CHAPTER EIGHT

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION
Chapter VII

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S.1 The analysis affords us to indicate the basic principles operating in Santali morphology. The morphemes are broadly divided into two groups — roots and non-roots. The roots enter into morphological constructions, while the non-roots do not. The interplay of a root and a non-root is among its most significant features, a mechanism of forming a stem. Functionally roots are classified into Nominals, adjectives, adverbs, verbs and particles. The particles are included in this class as they are free like other roots but they are neither inflected nor enter into morphological constructions. The non-roots are invariably bound forms and consist of prefix, infix, suffix and postpositions. The processes employed in the interplay of the morphemes are prefixation, infixation, suffixation, compounding and reduplication. A word is defined as a free root or a root plus a non-root. But longer corpus with reduplication of the whole root or stem with an added suffix is treated as a word as it behaves like a single unit. Such forms are commonly used as adjectives and adverbs.

S.2 Santali possesses a large number of derivatives which are mostly derived by infixation and suffixation. The prefixation is limited in use as the prefixes are very small in number. The infixes are mostly inserted into the verb roots to derive a noun. This insertion also takes place in adjectives in a very limited case. Some infixes like /-pV-/ have dual functions — in derivation they are used to derive noun, e.g. rapal 'king and his retinue' from raj 'king', kipsar 'zamindar and his retinue' from kisar 'zamindar' etc. and in conjugation they are used to form a stem, e.g. dapal 'beat each other' from dal 'beat', dopal 'give each other' from kaman 'give' etc. The compound suffix like /-tillak/ is a compound of the instrumental...
suffix /-th/ and impersonal /-ak'/ is used to derive nouns denoting instrumentality. Besides derivation by morphological processes internal derivation plays an important part in morphology.

3.3 The animate-inanimate distinction of the nominals is very clear cut and affects the whole structure of the language. This distinction is reflected in the choice of suffixes in declension. The nominal declension is carried out with the help of affixes and postpositions as there is inflexion in Santali. So it is misleading to say, as mentioned in some of the previous works, there is no declension in Santali. The synthetic character of the language as found in the insertion of the genitive infix within the verb to mark the possessor is being erased by not or less using such method. The infixed genitive is being replaced by the suffixed one. The postpositions are of both indigenous and foreign character. And the foreign ones are phonologically transmuted so sharply that one would easily think them as native ones.

3.4 The adjectives and adverbs are either simple roots or combination of morphemes. The reduplicated roots or stems along with suffixes are used as adjectives and adverbs. There longer corpus are used as single units. The grammatical gender is operated in certain adjectives. The degree is affected by the use of postpositions.

3.5 The verb occupies a nuclear position in a sentence. The subject and object when animate are shown in the verb. And the mere verb with incorporation of animate subject and/or object can function as a whole sentence. Besides certain action words any word can perform the function of a verb if the suffixes for the tense and aspect are added to it. In this way many non-native roots are appended against indigenous verbal suffixes and are treated as verbs. The verbal roots are of three classes — transitive, intransitive and transitive-intransitive. The
marker for the transitive is added to the tense/aspect suffixes when it is added to the roots. The markers for the intransitive are added in the similar fashion. But in the third class the markers for both the classes are used. Like nominal suffixes the verbal suffixes are also non-existent, i.e. one is not restricted to a particular function, for instance, the suffix /-ok'/' is used for intransitive, passive, reflexive and sometimes reciprocal functions. In some cases the phonetic mutation makes it difficult to distinguish between different tenses, as in the simple past and anterior pluperfect with dative and simple past and anterior pluperfect of the benefactive.