do not take future tense marker, to indicate future it takes \( p^h-a-\text{gun} \) form. The verb \( \text{\( p^h \)}u \) do not take any tense aspect suffixes or negative suffixes.

Besides these irregular verbs, there are some more verbs, which cannot occur independently. To indicate the action of the verb they are to take prefix or suffix. These kinds of verbs can also be recognized as irregular verbs in Bodo. e.g.-

- \( n\text{a} \) need
- \( n\text{na} \) be true
- \( h\text{a} \) can
- \( \text{\( p^h \)}\text{ar} \) to kill
- \( s\text{a} \) to reach
- \( s\text{na} \) to straight
- \( \text{\( p^h \)}\text{ur} \) to explain
It is to be mentioned here that the irregular verbs *nay*, *noy*, *gui* etc. cannot represent any meaning without suffixes. They have to take either tense-aspect suffixes or other inflectional suffixes to bear meaning. The irregular verbs even cannot take negative prefix *da-* freely as regular verbs. This kind of verbs can be found in Bodo and other Tibeto-Burman languages, which is rare in Indo-Aryan languages.

Besides these verbs, there are a few irregular verbs, which are used to derive adjectives. These verbs can take principal verb suffixes directly to indicate the action of the verbs. e.g. -

- $p'\text{ur}$ be white
- $za$ be red
- $l'\text{an}$ be green
- $\text{sum}$ be black
- $\text{zam}$ be old
- $\text{ham}$ be good
- $\text{zuu}$ be high
- $t'\text{uu}$ be deep
- $p'\text{uy}$ be fat
- $\text{lau}$ be long
- $\text{sun}$ be short
- $\text{hai}$ be short

Whenever these verbs come with prefix *go-* they turn to adjectives, but due to regressive vowel assimilation, the prefix *go-* takes different forms. e.g. -

- $\text{go-}p'\text{ur}$ $\text{gup'ur}$ (white)
- $\text{go-}za$ $\text{guza}$ (red)
- $\text{go-}t'\text{an}$ $\text{gud'tan}$ (green)
- $\text{go-}\text{sum}$ $\text{gusum}$ (black)
- $\text{go-}\text{zam}$ $\text{guzam}$ (old)
- $\text{go-}\text{ham}$ $\text{gaham}$ (good)

2.2.6 Auxiliary Verb

A term used in the GRAMMATICAL classification of verbs to refer to the set of verbs, subordinate to the main lexical verb, which help to make distinctions in mood, aspect, voice, etc. (Crystal 2008:46) There are only two auxiliary verbs in Bodo, i.e. *doŋ* and $t'\text{a}$ both represent the meaning *have*. These auxiliary verbs also function as main verbs. e.g. -

(a) $\text{muŋ}$ $k'\text{aman}$-$\text{kuu}$ maw-bai $t'\text{a}$
2SG work-ACC do-SUB have
(You keep doing the work.)
2.3 Tense-aspect

A category used in the grammatical description of verbs (along with aspect and mood), referring primarily to the way the grammar marks the time at which the action denoted by the verb took place. (Crystal 2008:480) and the aspect is a category used in the grammatical description of verbs (along with tense and mood), referring primarily to the way the grammar marks the duration or type of temporal activity denoted by the verb. (Crystal 2008:38)

There is no clear-cut boundary of Tense and Aspect in Bodo as Tibeto-Burman group of languages have no clear-cut boundary using tense-aspect suffixes, despite that for the scope of better discussion here the tense of Bodo language is going to be divided into three main categories. These are -

(a) Present Tense
(b) Past Tense
(c) Future Tense

2.3.1 Present Tense

Present tense signifies the present or ongoing action of the verb. It may be the habitual action or the continuous action. For better discussion, present tense can be categorized into habitual present tense and continuous present tense. In Bodo habitual tense marker is -ui and -duirj is continuous present tense marker. e.g.-

(a) san-a sanza-ha uy^ar-uu
Sun-NOM east-direction rise-HAB
(Sun rises in the east.)

(b) ai uy^am za-duŋ
1SG rice eat-CONT
(I am eating rice.)

2.3.2 Past Tense

Past tense indicates the action that happened in the past. In Bodo, there are three past tense suffixes i.e. -bai immediate past suffix and -mun and -duymun remote past tense suffixes. The suffixes -bai and -duymun come with all the regular verbs but the suffix -mun
comes only with auxiliary verb *doŋ* (to have) and noun, pronoun and adjective, e.g.-

(a) ada-ja
gami-jaw
*p*ũi-bai.
1elder brother-NOM village-LOC come-JPA
(My elder brother has come to the village.)

(b) hagra-jaw
musa doŋ-mun.
Jungle-LOC tiger have-PST
(There was tiger in the jungle.)

(c) aŋ
uykham
za-duŋmum
1SG rice eat-PST
(I ate rice.)

(d) Ram-a
Ayodhya-ni
raja-mun.
Ram-NOM Ayodhya-CG king-PST
(Ram was the king of Ayodhya.)

2.3.3 Future Tense

Future tense indicates the actions that are going to happen in future. In Boro -nusui and -guu are the immediate future indicating suffixes and -gum is the remote future indicating suffix. e.g.-

(a) aŋ
uykʰam
za-nusui.
1SG rice eat-FUT
(I am going to take rice.)

(b) aŋ
undu-nusui
1SG sleep-FUT
(I am going to sleep.)

(c) bi-juu
*p*ũi-guu
3SG-NOM come-FUT
(S/he is likely to come.)

(d) aphasis-a-ja
*p*ũi-gun
1father-NOM come-FUT
(My father will come.)

2.4 Adjective

Adjective occupies a large area in Bodo morphology. It is *A term used in the GRAMMATICAL classification of words to refer to the main set of items which specify the attributes of nouns.* (Crystal 2008:12) In the Bodo language, there are only a few numbers of primary adjectives e.g.- *muzaq* (good), *gazri* (bad), *suirũtu* (truth), *skʰra* (dogmatic), *aduwa* (fool), *adra* (half) etc. and besides these few adjectives there are a large number of adjectives which are derived from verbs. The adjectives are structurally
verbs and functionally nouns in Bodo. Here, adjective is discussed under verbal head. In Bodo, structurally adjective can be classified into two categories i.e. - Primary or Basic adjective and Derived adjective.

2.4.1 Primary Adjective
The primary or basic adjectives are those, which independently indicate the quality of noun or pronoun. In Bodo, there are only a few primary adjectives such as muzañ (good), gazri (bad), surit'hu (truth), udan (free), siri (silent), akhra (dogmatic), adua (foolish), zamba (foolish), adra (half) etc. e.g.-

(a) bibari-ja sa-se muzañ sik'la
    bibari-NOM CLF-one good girl
    (Bibari is a good girl.)

(b) be sengra-ja zamba
    this boy-NOM fool
    (This boy is fool.)

2.4.2 Derived Adjective
The derived adjectives are structurally verb and only a few adjectives are there which are derived from nouns. Though the adjectives are structurally verb, yet functionally they behave like noun. Adjectives can be derived either by prefixation or by suffixation. In comparison to prefixes the suffixes are very numerous.

The go- is the only prefix to derive adjectives from verbs. e.g.-

gō-ruñ (to know) gurun (expert)
gō-ñ (to life) guñ (green)
gō-ran (to dry) guran (dry)
gō-ñaw (be worth) guñaw (taste)
gō-p'ur (be white) gup'ur (white)
gō-za (be red) guza (red)
gō-dui (be sweet) gudui (sweet)
gō-sum (be black) gusum (black)
gō-ñuí (to die) guñuí (dead)
gō-zuñ (to burn) guzuñ (shining)
gō-zan (be distance) guzan (distance)
gō-si (to wet) gisi (wet)
In Bodo there are numerous suffixes which can be added to verbs to derive adjectives. These suffixes are -sula—suli, -lu, -sia—dia, -k' e, -k' ur, -brum, -rum, -ruu, -raŋ, -reŋ, -k' or, -t' aw, -k' o, -t' i, -gob, -geb, -k' eb, -k' reb, -k' en, -t' ab, -do, -gew, -dob, -dem, -dum -dəŋ, -p' ru, -brud, -haw, -bro, -bray, -t'u, -sib, -ləŋ, -slid, -ləŋ, -p' u, -sləŋ, -g, -t'i—k' t'i, -ga, -na e.g.-

(a) Ram-a sa-se maw-sula gotk'o
Ram-NOM CLF-one work-ADJLZ boy
(Ram is a hard working/active boy.)

(b) sengra-ja ba-dula
Youth-NOM be idle-ADJLZ
(The youth is idle/lazy.)

(c) buituir-a zuibuir duimmi-lu
weather-NOM very be fog-ADJLZ
(The weather is gloomy.)

These suffixes are discussed broadly in the chapter -4. Besides these adjective denoting suffixes there are a few suffixes which can be added to nouns to derive adjectives and these adjectives are known as denominal adjectives. The -ari, -ri, -i, -braŋ, -su are the derivational suffixes which come with a limited number of nouns. e.g.-

(a) be solo-wa zarimin-ari
this story-NOM history-ADJLZ
(This story is historical.)

(b) haina-ri sik' la-ja musa-duŋ
beauty-ADJLZ girl-NOM dance-CONT
(The beautiful girl is dancing.)

Along with these structures whenever adjective is discussed the degree of comparison is also to be discussed. The degree is a grammatical category used to specify the extent of a comparison between adjectives or adverbs. (Crystal 2008:133) In Bodo, there are three degrees i.e. - Positive, Comparative and Superlative. The uninflected form of adjectives indicates the positive degree. The comparative degree compares the quality of two different nouns. To compare two different qualities the suffix -sin is added to the adjectives. The superlative degree compares more than two different nouns and the suffix -t' ar is added after the comparative degree denoting suffix -sin. It is broadly discussed in the chapter -4 of the thesis.
2.5 Adverb

*Adverb is a term used in the GRAMMATICAL classification of words to refer to a heterogeneous group of items whose most frequent function is to specify the mode of action of the verb.* (Crystal 2008:14) Adverb indicates the time, place and manner of action done by verb. The adverbs always occur immediately before the verb and modify it. It can be categorized as basic or primary adverb and derived adverb. The primary adverbs are those, which indicate the manner, place or time independently.

2.5.1 Adverb of time

The adverb of time indicates the time of the action of the verb. In Bodo, there are lots of primary adverbs which indicate the adverb of time. e.g.-

- *dohai* then
- *dinui* today
- *gabun* tomorrow
- *muija* yesterday
- *dak'ali* day before yesterday
- *etk'ali* that day (before few days)
- *somp'ur* day after tomorrow
- *denar* in remote future
- *semun* last year
- *deglai* this year
- *kalmasi* next year
- *agul* long ago
- *gudu* long ago
- *phun* morning
- *belasi* afternoon
- *munabili* evening

2.5.2 Adverb of Place

The adverb of place indicates the place of action of the verb. In Bodo, there are many primary adverbs, which indicate the adverb of place. e.g.-
2.5.3 Adverb of Manner

The adverb of manner indicates the manner of the action of the verb. In Bodo, there are a few primary adverbs which indicate the manner of verb. Adverb of manner are mainly derived from the adjectives which are either basic or derived by using suffix -uii to derive the same, but in the absence of the suffix also these can be used as adverb of manner. e.g.-

\[
\begin{align*}
guub\text{'rui} & \quad \text{quickly} \\
t\text{ab} & \quad \text{quickly} \\
las\text{ui} & \quad \text{slowly} \\
\z\text{a} & \quad \text{together}
\end{align*}
\]

Sometimes in syntactic level, adjectives behave like adverb in Bodo though during translation to English these seem as adjectives. e.g.-

\[
\begin{align*}
(a) \quad k\text{b}\text{aman}\text{i-ja} & \quad muz\text{an} & \quad za-ja\text{k}\text{b}\text{ui} \\
\text{Work-NOM} & \quad \text{good} & \quad \text{to be-NEG} \\
\text{(The work has not become good.)}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
(b) \quad bi-ni & \quad anz\text{a-d}\text{a} & \quad gaz\text{ri} & \quad za-du\text{\textabovedot n} \\
3\text{SG-CG} & \quad \text{exam-NOM} & \quad \text{bad} & \quad \text{be-CONT} \\
\text{(His/her result is bad.)}
\end{align*}
\]

The above examples are the primary adverbs in Bodo and besides these primary adverbs there are many derived adverbs which are either derived from nouns or verbs and sometimes by reduplication. The derivational adverbs are derived by suffixation. The -ui is the only adverbal suffix or adverbializer in Bodo. More often the suffix -\text{ui} occurs in reduplicative form when it comes with verbs but not with adjectives. The suffix -\text{ui} has phonological conditioning allomorphs -jui and -wui. Whenever the verb ends with any consonants the suffix -\text{ui} comes directly with the verbs, with vowel /i, e, u/ and diphthong /ui/ ending words the suffix -\text{ui} takes -jui form, with the vowel /a, u/ and diphthong /uu/
ending words it takes -wuii form, e.g.-

(a) muny-sur  bedor-k'uu  za-ui  za-ui  p'uw-zub-bai
   2PL meat-ACC eat-ADVLZ RDP CAUS-finish-IPA
   (You have finished the meat after repeated eating.)

(b) wunj'k'am  soj-ui  soj-ui  din-a  k'aj-bai
   rice cook-ADVLZ RDP day-NOM go-IPA
   (The days have passed by cooking.)

The suffix -uii with the adjectives:

(a) mun  muzan-uii  l'aj
   2SG good-ADJLZ go
   (You go well.)

(b) k'aman-i-k'uu  harsiy-uii  p'uzub
   work-ACC alone-ADVLZ finish
   (Finish the work alone.)

Suffix -uii can also be kept in hidden position in the above two examples. Whether it is used in hidden or non-hidden position the meaning remain the same.

2.5.4 Reduplicative Adverbs

There are some reduplicative adverbials in Bodo which indicate the manner of action of the verb. These adverbials may be full reduplication or partial reduplication, such as gudaw-suraw, k'alaw-k'asaw, k'araw-maraw, rumuiri-rumuir, sasu-masu, rithi-ritha, srai-srai, k'uulu-k'uulu, suiu-siu etc., which are used very frequently in the language. These reduplicated forms are sometimes behaved like adjectives and sometimes like adverbs. e.g.-

(a) mansi-a  gudaw-suraw  za-bai
   man-NOM perplex  be-IPA
   (The man has become perplexed.)

(b) dau-a  k'araw-maraw  gab-duŋ
   bird-NOM appealingly cry-CONT
   (The bird is uttering madly/appealingly.)

(c) hat'ork'h-i-p'ur-k'uu  rumuir-rumuir  nuhr-duŋ
   star-PL-ACC dimly seem-CONT
   (The stars are seen dimly.)
2.6 Conclusion

In this chapter, it is trying to discuss on Nominal and Verbal groups of Bodo morphology. The nouns and verbs occupy a large area in morphology. As this research work is related to suffix the emphasis is given to suffix. As suffixes always occur with free morphemes, it is necessary to know the grammatical categories of these morphemes. The suffixes also play a vital role in word formation by inflectional and derivational manner.

In the above, all the nominal and verbal categories are discussed based on their grammatical structure and function. Under nominal categories noun, pronoun, numeral and numeral classifiers, number, gender, case and case markers, kinship terms are discussed and under verbal category verb, adjective, adverb, tense-aspect are discussed. In Bodo, the adjectives are used as noun functionally, but these are structurally verbs. Therefore, adjectives are discussed under verbal head.

It is to be mentioned here that all the nominal and verbal categories are discussed with suffixes in the following chapters 3 and 4 respectively. Through this chapter, it is being tried to differentiate between nominal and verbal groups according to their function and structure.