

An Analytical Study on Adjectives of Bodo

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Abstract: This Bodo language is one of the 22nd scheduled languages of India. It is introduced as one of the associate official languages of Assam state. This language is originated from Tibeto-Burman group of Sino-Tibetan language family. Now, this language is scattered entire Assam state and some parts of adjoining states like- Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Mizoram, Tripura, West Bengal etc. And some parts of neighboring countries of India like- Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Myanmar etc. Bodo language has six vowel phonemes like- i, u, e, ə, a and has sixteen consonant phonemes like- p^h, b, t^h, d, k^h, g, s, z, h, m, n, ŋ, r, l, w, j. In this paper, an attempt has been made to discuss about the classification, structure and formation of adjective of said language. The analytical method will be preferred to study and the necessary data have been collected from both primary and secondary source.

Keywords: Adjective, denominal, deverbal, verb, noun

1. Introduction

Adjective is an indispensable part of word. In Bodo mother tongue adjective is pronounced as ^hailali. Adjective is closely related to noun or pronoun. Adjective describes about the quality, quantity, size and colour of noun or pronoun. In a sentence adjective is placed before or after noun or pronoun. In the present paper it is aimed to discuss the classification, structure and formation of adjective used in Bodo language within the state of Assam. It is worth mentioning that some adjectives are independent units and some are derived from other lexical categories by prefixation, suffixation and compounding methods of word formation. Prefixation is a method of word formation, where a prefix is added before a root or stem and a new word is formed. Suffixation is also a method of word formation, where a suffix is added after root or stem and a new word is formed. Compounding is also a process of word formation in this process a new word is formed by combining two or more roots or stems. In Bodo language, adjective is classified into two groups on the basis of its structure. These are:

- I. Primary adjective
- II. Derived adjective

1.1. Primary adjective

Primary adjectives are those, which independently describe any information of noun or pronoun like- size, colour, quality, quantity etc. Primary adjectives can be called basic adjectives. These are independent units or root morphemes. There are only a few primary adjectives in Bodo. For Example: muzaŋ ‘good’, baigər ‘naughty’, gazri ‘bad’, suit^hu ‘truth’, udaŋ ‘free or open’, ese ‘few or little’, k^hat^hi ‘nearby’, gur^hlui ‘easy’, adra ‘half’, burza ‘much’, k^hu^hmsi ‘dark’, ək^hra ‘stubborn’, t^har ‘true or correct’, gubun ‘another’, siri ‘silent’, aduwa ‘fool’ etc. There are sentences given below how these adjectives are used in sentence:

- | | | | | |
|------|------------------------------|--|-------------------------|----------------------|
| i) | bi-ju | sase | muzaŋ | h ^h uwasa |
| | he-NOM | a | ADJ | boy |
| | ‘He is a good boy.’ | | | |
| ii) | t ^h ar | p ^h innaj-k ^h uu | sajk ^h o | |
| | ADJ | answer-ACC | choose | |
| | ‘Choose the correct answer’. | | | |
| iii) | bui | gubun | munse-k ^h uu | la |
| | that | ADJ | one-ACC | take |
| | ‘Take that another one’ | | | |

1.2. Derived adjective

Derived adjectives are derived from other lexical categories like- verb and noun. Derived adjectives are formed through prefixation, suffixation and compounding methods of word formation. For example: gusu ‘cold’, duwbru ‘watery’, guhu-gura ‘strong’ etc. In Bodo, the derived adjectives can be classified into three categories. These include:

- I. Deverbal adjective
- II. Denominal adjective
- III. Compound Adjective

1.2.1. Deverbal adjective

Adjectives those are derived from verb is called deverbal adjective. Deverbal adjectives are formed through prefixation and suffixation methods of word formation.

By prefixation: Only a few prefixes are used to form deverbal adjectives in Bodo. It is worth mentioning that the deverbal adjective denoting prefixes are g+ vowel in form. gi-, gu-, gu-, ge-, ga- are the deverbal adjective denoting prefix. All prefixes are class changing derivational prefix. These prefixes are added before verb and derives the verb to deverbal adjective. The formation of deverbal adjectives by every prefix are discussed below:

gi-: This prefix is added to a limited number of verbs to form the deverbal adjective. For example:

Pfx. gi- +	V. zi 'to rend' >	DVA gizi 'torn'
Pfx. gi- +	V. si 'to get wet' >	DVA gisi 'wet'
Pfx. gi- +	V. lir 'be heavy' >	DVA gilir 'heavy'

Sentence:

- i) gizi gōsla-k^huu da-gan
DVA shirt-ACC NEG-put on
'Don't put on the torn shirt.'
- ii) be bak^hsu-wa zuibur gilir
this box-NOM Very DVA
'This box is very heavy.'

gu-: It is added to a few verbs to form deverbal adjective. For example:

Pfx. gu- +	V. zam 'to be old' >	DVA guzam 'old'
Pfx. gu- +	V. t ^h ui 'to die' >	DVA gut ^h ui 'lifeless'
Pfx. gu- +	V. sum 'be black' >	DVA gusum 'black'
Pfx. gu- +	V. mun 'ripen' >	DVA gumun 'ripe'

Sentence:

- i) beju aṅni guzam gōsla
this-NOM my DVA shirt
'This is my old shirt.'
- ii) gusum gab-k^huu aṅ muzaṅ mun-a
DVA colour-ACC I like-NEG
'I don't like black colour.'
- iii) raju-wa sase guzuu huuwasa
Raju-NOM a DVA boy
'Raju is a tall boy.'

gu-: This prefix is added to a limited number of verbs to form deverbal adjective. For example:

Pfx. gu- +	V. su 'be cold' >	DVA gusu 'cold'
Pfx. gu- +	V. duṅ 'be hot' >	DVA gudūṅ 'hot'
Pfx. gu- +	V. p ^h ur 'be white' >	DVA gup ^h ur 'white'

Sentence:

- i) gusu duui-k^huu aṅ luṅ-a
DVA water-ACC I drink-NEG
'I don't drink the cold water.'
- ii) bi-juu gup^hur gōsla gan-ur
he-NOM DVA shirt put on-PIT
'He puts on white shirt.'

ge-: This prefix is added to some verbs to form deverbal adjectives. For example:

Pfx. ge- +	V. seṅ 'be sparse' >	DVA gesen 'sparse'
Pfx. ge- +	V. der 'be big' >	DVA geder 'big'
Pfx. ge- +	V. sew 'be rot' >	DVA gesew 'rotten'

Sentence:

- i) muider-a mase gidir zunar
elephant-NOM a DVA animal
'The elephant is a big animal.'
- ii) gesew uṅk^hri-k^huu mablababu daza

ga-: This prefix is added only a few numbers of verb to form deverbal adjective. For example:

Pfx. ga- + V. hai 'be short' > DVA gahai 'low or short'
Pfx. ga- V. ham 'be good' > DVA gaham 'good'

Sentence:

i) p^huŋ-aw k^harnaj-a deha-ni tak^haj gaham
morning-LOC run-NOM health-GNT for DVA
'Running in the morning is good for health.'

By suffixation: There are lots of deverbal adjective denoting suffix in Bodo. All suffixes are class changing derivational suffix. These are- -sula ~ -suli, -t^ha ~ -t^hu, -t^hi, -t^hej, -t^hab, -lu, brum, -k^ho, -k^he, -k^hor, -k^hur, -gew, -do, -dem, -duub, -p^hru, -sija, -k^hreb, -slu, -k^hej, -p^hram, -p^hud, -t^haj, -t^haw, -dula ~ -duli, -dla, -le, -rum, -brud, -ruu, -sib, -slaj. These suffixes are added after verb and turns into deverbal adjective. The deverbal adjectives formed by these suffixes are discussed below:

-sula ~ -suli: These suffixes are class changing derivational suffix and used to form deverbal adjective. -sula is used for masculine gender and -suli is used for feminine gender. Both suffixes are used to denote a person's habitual excess or immoderation. For example:

V. on 'to love' + Sfx. -sula > DVA onsula 'caring' MASC.
V. on 'to love' + Sfx. -suli > DVA onsuli 'caring' FEM.
V. sibi 'to worship' + Sfx. -sula > DVA sibusula 'worshipful' MASC.
V. sibi 'to worship' + Sfx. -suli > DVA sibusuli 'worshipful' FEM.

Sentence:

i) ram-a sase onsula subuŋ
Ram-NOM a DVA person
'Ram is a caring person.'
ii) rit^ha-ja sase sibusuli aizur
Rita-NOM a DVA woman
'Rita is a worshipful woman.'

-t^ha ~ -t^hu: Both suffixes are added to only hai 'be short' verb to form deverbal adjective. -t^ha is used to represent short man on the other hand -t^hu is used to represent short woman. For example:

V. hai 'be short' + Sfx. -t^ha > DVA hait^ha 'short man'
V. hai 'be short' + Sfx. -t^hu > DVA hait^hu 'short women'

Sentence:

i) rōmen-a sase hait^ha huuwasa
Ramen-NOM a DVA boy
'Ramen is a short boy.'
ii) rina-ja sase hait^hu hinzawsa
Reena-NOM a DVA girl
'Reena is a short girl.'

-t^hi: This suffix is added to a few numbers of verb to form deverbal adjective. It is mentionable that the t^hi has its own meaning i.e constant. But t^hi is also used as a deverbal adjective denoting suffix. For example:

V. maw 'do' + Sfx. -t^hi > DVA mawt^hi 'active'
V. buhui 'to flow' + Sfx. -t^hi > DVA buhuith^hi 'flowing'
V. za 'be red' + Sfx. -t^hi > DVA zat^hi 'slightly red'

Sentence:

i) bi-juu zuubur mawt^hi
he-NOM very DVA
'He is very active.'
ii) aŋni k^hanai-ja zat^hi zabur-duuŋ
my hair-NOM slightly red become-PCT
'My hair is becoming slightly red.'

-t^hej: This suffix is added to only ran 'to dry' verb to form deverbal adjective and after addition it represents thin structure of a person or an animal. It is mentionable that -t^hej suffix is used as reduplicative form and whenever it is used in reduplicated form it indicates very thin meaning. For example:

V. ran 'to dry' + Sfx. -t^hej > DVA rant^hej 'thin'

Sentence:

- i) hōri-ja sase rant^hej huuwasa
 Hari-NOM a DVA boy
 'Hari is a thin boy.'
- ii) gōt^ho-walumza-nanui rant^hej t^hej za-baj
 child-NOM fever-SUB. DVA RED become-IPT
 'The child has become very thin due to fever.'

-t^hab: This suffix is added to only suŋ verb. suŋ means be short and with the addition of -t^hab suffix it represents short. For example:

V. suŋ 'be short' + Sfx. -t^hab > DVA suŋt^hab 'short'

Sentence:

- i) be sōlō-wa zuubur suŋt^hab
 'this story-NOM very DVA
 'This story is very short.'

-lu: This suffix is added to a limited number of verbs to form deverbal adjective. For example:

V. surzi 'to create' + Sfx. -lu > DVA surzilu 'creative'
 V. dumui 'be gloom' + Sfx. -lu > DVA dumuilu 'gloomy'
 V. buhui 'flow' + Sfx. -lu > DVA buhuilu 'flowing'

Sentence:

- i) raza-ja surzilu gusu-ni huuwasa
 Raja-NOM DVA mind-GNT boy
 'Raja is a creative minded boy.'
- ii) buut^hur-a dumuilu za-baj
 weather-NOM DVA become-IPT
 'The weather has become gloomy.'

-brum: This suffix is added to a few numbers of verbs to form deverbal adjective. For example:

V. sum 'be black' + Sfx. -brum > DVA sumbrum 'slightly black'

Sentence:

- i) bui sumbrum muuu-wa zuŋhani
 that DVA cow-NOM ours
 'That slightly black cow is ours.'

-k^ho: This suffix is a class changing derivational suffix and added to only gab 'cry' and gi 'to fear' verbs and it indicates a person's character. For example:

V. gab 'cry' + Sfx. -k^ho > DVA gabk^ho 'easily crying'
 V. gi 'to fear' + Sfx. -k^ho > DVA gibk^ho 'timid'

Sentence:

- i) onaru-wa sase gabk^ho gōt^ho
 Anaru-NOM a DVA child
 'Anaru is an easily crying child.'
- ii) zuŋ gik^ho zanu naŋa
 we DVA be NEG
 'We should not be timid.'

-k^he: This suffix is added to only sum 'be black' verb to form deverbal adjective. After addition it indicates dark black colour. For example:

V. sum 'be black' + Sfx. -k^he > DVA sumk^he 'dark black'

Sentence:

- i) aŋ sumk^he gōsla-k^huu muzaŋ mun-a
 I DVA shirt-ACC like-NEG
 'I don't like the dark black shirt.'

-k^hor: This suffix is added to a few numbers of verb to form deverbal adjective. It is used to indicate a person's character. For example:

V. za 'eat' + Sfx. -k^hor > DVA zak^hor 'voracious'
 V. luŋ 'drink' + Sfx. -k^hor > DVA luŋk^hor 'more drinker'

Sentence:

- i) bi-juu sase zak^hər
he-NOM a DVA
'He is a voracious.'
- ii) aŋ-ni abui-ja sase luŋk^hər aizuu-muun
my-GNT grandmother-NOM a DVA woman-RPT
'My grandmother was a more drinker woman.'

-k^hur: It is a class changing derivational suffix. This suffix is added to only sum 'be black' verb and after addition it represents dark green colour. For example:

V. sum 'be black' + Sfx. -k^hur > DVA sumk^hur 'dark green'

Sentence:

- i) bui bilai-ni gab-a sumk^hur
that leaf-GNT colour-NOM DVA
'That leaf's colour is dark green.'

-gew: This suffix is added to only p^hur 'be white' verb, after addition it represents pale white or colourless meaning. This suffix can be used as reduplicative form. For example:

V. p^hur 'be white' + Sfx. -gew > DVA p^hurgew 'pale white or colourless'

Sentence:

- i) uŋk^hri-ja p^hurgew gew za-baj
curry-NOM DVA RED become-IPT
'The curry has become pale white.'

-dɔ: This suffix is added to suŋ 'be short' verb, and represents short meaning. For example:

V. suŋ 'be short' + Sfx. -dɔ > DVA suŋdɔ 'short'

Sentence:

- i) nuŋ-ni k^hənt^hai-ja zubuur suŋdɔ
you-GNT poem-NOM very DVA
'Your poem is very short.'

-dem: This is a class changing derivational suffix. It can be added only su 'be cool' verb and after addition it represents pleasant meaning. For Example:

V. su 'be cool' + Sfx. -dem > DVA sudem 'pleasant'

Sentence:

- i) sudem bar bar-duŋ
DVA air blow-PCT
'It is blowing pleasant air.'

-dub: This suffix is added to some verbs to form deverbal adjective. For example:

V. si 'be wet' + Sfx. -dub > DVA sidub 'slightly wet'
V. suŋ 'be short' + Sfx. -dub > DVA suŋdub 'slightly short'
V. rui 'to be soft' + Sfx. -dub > DVA ruidub 'slightly soft'

Sentence:

- i) aŋ sidub gɔsla-k^huu gannu muzaŋ muun-a
I DVA shirt-ACC put on like NEG
'I do not like to put on the slightly wet shirt.'
- ii) bui suŋdub lawt^hi-k^huu aŋ-nu labu
that DVA stick-ACC i-DTC bring
'Bring that slightly short stick to me.'

-p^hru: This suffix is added to some verbs to form deverbal adjective. For example:

V. mudum 'to smell' + Sfx. -p^hru > DVA mudump^hru 'fragrant'

Sentence:

- i) ba! masi mudump^hru bibar be-juu
wow! what DVA flower it-NOM
'Wow! what a fragrant flower it is'

-sija: This suffix adds to only baw ‘to forget’ verb to form deverbal adjective. After addition it expresses forgetful meaning. For example:

V. baw ‘to forget’ + Sfx. -sija > DVA bawsija ‘forgetful’

Sentence:

- i) zuuŋ bawsija zanu naŋa
we DVA be NEG
‘We should not be forgetful.’

-k^hreb: This is a class changing denominal adjective denoting suffix. It is added to only ran ‘to dry’ and ham ‘be thin’ verb to form deverbal adjective. After addition to both verbs, it indicates ‘thin’ meaning. Sometimes, it is also used as reduplicative form and whenever used it represents very thin. For example:

V. ran ‘to dry’ + Sfx. -k^hreb > DVA rank^hreb ‘thin’

Sentence:

- i) ramu-wa rank^hreb huuwasa
Ramu-NOM DVA boy
‘Ramu is thin boy.’
- ii) bi-juu lumza-nanui hamk^hreb k^hreb za-baj
he-NOM fever-SUB DVA RED become-IPT
‘He has become very thin due to fever.’

-slu: It is added to a few numbers of verb to form deverbal adjective. For example:

V. mini ‘to smile’ + Sfx. -slu > DVA minislul ‘smiley’

V. lazi ‘to shame’ + Sfx. -slu > DVA lazislul ‘shamefaced’

Sentence:

- i) nuuŋ-ni muk^haŋ-k^huu orajbu minislul nu-juu
you-GNT face-ACC always DVA look-PIT
‘Your face always looks smiley.’
- ii) sima-ja sase lazislul hinzawsa
Sima-NOM a DVA girl
‘Sima is a shamefaced girl.’

-k^hreŋ: This suffix is added to only ham ‘be thin’ verb and creates deverbal adjective. For example:

V. ham ‘be thin’ + Sfx. -k^hreŋ > DVA hamk^hreŋ ‘thin’

Sentence:

- i) aŋ hamk^hreŋ zanu lubui-ja
I DVA be want-NOM
‘I do not want to be thin.’

-p^hram: This is a class changing derivational suffix. It can be added a few numbers of verb to form deverbal adjective. For example:

V. mun ‘be ripen’ + Sfx. -p^hram > DVA mump^hram ‘half ripened’

V. k^ham ‘to burn’ + Sfx. -p^hram > DVA k^hamp^hram ‘half burned’

Sentence:

- i) be t^haizuu-wa mump^hram
this mango-NOM DVA
‘This mango is half ripened.’
- ii) k^hamp^hram uuŋk^ham-k^huu aŋ zanu muzaŋmun-a
DVA rice-ACC I eat like-NEG
‘I do not like to eat half burned rice.’

-p^hud: This suffix is added to only ra ‘be mature’ verb. After addition it represents matured or strong meaning. For example:

V. ra ‘be mature’ + Sfx. p^hud > DVA rap^hud ‘strong’

Sentence:

- i) bi-juu sase rap^hud go^ho
he-NOM a DVA child
‘He is a strong child.’

-t^haj: This suffix is added to only k^hui 'to be sour' verb to form deverbal adjective and after addition it indicates tasteless sour. For example:

V. k^hui 'to be sour' + Sfx. -t^haj > DVA k^huit^haj 'tasteless sour'

Sentence:

- i) bebajdi k^huit^haj t^haizuu-k^huu aj za-ja
 such DVA mango-ACC I eat-NEG
 'I do not eat such kind of tasteless sour mango.'

-t^haw: It is a class changing derivational suffix. This suffix is added to a few verbs to form deverbal adjectives. For example:

V. gumu 'to amaze' + Sfx. -t^haw > DVA gumut^haw 'incredible'

V. za 'to eat' + Sfx. t^haw > DVA zat^haw 'eatable'

Sentence:

- i) aj bebajdi gumut^haw zat^hai nup^herak^hui-muun
 I such DVA incident ever see-RPT
 'I ever had not seen such kind of incredible incident.'
- ii) bui t^halir-k^huu zat^haw t^haw nu-duj
 that banana-ACC DVA RED look-PCT
 'That banana looked eatable.'

-dula~ -duli: These are added to only ba 'be idle' verb, after addition these indicate nature of a person. -dula is used for masculine gender and -duli is used for feminine gender. For example:

V. ba 'be idle' + Sfx. -dula > DVA badula 'idle' MASC.

V. ba 'be idle' + Sfx. -duli > DVA baduli 'idle' FEM.

Sentence:

- i) badula huuwa-p^hur-k^huu aj muzaŋmuun-a
 DVA man-PL-ACC I like-NEG
 'I do not like idle men.'
- ii) somajna-ja sase baduli aizuu
 Samaina-NOM a DVA woman
 'Samaina is an idle woman.'

-dla: This suffix is added to a few numbers of verbs to form deverbal adjective. For Example:

V. limu 'to glib' + Sfx. -dla > DVA limundla 'glib'

V. p^hur 'to be white' + Sfx. -dla > DVA p^hurdla 'pale white'

Sentence:

- i) muzaŋui tabaj zaiga-ja limundla
 carefully walk place-NOM DVA
 'Walk carefully, the place is glib.'

-le: This is a class changing derivational deverbal adjective denoting suffix. It can be added to a few numbers of verb to form deverbal adjective. For example:

V. gubuŋ 'be pollute' + Sfx. -le > DVA gubuŋle 'polluted'

V. t^huu 'to be deep' + Sfx. le > DVA t^huule 'shallow'

Sentence:

- i) gubuŋle dui-k^huu da-luŋ
 DVA water-ACC NEG-drink
 'Do not drink the polluted water.'

-rum: It is a class changing derivational suffix. It is added to a limited number of verbs to form deverbal adjective. It can be added za 'be red', k^hui 'be sour' and dui 'be sweet' verbs to form adjective. It can be used as reduplicative form in a sentence. After addition to za 'be red' verb it indicates reddish colour and when it adds to k^hui 'be sour' and dui 'be sweet' verbs it indicates little bit sour and little bit sweet respectively. For example:

V. za 'be red' + Sfx. -rum > DVA zarum 'reddish'

V. k^hui 'be sour' + Sfx. -rum > DVA k^huirum 'little bit sour'

V. dui 'be sweet' + Sfx. -rum > DVA duirum 'little bit sweet'

Sentence:

- i) bui bibar-a zarum rum zabu-duj
 that flower-NOM DVA RED become-PCT
 'That flower is becoming reddish.'

- ii) be t^haizuu-k^huu k^huirum munza-juu
 this mango-ACC DVA taste-PIT
 'This mango tastes little bit sour.'

-brud: This is a class changing deverbal adjective denoting suffix. It is added to only duŋ 'be hot' verb to form deverbal adjective, after addition to duŋ it indicates medium hot meaning. For example:

V. duŋ 'be hot' + Sfx. -brud > DVA duŋbrud 'medium hot'

Sentence:

- i) aŋ duŋbrud dui luŋnu muzaŋmuunu
 I DVA water to drink like
 'I like to drink medium hot water.'

-ruu: This suffix is added to only za 'be red' verb to form deverbal adjective and after addition to za it expresses reddish colour. For example:

V. za 'be red' + Sfx. -ruu > DVA zaruu 'reddish'

Sentence:

- i) sik^hla-k^huu zaruu gɔsla-zuŋ zubur sɔmajna nu-duŋ
 girl-ACC DVA shirt-INS very beautiful look-PCT
 'The girl is looking very beautiful with reddish shirt.'

-sib: It is a class changing derivational suffix. It can be added to only k^hui 'be sour' verb to derive deverbal adjective and after adding it indicates slightly sour. Sometimes this suffix is used as reduplicative form, nonetheless it does not indicate other meaning. For example:

V. k^hui 'be sour' + Sfx. -sib > DVA k^huisib 'slightly sour'

Sentence:

- i) k^hɔmla-k^huu k^huisib sib munza-juu
 orange-ACC DVA RED taste-PIT
 'The orange tastes slightly sour.'

-slaŋ: This is a class changing derivational adjective denoting suffix used to derive deverbal adjective. It is added to only p^hur 'be white' verb and after addition it indicates whitish. It can be used as reduplicative form. For example:

V. p^hur 'be white' + Sfx. -slaŋ > DVA p^hurslaŋ 'whitish'

Sentence:

- i) bui p^hurslaŋ slaŋ muuu-wa zuŋhani
 that DVA RED cow-NOM ours
 'That whitish cow is ours.'

1.2.2. Denominal adjective

Adjectives those are derived from noun are called denominal adjective. Denominal adjectives are formed through suffixation method of word formation. -bru, -ari, -law, -bɔ, -sraŋ, -ri are the denominal adjective denoting suffix. These all suffixes are class changing derivational suffix. These are added after noun word and turns into denominal adjective. The formation of denominal adjectives by these suffixes are discussed below:

-bru: It is a class changing denominal adjective denoting suffix. It can be added to only dui 'water' noun word and after addition it indicates watery meaning. For example:

N. dui 'water' + Sfx. -bru > DNA duibru 'watery'

Sentence:

- i) duibru uŋk^hri-k^huu aŋ zanu muzaŋmuun-a
 DNA curry-ACC I eat like-NEG
 'I do not like to eat the watery curry.'

-ari: It is added to a limited number of nouns to form denominal adjective. It has two allomorphs like- -jari and -wari. For example:

N. harimu 'culture' + Sfx. -ari > DNA harimuwari 'cultural'

N. zarimin 'history' + Sfx. -ari > DNA zariminari 'historical'

Sentence:

- i) bisur harimuwari badajnaj k^huŋnu nagir-duŋ
 they DNA competition organize go-PCT
 'They are going to organize a cultural competition.'

- ii) be-juu ganse zariminari soloma
 this-NOM a DNA novel
 'This is a historical novel.'

-law: It is added to only dui 'water' noun to form denominal adjective. For example:

N. dui (water) + Sfx. -law > DNA duilaw 'watery'

Sentence:

- i) aŋ labuu-naj gaik^her-a zubur duilaw
 I bring-SFX milk-NOM very DNA
 'The milk which I brought is very watery.'

-bo: It is also added to only dui 'water' noun, after addition it indicates full of water meaning. For example:

N. dui 'water' + Sfx. -bo > DNA duibo 'full of water'

Sentence:

- i) ok^ha hanaj zahunaw p^hut^har-a duibo zabaj
 rain raining due to field-NOM DNA be-IPT
 'The field has got full of water due to raining.'

-sraŋ: It is also added to only dui 'water' noun. For example:

N. dui 'water' + Sfx. -sraŋ > DNA duisraŋ 'transparent'

Sentence:

- i) uŋk^hri-k^huu duisraŋ nu-duŋ
 curry-ACC DNA look-PCT
 'The curry looked transparent.'

-ri: This is a class changing derivational adjective denoting suffix. This is added to only haina 'beauty' noun to form denominal adjective. For example:

N. hajna 'beauty' + Sfx. -ri > DNA hajnari 'attractive'

Sentence:

- i) ba! zubur hajnari zajga
 wow! very DNA place
 'Wow! what an attractive place it is.'

1.2.3. Compound Adjective

In Bodo language, there can find some compound adjectives. Most of the Bodo compound adjectives are formed by combining two words into a single word. The compound adjectives found in Bodo are discussed below:

Noun + Adjective > Compound Adjective: Many compound adjectives are formed by combining a noun and an adjective. In this process the combined noun and adjective may be primary and derivational. For example:

N. guhu 'power' + DVA gura 'hard' > C. ADJ guhu-gura 'powerful or strong'

N. bik^hlu 'gall' + DVA ruza 'thick' > C. ADJ bik^hlu-ruza 'courageous'

N. gusu 'mind or heart' +DVA guduŋ 'hot' > C. ADJ gusu-guduŋ 'active'

N. gusu 'mind or heart' +DVA 'guwar 'broad' > C. ADJ gusu-guwar 'broad-minded'

Sentence:

- i) rajuw-a sase guhu-gura huuwa
 Raju-NOM a C. ADJ man
 'Raju is a strong man.'
- ii) bi-juu sase gusu-guduŋ p^horajsa
 he-NOM a C. ADJ student
 'He is an active student.'

Verb + Adjective > Compound Adjective: In this process compound adjective is formed by combining a verb and an adjective and these may be derivational verb and derivational adjective. For example:

V. baj 'buy' + ADJ gudan 'new' > C. ADJ baj-gudan 'recently bought'

V. maw 'to work' + ADJ gudan 'new' > C. ADJ maw-gudan 'recently done'

Sentence:

- i) be-juu baj-gudan gari
 It-NOM C. ADJ car
 'It is recently bought car.'

Adjective + Adjective > Compound Adjective: In this process compound adjective is formed by combining two adjective words. For example:

ADJ muzaŋ ‘good’ + ADJ gazri ‘bad’ > C. ADJ muzaŋ-garzi ‘good and bad’
 ADJ undui ‘young’ + ADJ geder ‘elder or big’ > C. ADJ undui-geder ‘young and old’
 Sentence:

- i) be mulugaw muzaŋ-gazri munnuibu doŋ
 this universe C. ADJ both exist
 ‘There exists both good and bad in this universe.’

1.3 Findings

- There is chiefly two types of adjectives found in Bodo i.e.- primary adjective and derived adjective.
- Primary adjectives are independent unit and have own meaning.
- Derived adjective is classified into three classes i.e.- deverbal adjective, denominal adjective and compound adjective.
- deverbal adjectives are formed by attaching class changing derivational prefix and suffix to verb.
- Denominal adjectives are formed by attaching class changing derivational suffix to noun.
- Compound adjectives are formed by combining two words.
- Most of the Bodo adjectives are disyllabic and polysyllabic.

1.4 Conclusion

Adjective constitutes a very large portion in Bodo vocabulary. It is closely related to noun and pronoun. From the above study it is cleared that Bodo has primary and derived adjective. Primary adjective is very less in comparison to derived adjectives. There is no difference in usage between primary adjectives and derived adjectives. Both adjectives are placed before or after noun and pronoun and gives information about noun and pronoun. Derived adjectives are formed from verb and noun through prefixation and suffixation methods of word formation and named as deverbal adjective and denominal adjective respectively. The derivational prefixes and suffixes play a vital role in forming derived adjectives. Compound adjective is very rare though there has some compound adjectives and its usage in Bodo.

Abbreviation

ACC	Accusative Case	N.	Noun
ADJ	Adjective	NEG	Negative
C. ADJ	Compound Adjective	NOM	Nominative Case
DNA	Denominal Adjective	PCT	Present Continuous Tense
DTC	Dative Case	Pfx.	Prefix
DVA	Deverbal Adjective	PIT	Present Indefinite Tense
FEM	Feminine	PL	Plural
GNT	Genitive Case	RED	Reduplication
IPT	Immediate Past Tense	RPT	Remote Past Tense
INS	Instrumental Case	Sfx.	Suffix
LOC	Locative Case	SUB	Subordinator
MASC	Masculine	V.	Verb

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