



A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF BODO AND ASSAMESE SIMPLE SENTENCE

Kabita Ramchiary

Ph.D. Research Scholar

Department of Bodo, Gauhati University

Assam, India

Dr. Ismail Hussain

Assistant Professor

Department of Bodo, Gauhati University

Assam, India

Abstract:

The Bodo and Assamese language are not derived from the same source. The Bodo language belongs to the Tibeto-Burman branch of the Sino-Tibetan language family and Assamese language belongs to the Indo-Iranian branch of the Indo-European language family. There are many differences in words in both languages. But in case of the both language there are some similarities in dissimilarities. Simple sentence is the important part of the syntax. There are subject and predicate in a simple sentence. It is not essential that a simple sentence must be a short sentence. If there is only one predicate used with number of subjects to make a long sentence. Then also the sentence is called a simple sentence. We discuss some classification of simple sentence of both languages.

Keywords: Bodo, Assamese, Simple sentence, Syntax.

1.1 Introduction:

Assam is one of important part of North-East India, where in several communities of peoples have been residing since in memorial period with their such kind of linguistic background and cultural heritage. The Bodos are also known as the largest group amongs the tribals of Assam. Linguistically, they belong to Bodo-Naga section of Assam-Burmese branch under the Tibeto-Burman language group of the Sino-Tibetan family.¹ On the other hand, Assamese language belong to the Indo-Iranian branch of the Indo-European language family.² Indo-European is a family of language that first spread throughout Europe and many parts of South Asia. The Assamese people scattered entire Assam and including various states of North-East India. In this way, the Bodo and Assamese languages are not derived from the

1. Grierson, G.A: Linguistic Survey of India, Vol-III, part-II, P.88-89.

2. Grierson. G.A: Encyclopaedia Britannica, Vol. XIV.P.488

same source. There are many differences in words in Bodo and Assamese languages. But in case of the Bodo and Assamese language there are some similarities and dissimilarities. Generally, when people of different language live together and the social relationship comes closest, there is an influence. The syntax is similarities and dissimilarities in the Bodo and Assamese language. The simple sentence is the important parts of syntax. Generally, sentence can be classified into three parts based on structure. These are- Simple, Complex and Compound. There are subject and predicate in simple sentence. A sentence can be make long by using different words before subject and predicate. Thus, there are simple sentence in the both language.

1.2 Objectives :

The main objectives of this paper are given below-

- (i) To find out how the inflect simple sentence in Bodo and Assamese.
- (ii) To find out the different types of simple sentence in both language.
- (iii) To find out the different similarities and dissimilarities.

1.3 Methodology:

In this study, the researcher has applied a descriptive analysis method. The source of this research paper is based on primary and secondary source. The method followed for this research are obtained from the secondary resource. For secondary data information is being gathered from different libraries i.e. Krishna Kanta Handiqui Library, department of Bodo Library of the Gauhati University and various printed materials- Books, Magazines, Journals and paper etc..

1.4 Discussion :

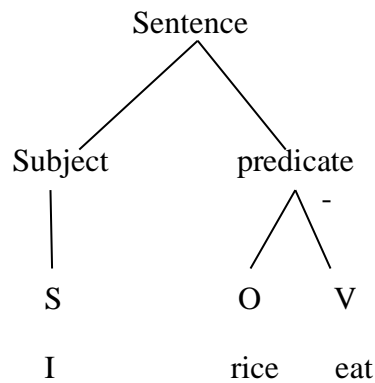
Syntax can classified in various parts depending on different points of view. Then, syntax can be classified into three parts based on structure in Bodo and Assamese language. Generally, In this paper is discussion has been made the one part of based on structure. This three types simple, complex and compound sentences are divided based on structure. So, there are must be subject and predicate in a simple sentence. That is why the sentences of Bodo and Assamese have subject and predicate. A sentence can be make long by using different words before subject and predicate. When we use an adjective or words like adjective before the subject it is called adjuncts to subject word. Similarly, If we use some words before predicate for expressing the meaning of predicate, then its called adjuncts to predicate verb. Therefore it is not essential that a simple sentence must be a short sentence. If there is only one predicate used number of subjects to make a long sentence. Then also the sentence is called a simple sentence. e.g. /*dawa biruy*/ (The bird flies). It is a sentence without using different types of adjuncts. Wherever the same sentence can be made a simple sentence by adding some adjuncts. For example- /*guyumy gujja rohjgina sohjgina dawa ok^hrahjaw p^haluy p^haluy birduyfj*/ (A flock of colourful birds are flying together in the beautiful sky). In this case a simple sentence is made by adding different adjuncts before subject *dawa* (Bird) and before predicate *birw* (fly). Thus the Bodo and Assamese language have a same form of simple sentence structure in a form as follows- subject-object-verb (sov). For example-

Bodo- /afj uɸjk^ham zajw/

Assamese- /moi b^hat k^hao/

English- I eat rice.

Thus, the simple sentence are given below-



I eat rice.

The simple sentence of Bodo and Assamese is found as follows-

- (i) Simple sentence with one word
- (ii) Simple sentence with verb
- (iii) Simple sentence without verb
- (iv) Simple sentence with duel verbs
- (v) Simple sentence with repeated verbs.

1.4.1 Simple sentence with one word:

Simple sentences with one word are those sentence where a single word can express the sense of a complete sentence. Generally these kinds of sentences are composed of a single verb. There are simple sentence with one word in Bodo and Assamese language. For example-

Bodo	Assamese	English
/za/	/k ^h owa/	eat
/p ^h uɸiguɸn/	/ahim/	shall come
/t ^h afj/	/swap/	go

Generally, a question for such a pattern may be asked like-

Bodo	Assamese	English
a. /bijuɸ zimi na?/	/eitu zimi neki?/	Is this Jimi?
/nofuɸu/ɸu/	/hoj/	yes
(ɸu, afj zimi)	(hoj, moi zimi)	(yes, I am Jimi)
b. /nuɸɸni k ^h amania zabai na?/	/tumar kamtu holne?/	Have you done your work?
/zabai/	/hoj/	done

From the above mentioned examples, it is seen that in Bodo and Assamese language the simple sentence with one word can either be an answer or an order to an interrogative sentence. Alternatively, behind this kind of sentences there is an extended complete sentence, but in day to day like a single verb is used highly in a conversation.

1.4.2 Simple sentence with verb:

The commonly used simple sentences in Bodo and Assamese language are the simple sentences with verb. For example-

Bodo-/ got^hoa uɸj^ham zaduɸj/

Baby rice eat

English- Baby eats rice

Assamese- /lilie saikel solaise/

Lili bicycle ride

English- Lili is riding a bicycle.

From the above mentioned example, it is seen that in Bodo and Assamese language the simple sentence with verb. Zadwng, solaise is the verb.

1.4.3 Simple sentence without verb:

There are many meaningful sentences without verb in Bodo and Assamese language. Generally, In this sentence mainly use the noun, pronoun, adjective and numeral classifiers. For example-

Bodo-/ bejuɸ goɸse t^hebuɸl/.

It a table

English- It is a table.

Assamese- /d^hormoye ot^hontor/

Religion mishap

English- Religion is the mishap.

From the above mentioned example, it is seen that in both language the simple sentence without verb.

1.4.4 Simple sentence with dual verbs:

Most of the time in Bodo and Assamese language sentences with dual verbs are used. In the sentences with dual verbs, the first verb is incomplete and the second verb is complete. For example-

Bodo- /zimija uɸj^ham zananuɸi p^horaisalijaw t^hangduɸj/.

Jimi rice eat school go

English- Jimi goes to school after eating rice.

Assamese- /xi skulor pōra ahi b^hat nakhaj/.

He school back rice eat (negative)

English- He doesnot eat rice after coming back school.

From the above mentioned example, it is seen that both language the simple sentence with duel verbs. In the Bodo example Zananwi, thangdwng is the verb and in the Assamese example ahi, nakhai is verb. The first verb is incomplete and second verb is complete the both language.

1.4.5 Simple sentence with repeated verbs:

Most of the time in Bodo and Assamese language sentence with repeated verbs are used. The repeating verb is seen in the sentences with duel verbs. For example-

Bodo- /rajua k^haruji k^haruji noaw sop^hujibaj/.

Raju run home arrive

English- Raju has arrived in the home by run.

Assamese- /xi p^hon kori kori kamtu korile/.

He phone work do

English- He did the work while he was on the phone.

From the above example it is seen the simple sentence with repeated verbs.

1.5 Finding:

- a. Syntax can be classified into three parts base on structure in Bodo and Assamese language.
- b. There must be subject and predicate in a simple sentence of both language.
- c. The Bodo and Assamese language have a same form of simple sentence structure in a form as follows- SOV.
- d. The simple sentence of Bodo and Assamese is found five parts.

1.6 Conclusion:

The simple sentence is the important part of sentence of the Bodo and Assamese language. There must be subject and predicate in a simple sentence. A sentence can be make long by using different words before subject and predicate. It is not essential that a simple sentence must be a short sentence. If there is only one predicate used with number of subjects to make a long sentence. Then also the sentence is called a simple sentence. The simple sentence of Bodo and Assamese is found five parts. These are- Simple sentence with one word, Simple sentence with verb, Simple sentence without verb, Simple sentence with duel verb and Simple sentence with repeated verbs. In every parts are found the example of both language. No difference is found in simple sentence of both language. Similar classification and example of simple sentence can be found in both language.

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