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A Study Of The Morphological Process Of Conjugation In Tripura Bangla

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Abstract: This paper explores the morphological process of conjugation in Tripura Bangla, a regional variety of Bangla spoken in the Indian state of Tripura. Through a descriptive and analytical approach grounded in morphological data, the paper investigates how these categories are encoded morphophonologically in verb inflections. The paper aims to contribute to the broader understanding of language variation and change within the Bangla dialect continuum.

Keyword: Tripura Bangla, Conjugation, Suffix, Marker, Morphology, Language Variation

1. Introduction: “Conjugation is the morphological marking of the verb stems with regard to the verbal grammatical categories of person, number, gender, voice, tense, mood, and aspect” (Bussman 1996, p 230). In Tripura Bangla (TB), as in Bangla in general, verbs do not undergo inflection for number, gender and voice but for mood, tense, aspect, and person they do. The bare form of verb for present tense second person non-honorific is considered the root of the verb (VR) concerned and chosen as the stem for suffixation.

2. Discussion: Let us now consider different conjugational configurations in TB to understand their concatenative suffixation to integrate the grammatical frame of morphophonology attested in TB in the following sections.

2.1 Imperfective Participle

For imperfective participle, the suffix is /-i.ɽe/ in TB.

1.	VR	Imperfective Participle
a.	k ^h a ‘eat’	[[k ^h a] i.ɽe] → k ^h ai.ɽe
b.	kɔ ‘tell’	[[kɔ] i.ɽe] → koi.ɽe
c.	ɖɛ ‘give’	[[ɖɛ] i.ɽe] → ɖi.ɽe
d.	ɖak ‘call’	[[ɖak] i.ɽe] → ɖak.ɽe
e.	kaɽ ‘cut’	[[kaɽ] i.ɽe] → kaɽ.ɽe
f.	ɸɔɽ ‘read’	[[ɸɔɽ] i.ɽe] → ɸɔɽ.ɽe
g.	kɔɽ ‘do’	[[kɔɽ] i.ɽe] → kɔɽ.ɽe

For V-ending stems, a diphthong develops involving the two vowels across morpheme boundary e.g. /k^hai.ɛ/, /koi.ɛ/. In /ɔi.ɛ/, we find that the vowel /ɛ/ is deleted to discard the occurrence of diphthong /eɪ/ in disyllabic structure¹. That is because /eɪ/ is marked in TB. In our survey of data, we find only three underived monosyllabic words ending in /eɪ/ i.e. /eɪ/ 'this', /heɪ/ 'that', /leɪ/ 'paste'. On the basis of this observation it can be stated that /eɪ/ is allowed only in final position of monosyllabic words in TB and it is not very productive. Deletion of suffix initial vowel /ɪ/ is noted in case of C-ending stems as in /ɔak.ɛ/, /kaɪ.ɛ/, /ɔɔɪ.ɛ/ and /kɔɪ.ɛ/. Dentals do completely assimilate with preceding retroflex and flap resulting geminates: [-tt̪-] → [-tt̪̪-] in /kaɪ.ɛ/, [-rt̪-] → [-tt̪̪-] in /ɔɔɪ.ɛ/ and /kɔɪ.ɛ/.

2.2 Perfective Participle

In TB, /-ɪ.a/² is the suffix for the perfective participle.

2.	VR	Perfective Participle
a.	k ^h a 'eat'	[[k ^h a] ɪ.a] → k ^h ai.a
b.	kɔ 'tell'	[[kɔ] ɪ.a] → koi.a
c.	ɔɛ 'give'	[[ɔɛ] ɪ.a] → ɔi.a
d.	ɔak 'call'	[[ɔak] ɪ.a] → ɔaik.ka
e.	kaɪ 'cut'	[[kaɪ] ɪ.a] → kai.ɛ.a
f.	ɔɔɪ 'read'	[[ɔɔɪ] ɪ.a] → ɔoi.ra
g.	kɔɪ 'do'	[[kɔɪ] ɪ.a] → koi.ra

The suffix initial vowel forms diphthong with the final vowel of V-ending stem. Unlike /k^hai.a/ and /koi.a/, in /ɔi.a/ the root vowel /ɛ/ is absent. This is because its presence would have given birth to a diphthong i.e. /eɪ/ which is dispreferred in TB. In case of C-ending stems the suffix initial vowel /ɪ/ gets metathesized for ensuring prosodic reduction in the eventual output. Its new locale is the preceding syllable belonging to the stem. In consequence a diphthong emerges in the stem e.g. [[ɔak] ɪ.a] → /ɔaik.ka/, [[kaɪ] ɪ.a] → /kai.ɛ.a/, [[ɔɔɪ] ɪ.a] → /ɔoi.ra/ and [[kɔɪ] ɪ.a] → /koi.ra/. An interesting phenomenon is noted in /ɔaik.ka/ and /kai.ɛ.a/. In these cases, the stem final consonant gets copied in the onset position of the erstwhile second syllable of the suffix. This gemination is however prohibited if the consonant is /r/. Consider, for instance, [[ɔɔɪ] ɪ.a] → /ɔoi.ra/ not */ɔoir.ra/ and [[kɔɪ] ɪ.a] → /koi.ra/ */koir.ra/.

2.3 Conditional Participle

The marker for conditional participle is /-ɪ.le/ in TB. The process of its addition to the base is same as that of /-ɪ.ɛ/ i.e. the suffix initial vowel begets a diphthong in combination with the final vowel of V-ending stems. However, it gets deleted when attached to C-ending stems. The lateral consonant /l/ completely assimilates with the stem final flap yielding a geminate [-ll-] spanning across the syllable boundary. For example, [-rɪ-] → [-ll-] in [[ɔɔɪ] ɪ.le] → /ɔɔl.le/ and [[kɔɪ] ɪ.le] → /kɔl.le/. The following examples in (3) from TB bear these out.

¹Alternatively, one could interpret the case as one of vowel merger where ɛ and ɪ becomes ɪ. This is, however, kept aside for now.

²This suffix is realized as /-ɪja/ at surface level. Das (2021) proves that the suffix is underlyingly combination of two vowels i.e. /ɪ/ and /a/ belonging to two different syllables and the epenthesis of the glide /j/ as the onset of the second syllable is a predictable one for the movement is from the high front vowel /-ɪ/ to low vowel /-a/.

3.	VR	Conditional Participle
a.	k ^h a 'eat'	[[k ^h a] ɪ.le] → k ^h aɪ.le
b.	kɔ 'tell'	[[kɔ] ɪ.le] → kɔɪ.le
c.	ɖɛ 'give'	[[ɖɛ] ɪ.le] → ɖɪ.le
d.	ɖak 'call'	[[ɖak] ɪ.le] → ɖak.le
e.	kaɖ 'cut'	[[kaɖ] ɪ.le] → kaɖ.le
f.	ɸɔɾ 'read'	[[ɸɔɾ] ɪ.le] → ɸɔɪ.le
g.	kɔɾ 'do'	[[kɔɾ] ɪ.le] → kɔɪ.le

2.4 Present Imperative

Now let us discuss verbal inflection for present imperative. To begin with we present the relevant data.

4.	VR	1p	2p^(NH)	2p^(N)	2p^(H)	3p
a.	k ^h a 'eat'	—	k ^h a	k ^h ao	k ^h an	—
b.	kɔ 'tell'	—	kɔ	kɔo	kɔn	—
c.	ɖɛ 'give'	—	ɖɛ	ɖɛo	ɖɛn	—
d.	ɖak 'call'	—	ɖak	ɖa.ko	ɖa.kɛn	—
e.	kaɖ 'cut'	—	kaɖ	ka.ɖo	ka.ɖɛn	—
f.	ɸɔɾ 'read'	—	ɸɔɾ	ɸɔ.ro	ɸɔ.rɛn	—
g.	kɔɾ 'do'	—	kɔɾ	kɔ.ro	kɔ.rɛn	—

In the above cited TB words, we observe the following facts.

- i. There is no verb form with inflection for the first and third person imperatives.
- ii. There are three second person imperative markers resulting in three different forms of the same stem: /-Ø/ for second person non-honorific or 2p^(NH); /-o³/ for second person neutral or 2p^(N); /-ɛn/ for second person honorific or 2p^(H).
- iii. In the wake of suffixation of /-ɛn/ to the V-ending stems in (24 a-c) the suffix initial vowel gets deleted. In case of its survival there would have been the presence of two successive vowels belonging to two distinct morphemes. --
 - (i) They could have combined forming a diphthong which is not attested in TB.
 - (ii) In an alternative possibility, in deference to the morpheme boundary the two vowels could have existed in a structure of CV.VC. In such a hypothetical case, the second syllable would remain onsetless which is universally prohibited.

2.5 Present Indefinite Tense

For exploring the verbal inflection phenomena for the present indefinite tense, let us have look at some select TB words presented in (5).

5.	VR	1p	2p^(NH)	2p^(N)	2p^(H)	3p
a.	k ^h a 'eat'	k ^h aɪ	k ^h as	k ^h ao	k ^h an	k ^h ae
b.	kɔ 'tell'	kɔɪ	kɔs	kɔo	kɔn	kɔe
c.	ɖɛ 'give'	ɖɛɪ	ɖɛs	ɖɛo	ɖɛn	ɖɛ/e
d.	ɖak 'call'	ɖa.kɪ	ɖa.kɔs	ɖa.ko	ɖa.kɛn	ɖa.ke
e.	kaɖ 'cut'	ka.ɖɪ	ka.ɖɔs	ka.ɖo	ka.ɖɛn	ka.ɖe
f.	ɸɔɾ 'read'	ɸɔ.rɪ	ɸɔɾ	ɸɔ.ro	ɸɔ.rɛn	ɸɔ.re
g.	kɔɾ 'do'	kɔ.rɪ	kɔ.rɔs	kɔ.ro	kɔ.rɛn	kɔ.re

³/o/ in TB is articulated slightly lower than the kernel vowel /o/.

The examples above show,

- i) The person markers for present indefinite are: /-ɪ/ for first person; /-ɔs/ for second person non-honorific; /-o/ for second person neutral; /-ɛn/ for second person honorific; /-e/ for third person. It may be remembered that the suffixes for the second person neutral and second person honorific for the present indefinite tense are the same as for the present imperative discussed earlier.
- ii) Relocation of a coda consonant into onset of the following syllable takes place across the board to satisfy the need for a mandatory onset.
- iii) In case of stems ending in a vowel:
 - the first person marking vowel /ɪ/ forms a diphthong combining with the preceding vowel in the stem;
 - /ɔ/ in the second person non-honorific suffix /-ɔs/ gets deleted.

2.6 Present Progressive Tense

In present progressive, the progressive aspect is marked by /-ɪ.ʈas/. This is an impromptu suffix born of combination of the imperfective marker /-ɪ.ʈe/ and the present indefinite verb form /as/ 'exist'. The final vowel /e/ of /-ɪ.ʈe/ gets deleted when /as/ is added. /ɪ/ is also deleted when the stem ends in a consonant. Here, the person markers are the same as those of present indefinite i.e. /-ɪ/ for first person; /-ɔs/ for second person non-honorific; /-o/ for second person neutral; /-ɛn/ for second person honorific; /-e/ for third person.

6.	VR	1p	2p(NH)	2p(N)	2p(H)	3p
a.	k ^h a 'eat'	k ^h aɪ.ʈa.sɪ	k ^h aɪ.ʈa.sɔs	k ^h aɪ.ʈa.so	k ^h aɪ.ʈa.sɛn	k ^h aɪ.ʈa.se
b.	kɔ 'tell'	kɔɪ.ʈa.sɪ	kɔɪ.ʈa.sɔs	kɔɪ.ʈa.so	kɔɪ.ʈa.sɛn	kɔɪ.ʈa.se
c.	ɖɛ 'give'	ɖɪ.ʈa.sɪ	ɖɪ.ʈa.sɔs	ɖɪ.ʈa.so	ɖɪ.ʈa.sɛn	ɖɪ.ʈa.se
d.	ɖak 'call'	ɖak.ʈa.sɪ	ɖak.ʈa.sɔs	ɖak.ʈa.so	ɖak.ʈa.sɛn	ɖak.ʈa.se
e.	kaʈ 'cut'	kaʈ.ʈa.sɪ	kaʈ.ʈa.sɔs	kaʈ.ʈa.so	kaʈ.ʈa.sɛn	kaʈ.ʈa.se
f.	ɕɔɾ 'read'	ɕɔʈ.ʈa.sɪ	ɕɔʈ.ʈa.sɔs	ɕɔʈ.ʈa.so	ɕɔʈ.ʈa.sɛn	ɕɔʈ.ʈa.se
g.	kɔɾ 'do'	kɔʈ.ʈa.sɪ	kɔʈ.ʈa.sɔs	kɔʈ.ʈa.so	kɔʈ.ʈa.sɛn	kɔʈ.ʈa.se

2.7 Present Perfect Tense

For the present perfect tense, synchronically /-ɪs/ is the marker. Historically TB is born of SB. For tracking back, the origin of /-ɪs/ one has to go through the derivational steps of TB form from its SB counterpart. The steps are as follows. /-ɪs/ is born of the combination of the perfective suffix /-ɪ.ja/ and the present indefinite form of the verb /as/ 'exist'. The second syllable of /ɪ.ja/ and the vowel a of /as/ get deleted. This can be captured as /ɪja] as/ → /ɪjə] as/ → /ɪs/. Subsequently a person marker is added as per the semantic context. For example, [[[[kha] ɪ.ja] as] ɪ] → [[[[kha] ɪjə] as] ɪ] → /khaɪ.sɪ/ 'eat 1p. Pres. Per.' /ɪ/ from /-ɪs/ is deleted when attached to C-ending stem. The following set of words from TB are presented as evidence in support of the observations above.

7.	VR	1p	2p(NH)	2p(N)	2p(H)	3p
a.	k ^h a 'eat'	k ^h aɪ.sɪ	k ^h aɪ.sɔs	k ^h aɪ.so	k ^h aɪ.sɛn	k ^h aɪ.se
b.	kɔ 'tell'	kɔɪ.sɪ	kɔɪ.sɔs	kɔɪ.so	kɔɪ.sɛn	kɔɪ.se
c.	ɖɛ 'give'	ɖɪ.sɪ	ɖɪ.sɔs	ɖɪ.so	ɖɪ.sɛn	ɖɪ.se
d.	ɖak 'call'	ɖak.sɪ	ɖak.sɔs	ɖak.so	ɖak.sɛn	ɖak.se
e.	kaʈ 'cut'	kaʈ.sɪ	kaʈ.sɔs	kaʈ.so	kaʈ.sɛn	kaʈ.se
f.	ɕɔɾ 'read'	ɕɔs.sɪ	ɕɔs.sɔs	ɕɔs.so	ɕɔs.sɛn	ɕɔs.se
g.	kɔɾ 'do'	kɔs.sɪ	kɔs.sɔs	kɔs.so	kɔs.sɛn	kɔs.se

2.8 Habitual Past

The marker for the past tense is /-ɪ̄/. The relevant person markers are added thereafter. The suffixation process is VR] ɪ̄] person marker] → Output. The person markers for the habitual past tense are: /-am/ for first person; /-ɪ/ for second person non-honorific; /-a/ for second person neutral; /-ɛn/ for second person honorific; /-ɔ/ for third person. On the final output phonology plays crucial role changing input forms as per its requirements. In case of C-ending stems the suffixal vowel /ɪ/ gets deleted. In case of V-ending stems suffixal /ɪ/ is relocated into the stem final syllable and it combines with the monophthong there to constitute a diphthong.

8.	VR	1p	2p(NH)	2p(N)	2p(H)	3p
a.	k ^h a 'eat'	k ^h ai.ɪ̄tam	k ^h ai.ɪ̄	k ^h ai.ɪ̄a	k ^h ai.ɪ̄ɛn	k ^h ai.ɪ̄ɔ
b.	kɔ 'tell'	koi.ɪ̄tam	koi.ɪ̄	koi.ɪ̄a	koi.ɪ̄ɛn	koi.ɪ̄ɔ
c.	ɖɛ 'give'	ɖi.ɪ̄tam	ɖi.ɪ̄	ɖi.ɪ̄a	ɖi.ɪ̄ɛn	ɖi.ɪ̄ɔ
d.	ɖak 'call'	ɖak.tam	ɖak.ɪ̄	ɖak.ɪ̄a	ɖak.ɪ̄ɛn	ɖak.ɪ̄ɔ
e.	kaɪ 'cut'	kaɪ.ɪ̄tam	kaɪ.ɪ̄	kaɪ.ɪ̄a	kaɪ.ɪ̄ɛn	kaɪ.ɪ̄ɔ
f.	ɸɔɾ 'read'	ɸɔɪ.ɪ̄tam	ɸɔɪ.ɪ̄	ɸɔɪ.ɪ̄a	ɸɔɪ.ɪ̄ɛn	ɸɔɪ.ɪ̄ɔ
g.	kɔɾ 'do'	kɔɪ.ɪ̄tam	kɔɪ.ɪ̄	kɔɪ.ɪ̄a	kɔɪ.ɪ̄ɛn	kɔɪ.ɪ̄ɔ

2.9 Past Indefinite Tense

The past indefinite tense marker is /-ɪl/. Person markers are added thereafter as the final step of suffixation. The person markers are same as the previous cases as is found in the (9) below.

9.	VR	1p	2p(NH)	2p(N)	2p(H)	3p
a.	k ^h a 'eat'	k ^h ai.lam	k ^h ai.li	k ^h ai.la	k ^h ai.lɛn	k ^h ai.lɔ
b.	kɔ 'tell'	koi.lam	koi.li	koi.la	koi.lɛn	koi.lɔ
c.	ɖɛ 'give'	ɖi.lam	ɖi.li	ɖi.la	ɖi.lɛn	ɖi.lɔ
d.	ɖak 'call'	ɖak.lam	ɖak.li	ɖak.la	ɖak.lɛn	ɖak.lɔ
e.	kaɪ 'cut'	kaɪ.lam	kaɪ.li	kaɪ.la	kaɪ.lɛn	kaɪ.lɔ
f.	ɸɔɾ 'read'	ɸɔl.lam	ɸɔl.li	ɸɔl.la	ɸɔl.lɛn	ɸɔl.lɔ
g.	kɔɾ 'do'	kɔl.lam	kɔl.li	kɔl.la	kɔl.lɛn	kɔl.lɔ

2.10 Past Progressive Tense

The past progressive tense is marked by /-ɪ̄.ɪ̄.ta.sɪl/. This suffix underlyingly combines imperfective suffix /-ɪ̄.ɪ̄te/ and the past indefinite form of the verb /as/ 'exist'. /ɪl/ stands for the past tense: /-ɪ̄.ɪ̄te] as] ɪl/ → /-ɪ̄.ɪ̄te] as] ɪl/ → /-ɪ̄.ɪ̄.ta.sɪl/. The person markers are added thereafter: [[[[kɔ] -ɪ̄.ɪ̄te] as] ɪl] am → koi.ɪ̄tas.lam 'tell, 1p. Past. Prog'.

10.	VR	1p	2p(NH)	2p(N)	2p(H)	3p
a.	k ^h a 'eat'	k ^h ai.ɪ̄tas.lam	k ^h ai.ɪ̄tas.li	k ^h ai.ɪ̄tas.la	k ^h ai.ɪ̄tas.lɛn	k ^h ai.ɪ̄tas.lɔ
b.	kɔ 'tell'	koi.ɪ̄tas.lam	koi.ɪ̄tas.li	koi.ɪ̄tas.la	koi.ɪ̄tas.lɛn	koi.ɪ̄tas.lɔ
c.	ɖɛ 'give'	ɖi.ɪ̄tas.lam	ɖi.ɪ̄tas.li	ɖi.ɪ̄tas.la	ɖi.ɪ̄tas.lɛn	ɖi.ɪ̄tas.lɔ
d.	ɖak 'call'	ɖak.ɪ̄tas.lam	ɖak.ɪ̄tas.li	ɖak.ɪ̄tas.la	ɖak.ɪ̄tas.lɛn	ɖak.ɪ̄tas.lɔ
e.	kaɪ 'cut'	kaɪ.ɪ̄tas.lam	kaɪ.ɪ̄tas.li	kaɪ.ɪ̄tas.la	kaɪ.ɪ̄tas.lɛn	kaɪ.ɪ̄tas.lɔ
f.	ɸɔɾ 'read'	ɸɔɪ.ɪ̄tas.lam	ɸɔɪ.ɪ̄tas.li	ɸɔɪ.ɪ̄tas.la	ɸɔɪ.ɪ̄tas.lɛn	ɸɔɪ.ɪ̄tas.lɔ
g.	kɔɾ 'do'	kɔɪ.ɪ̄tas.lam	kɔɪ.ɪ̄tas.li	kɔɪ.ɪ̄tas.la	kɔɪ.ɪ̄tas.lɛn	kɔɪ.ɪ̄tas.lɔ

2.11 Past Perfect Tense

The past perfect tense is marked by /-i.sil/⁴ followed by the person markers. Semantically, the past perfect form of the verb is equivalent to the past indefinite in TB. Hence we refrain from discussing it⁵ in detail in this paper.

2.12 Future Imperative

There is no independent marker for the future imperative form. The person markers do the job having got attached to a null presumed to represent the future imperative sense in absentia: VR] Ø] person marker] → Output. The person markers for the future imperative are: /-is/ for second person non-honorific; /-i.o/ for second person neutral; /-i.en/ for second person honorific. For example, [[[d̪ak] Ø] -i.o] → /d̪a.ki.o/ → /d̪aik.o/ → /d̪aik.ko/ 'call, 2p(N). Fut. Imp.'

11.	VR	1p	2p(NH)	2p(N)	2p(H)	3p
a.	k ^h a 'eat'	—	k ^h ais	k ^h aio	k ^h aïen	—
b.	kɔ 'tell'	—	kois	koio	koïen	—
c.	d̪ɛ 'give'	—	d̪is	d̪io	d̪ïen	—
d.	d̪ak 'call'	—	d̪a.kis	d̪aik.ko	d̪aik.ken	—
e.	kaɽ 'cut'	—	ka.ɽis	kaɽ.ɽo	kaɽ.ɽen	—
f.	ɸɔɾ 'read'	—	ɸo.ɾis	ɸoɾ.ro	ɸoɾ.ren	—
g.	kɔɾ 'do'	—	ko.ɾis	koɾ.ro	koɾ.ren	—

2.13 Future Indefinite Tense

In the future indefinite tense, the tense marker is /-ib/ for second and third person. For the first person it is /m/. The person markers are: /-u/ for first person, /-i/ for second person non-honorific; /-a/ for second person neutral; /-en/ for second person honorific; /-ɔ/ for the third person.

12.	VR	1p	2p(NH)	2p(N)	2p(H)	3p
a.	k ^h a 'eat'	k ^h a.mu	k ^h aɪ.bi	k ^h aɪ.ba	k ^h aɪ.ben	k ^h aɪ.bɔ
b.	kɔ 'tell'	ko.mu	koɪ.bi	koɪ.ba	koɪ.ben	koɪ.bɔ
c.	d̪ɛ 'give'	d̪ɪ.mu	d̪ɪ.bi	d̪ɪ.ba	d̪ɪ.ben	d̪ɪ.bɔ
d.	d̪ak 'call'	d̪ak.mu	d̪ak.bi	d̪ak.ba	d̪ak.ben	d̪ak.bɔ
e.	kaɽ 'cut'	kaɽ.mu	kaɽ.bi	kaɽ.ba	kaɽ.ben	kaɽ.bɔ
f.	ɸɔɾ 'read'	ɸoɾ.mu	ɸoɾ.bi	ɸoɾ.ba	ɸoɾ.ben	ɸoɾ.bɔ
g.	kɔɾ 'do'	koɾ.mu	koɾ.bi	kɔɾ.ba	kɔɾ.ben	kɔɾ.bɔ

3. Conclusion: This research highlights the unique features and patterns of verb conjugation in Tripura Bangla, which distinguish it from Standard Bangla and other regional dialects. The findings of this study contribute to a deeper understanding of the linguistic diversity and richness of Bangla as a whole. The study's results can inform language teaching, language documentation, and linguistic research in the region. Furthermore, this research underscores the importance of preserving and promoting regional languages and dialects, which are essential aspects of cultural identity and

⁴-i.ja] as] ɪl → -i.ja] as] ɪl → i.sil

⁵ VR	1p	2p(NH)	2p(N)	2p(H)	3p
a. k ^h a 'eat'	k ^h ais.lam	k ^h ais.ɪ	k ^h ais.la	k ^h ais.len	k ^h ais.lɔ
b. kɔ 'tell'	kois.lam	kois.ɪ	kois.la	kois.len	kois.lɔ
c. d̪ɛ 'give'	d̪is.lam	d̪is.ɪ	d̪is.la	d̪is.len	d̪is.lɔ
d. d̪ak 'call'	d̪ak.sɪ.lam	d̪ak.sɪ.ɪ	d̪ak.sɪ.la	d̪ak.sɪ.len	d̪ak.sɪ.lɔ
e. kaɽ 'cut'	kaɽ.sɪ.lam	kaɽ.sɪ.ɪ	kaɽ.sɪ.la	kaɽ.sɪ.len	kaɽ.sɪ.lɔ
f. ɸɔɾ 'read'	ɸɔs.sɪ.lam	ɸɔs.sɪ.ɪ	ɸɔs.sɪ.la	ɸɔs.sɪ.len	ɸɔs.sɪ.lɔ
g. kɔɾ 'do'	kɔs.sɪ.lam	kɔs.sɪ.ɪ	kɔs.sɪ.la	kɔs.sɪ.len	kɔs.sɪ.lɔ

heritage. By documenting and analyzing the linguistic features of Tripura Bangla, this study aims to contribute to the preservation and promotion of this valuable linguistic resource.

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