Some Aspects of Transitive and Intransitive Verb Compounding in Bodo Language

Dr. Daimalu Brahma, M.A., NET, Ph.D.

===

Abstract

The aim of the present paper is to describe different processes of transitive and intransitive verb compounding in Bodo language. Bodo belongs to Bodo-Garo sub-group of the Tibeto-Burman sub family of languages (Benedict, 1972). Compound is a word formation process where the words are formed by two or more roots. 'Verb + Verb' compounding is a very common in Bodo-Garo group of languages. The paper tries to focus on the compounding processes of transitive and intransitive verb in Bodo. Here will describe the verb compounding processes like *'transitive + intransitive verb', 'transitive + transitive verb', 'transitive + transitive + transitive verb', 'transitive + intransitive + intransitive verb', 'intransitive + intransitive verb'*. It will look into the description how the verbs are compounded in the 'V1 + V2' and 'V1 + V2 + V3' constructions. This analysis of verbal compounding in Bodo will help us understanding verb formation in Bodo in particular and other Bodo group in general.

Key words: Bodo, Verb compound in Bodo-Garo group, compounding processes of transitive and intransitive verbs.

1. The Bodo

Bodo is the major tribes of Assam; their language belongs to the Bodo-Garo subgroup of the Tibeto-Burman branch of the Sino-Tibetan language family. At present, Bodo is recognized as a scheduled language under the 8th schedule of the Indian constitution. The Bodo speakers are mainly found in Assam as well as some adjacent areas of West Bengal, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland and neighboring country in Nepal. According to 2001 census of India the total population of Bodo speakers in Assam are 13, 52,771 having 61.3% literary rate. Bodo

Language in India www.languageinindia.com **ISSN 1930-2940** **17:7 July 2017**
Dr. Daimalu Brahma, M.A., NET, Ph.D.
Some Aspects of Transitive and Intransitive Verb Compounding in Bodo Language
<53-67>

language has some dialects, P. C. Bhattacharya (1977) mentioned four dialect areas, viz. (i) North-west Dialect area having sub-dialects of North-Kamrup and North-Goalpara, (ii) South-west dialect area comprising South-Goalpara and Garo Hills Districts, (iii) North-central Assam areas comprising Darrang, Lakimpur district and a few places of Arunachal Pradesh, (vi) the southern Assam dialect area comprising Nowgaon, North Cachar, Mikir Hills and Adjacent districts. Phukan Basumatary (2005) mentioned three dialects i.e. (i) Western Bodo dialect, (ii) Eastern Bodo dialect (*Sanzari*) and (iii) Southern Bodo dialect. Bodo has another dialect i.e. *Burdum* which are not mentioned by scholars. The *Burdum* is a famous dialect of Bodo which has very unique differences from the other dialects; its spoken areas include Bengtol, Tukhrajhar and Amthekha areas in Chirang district, north-western part of Kokrajhar district of Assam and the indigenous people who are residing in the state of West Bengal.

The present paper discusses transitive and intransitive verb compounding of the standard Bodo language which is spoken in the Dhubri, Kokrajhar, Chirang and Bongaigaon districts of Assam.

2. Definition of Compounding

Many linguists have discussed and given definitions regarding compound or compounding. Libben (2006: 2) "considers compounding a language universal, and in some languages compounding is repeated to be extremely productive". According to Crystal (1980) compound is "a term used widely in descriptive linguistic studies to refer to a linguistic unit which is composed of elements that function independently in other circumstances". Bauer (2003: 40) defines a compound as the formation of a new lexeme by adjoining two or more lexemes. Regarding Katamba (1994: 264), compounding is usually defined, perhaps rather loosely, as the creation of words made up of two independent words. But Lieber and Stekauer (2009: 4) mention that some languages have not free-standing words. Roots are bound form in some languages. Hence, we can say (followed by Crystal, Bauer, Plag, Lieber and Stekauer) compounding is a process of word formation where the words are formed by combining two or more roots (or words).

Language in India www.languageinindia.com **ISSN 1930-2940** **17:7 July 2017**
Dr. Daimalu Brahma, M.A., NET, Ph.D.
Some Aspects of Transitive and Intransitive Verb Compounding in Bodo Language

<53-67>

3. Verb Compounding

Compound verb is a multi word compound that functions as a single verb. It is formed by V + V compounding and sometimes N + V compounding processes. V + V compounding is very common in Bodo-Garo group of languages; for example, in Tiwa *nuŋ* 'eat', *poi* 'come', *nuŋ-poi* 'drink and come' (Muchahary 2014: 122), in Dimasa *zi* 'eat', *pʰai* 'come' *zi-pʰai* 'come and eat' (Barman 2012: 62), in Kokborok *ka* 'step', *hu* 'rub', *ka-hu* 'rub foot' (lit. to step and rub) (Debbarma 2014: 133), in Rabha *sa* 'eat', *mɯn* 'get' *sa-mɯn* 'get to eat' (Basumatary 2004: 180). N + V compounding is also found in Kokborok language for example *ok* 'stomach', *kui* 'be sour', *ok-kui* 'to feel hungry' (Debbarma 2014: 134).

4. Verb Compounding Processes in Bodo

There are some verbal compounding processes found in Bodo i.e. 'noun + verb', 'adjective + verb', 'verb + verb' and 'verb + verb + verb' compounding (Brahma 2016). Bodo has transitive and intransitive verbs which are compounded each other in order to form compound verb in the language. The compounding processes of the transitive and intransitive verbs are-

(a)   Transitive + Intransitive

(b)   Transitive + Transitive

(c)   Transitive + Transitive + Transitive

(d)   Transitive + Intransitive + Intransitive

(e)   Intransitive + Transitive

(f)   Intransitive + Intransitive

4.1. Transitive + Intransitive Verb Compounding

The verb *pʰɯi* 'come' and *sem* 'to lessen' are an intransitive in Bodo. Both the verbs can take V2 position in the 'V1 + V2' compounding. The following examples (1a) to (1f) have shown the 'transitive + intransitive root verbs' compounding.

Language in India www.languageinindia.com **ISSN 1930-2940 17:7 July 2017**
Dr. Daimalu Brahma, M.A., NET, Ph.D.
Some Aspects of Transitive and Intransitive Verb Compounding in Bodo Language

<53-67>

Transitive + Intransitive verb >   Compound Verb

(1a) zá   +   pʰɯi   >   zá-pʰɯi

       eat   +   come   >   'come and eat'

(b)   lɯŋ +   pʰɯi   >   lɯŋ-pʰɯi

       drink +   come   >   'come and drink'

(c)   laŋ   +   pʰɯi   >   laŋ-pʰɯi

       take away + come   >   'come and takeaway'

(d)   zá   +   sém   >   zá-sém

       eat   +   to lessen   >   'eat and make less'

(e)   lɯŋ +   sém   >   lɯŋ-sém

       drink +   to lessen   >   'drink and make less'

(f)   laŋ   +   sém   >   laŋ-sém

       takeaway +   to lessen   >   'make less by taking away'

The following sentence examples show transitive, intransitive and compound verbs.

Transitive Verb	Intransitive Verb

(2a) aŋ   ɯŋkʰam   **zá**-bai
    1SG   rice   eat-PERF
     'I have eaten rice.'
	(3a) aŋ **pʰɯi**-bai
	    1SG come-PERF
	     'I have come.'

(b)   aŋ   dɯi **lɯŋ**-bai
    1SG   water drink-PERF
     'I have drunk water.'
	(b) bini udɯi-ja **sém**-bai
	    his/her belly-NOM lessen-PERF
	     'His/her belly has become less, or
	     His/her belly has decreased.'

(c)   minu-ja   kʰada-kʰɯu laŋ-bai
    Minu-NOM basket-ACC take away-PERF
     'Minu has taken away the basket.'	

Compounding Verb	

(4a) aŋ   haba-jao   ɯŋkʰam   **za-pʰɯi**-bai
    1SG   marriage-LOC rice   eat-come-PERF
     'I have come and eaten the rice at marriage (ceremony).'	

Language in India www.languageinindia.com **ISSN 1930-2940 17:7 July 2017**
Dr. Daimalu Brahma, M.A., NET, Ph.D.
Some Aspects of Transitive and Intransitive Verb Compounding in Bodo Language

<53-67>

(b)	aŋ	haba-jao	zɯu-kʰɯu-bɯ	**lɯŋ-pʰɯi**-dɯŋ-mɯn
	1SG	marriage-LOC	rice beer-ACC-INCL	drink-come-REAL-PAST

'I came to marriage (ceremony) and also drank the rice beer.'

(c)	minu-ja	kʰada-kʰɯu	dohai	**laŋ-pʰɯi**-bai
	Minu-NOM	basket-ACC	just ago	take away-come-PERF

'Minu has come and taken away the basket a few times ago.'

(d)	dabla-ja	ɯŋkʰam-kʰɯu	**zá-sém**-dɯŋ
	Dabla-NOM	rice-ACC	eat-lessen-REAL

'Dabla is making less rice by eating.'

(e)	gobla-ja	zɯu-kʰɯu	**lɯŋ-sém**-bai
	Gobla-NOM	rice beer-ACC	drink-lessen-PERF

'Gobla has made the less rice beer by drinking.'

(f)	bi-jɯ	goi-kʰɯu	**laŋ-sém**-gasinɯ	doŋ
	3SG-NOM	betel nut-ACC	take away-lessen-PROG	be

'He is making less betel nut by taking away'

4.2. Transitive + Transitive Verb Compounding

There is a presence of double transitive verb compounding process in Bodo which has been shown in the examples (5a) to (5d).

(5a)	Transitive + Transitive verb	>		Compound Verb	
	buŋ	+	hɯi	>	buŋ-hɯi	
	say	+	give (outside)	>	'go and say'	
(b)	bu	+	so	>	bu-so	
	beat	+	make section	>	'beat and make section'	
(c)	bɯ	+	kʰú	>	bu-kʰú	(bɯ > bu)
	pull	+	make loose	>	'pull and make loose'	
(d)	dan	+	kʰa	>	dan-kʰa	
	cut	+	make separate	>	'make separate by cut'	

Language in India www.languageinindia.com **ISSN 1930-2940 17:7 July 2017**
Dr. Daimalu Brahma, M.A., NET, Ph.D.
Some Aspects of Transitive and Intransitive Verb Compounding in Bodo Language

<53-67>

4.3. Transitive + Transitive + Transitive Verb Compounding

Some of the transitive verbs can occur as triple transitive verb compounding in Bodo. The following examples (6a) to (6f) have shown the triple transitive verb compounding.

	Transitive + Transitive + Transitive verb	>	Compound Verb

(6a) dan + kʰa + hor > dan-kʰa-hor
chop + make separate + give (distance) > 'chop and make separate from distance'

(b) bɯ + kʰa + hor > bɯ-kʰa-hor
to pull + make separate + give (distance) > 'make separate by pulling from distance'

(c) ha + so + hɯi > ha-so-hɯi
cut + make section + give (outside) > 'go and cut into pieces'

(d) bu + so + hɯi > bu-so-hɯi
beat + make section + give (outside) > 'go and beat and make pieces'

(e) bɯ + kʰa + laŋ > bɯ-kʰa-laŋ
pull + make separate + take away > 'make separate by pulling and go away'

(f) zɯ́ + kʰa + laŋ > zɯ́-kʰa-laŋ
kick + make separate + take away > 'make separate by kicking and go away'

4.4. Transitive + Intransitive + Intransitive Verb Compounding

Besides the transitive verbs, the intransitive verbs *pʰɯi* 'come', *sém* 'to lessen' and *dér* 'to be big/ to increase' can occur in 'V1 + V2 + V3' construction. It is also noticed here that the verbs *pʰɯi, sém* and *dér* can take the V2 and V3 positions of the 'V1 + V2 + V3' compounding. For example:

Transitive + Intransitive + Intransitive verb > Compound verb

(7a) zá + pʰɯi + sém > zá-pʰɯi-sém
eat + come + to lessen > 'come and eat and make less'

(b) lɯŋ + pʰɯi + sém > lɯŋ-pʰɯi-sém
drink + come + to lessen > 'come and drink and make less'

Language in India www.languageinindia.com **ISSN 1930-2940 17:7 July 2017**
Dr. Daimalu Brahma, M.A., NET, Ph.D.
Some Aspects of Transitive and Intransitive Verb Compounding in Bodo Language

<53-67>

(c)	zá	+	pʰɯi	+	dér	>	zá-pʰɯi-dér
	eat	+	come	+ to be big/ to increase>			'come and eat jointly'
(d)	zá	+	sém	+	pʰɯi	>	zá-sém-pʰɯi
	eat	+	to lessen	+	come	>	'come and eat and make less'
(e)	lɯŋ	+	sém	+	pʰɯi	>	lɯŋ-sém-pʰɯi
	drink	+	to lessen	+	come	>	'come and drink and make less'
(f)	lɯŋ	+	dér	+	pʰɯi	>	lɯŋ-dér-pʰɯi
	drink	+ to be big/ to increase +			come	>	'come and drink jointly'

4.5. Intransitive + Transitive Verb Compounding

Some of the transitive verbs follow the intransitive verbs in order to form compound verbs in Bodo. In the following examples, the intransitive verbs are V1 and the transitive verbs are V2 in 'V1 + V2' compounding.

	Intransitive + Transitive verb >			Compound Verb	
(8a)	hab	+	sɯ	>	hab-sɯ
	enter	+ cause to put in	>	'to enter deeply'	
(b)	undu	+	sɯ	>	undu-sɯ
	sleep	+ cause to put in	>	'to sleep more time'	
(c)	sansri	+	laŋ	>	sansri-laŋ
	swim	+	take away	>	'swim and go away'
(d)	undu	+	laŋ	>	undu-laŋ
	sleep	+	take away	>	'sleep and go in dreams or sleep without sense'
(e)	kʰar	+	so	>	kʰar-so
	run	+ make section	>	'run and cross (the field)'	
(f)	bir	+	so	>	bir-so
	fly	+ make section	>	'fly and cross'	

4.6. Intransitive + Intransitive Verb Compounding

It is also found that the double intransitive verbs compounding processes are permitted in the language. The following examples (9a) to (9f) show the double intransitive verb compounding.

Language in India www.languageinindia.com **ISSN 1930-2940 17:7 July 2017**
Dr. Daimalu Brahma, M.A., NET, Ph.D.
Some Aspects of Transitive and Intransitive Verb Compounding in Bodo Language

<53-67>

	Intransitive + Intransitive Verb>			Compound Verb
(9a)	kʰar	+	go	>	kʰar-ɡo
	run	+ to out/to release	>	'run and be free'
(b)	bir	+	go	>	bir-ɡo
	fly	+ to out/to release	>	'fly and become free'
(c)	mini	+	ɡu	>	mini-ɡu
	to smile+ to out/ loose	>	'to smile unexpectedly'
(d)	hasu	+	ɡu	>	hasu-ɡu
	urinate + to out/ loose	>	'to urinate unexpectedly'
(e)	só	+	pʰɯi	>	só-pʰɯi
	reach + come	>	'to reach (by coming)'
(f)	sansri + pʰɯi	>	sansri-pʰɯi
	swim + come	>	'come and swim'

4.7. Affix and Verb Compounding

Generally, V2 does not allow any affixes in the 'V1+V2+V3' compounding in Bodo language. However, there are a few causative verbs found in Bodo which can take prefix as a second member V2 compounding. For example-

Causative Verb:

(10a)	pʰɯ-	+	lao	>	pʰɯ-lao
	Caus.Pref.	+ to be long	>	'make long'
(b)	pʰɯ-	+	lɯm	>	pʰɯ-lɯm
	Caus.Pref.	+ to be full (cover)	>	'make full (cover)'

The causative verbs *pʰɯ-lao* 'make long' and *pʰɯ-lɯm* 'make full (cover)' are formed by adding prefix /pʰɯ-/. These two causative verbs can take prefix as V2 compounding as shown below. It is to be shown here that the *pʰɯ-lao* and *pʰɯ-lɯm* are shortened the syllable by deleting vowel /ɯ/ while they are compounded. For example-

Language in India www.languageinindia.com **ISSN 1930-2940 17:7 July 2017**
Dr. Daimalu Brahma, M.A., NET, Ph.D.
Some Aspects of Transitive and Intransitive Verb Compounding in Bodo Language

<53-67>

	V1	+	V2	>	Compound Verb
(11a)	nar	+	pʰɯlao	>	nar-pʰlao
	push	+	make long	>	'push and make long'
(b)	bɯ	+	pʰɯlao	>	bɯ-pʰlao
	pull	+	make long	>	'pull and make long'
(c)	bɯ	+	pʰɯlɯm	>	bɯ-pʰlɯm
	pull	+	make full (cover)	>	'pull and make full (cover)'

However the other causative verbs are not allowed to take prefix as a V2 compounding.

(11d)	nar	+	pʰo-dob	>	*nar-pʰo-dob
(e)	nar	+	so-kʰo	>	*nar-so-kʰo
(f)	zá	+	pʰe-sém	>	*zá-pʰe-sém
(g)	dan	+	pʰu-súŋ	>	*dan-pʰu-súŋ
(h)	dan	+	si-pʰái	>	*dan-si-pʰái

A question can arise in these examples why other causative verbs cannot take prefix in V2 compounding. The reason is that those verbs begin with the lateral consonant phoneme /l/, only that causative verbs can take prefix as a V2 compounding in Bodo language. The other verb compoundings occur without prefixes in examples such as:

(12a)	nar	+	dob	>	nar-dob
	push	+	to bend	>	'push and make bend'
(b)	nar	+	so-kʰo	>	nar-kʰo
	push	+	cause to out	>	'push and make out
(c)	zá	+	sém	>	zá-sém
	eat	+	to lessen	>	'eat and make less'
(d)	dan	+	súŋ	>	dan-súŋ
	chop	+	to shorten	>	'chop and make short'

Language in India www.languageinindia.com **ISSN 1930-2940 17:7 July 2017**
Dr. Daimalu Brahma, M.A., NET, Ph.D.
Some Aspects of Transitive and Intransitive Verb Compounding in Bodo Language

<53-67>

(e)   dan   +   si-pʰái   >   dan-pʰái

       chop   + cause to break   >   'chop and break'

5. Difference between Verbs and Adverbial Suffixes

There are some kinds of root verbs which have same sound (homophonous) as well as closely related meanings that can occur with the adverbial suffixes. Functionally, it indicates a little difference between the root verb and adverbial suffix. The root verb *zɯb* 'complete', *bɯ* 'pull' and *pʰin* 'answer' are used as a single verb; on the other hand, the morpheme *zɯb* 'all/whole/finish up', *bɯ* 'come close' and *pʰin* 'again/back' are used as adverbial suffixes. The difference between root verbs and adverbial suffixes are given below in the sentence examples (13a) to (13j).

(13a)   ɯŋkʰam-a   **zɯb**-bai

        rice-NOM   complete-PERF

        'Rice has finished/ Rice has become empty.'

(b)   ɯŋkʰam-a   **zɯb-zɯb**-bai

        rice-NOM   complete-whole-PERF

        'Rice has finished up/ Whole the rice has become empty.'

(c)   aŋ   ɯŋkʰam-kʰɯu   **za-zɯb**-bai

        1SG   rice-ACC   eat-whole-PERF

        'I have eaten whole rice.'

(d)   bi-jɯ   rina-ni   sɯŋnai-kʰɯu   **pʰin**-bai

        3SG-NOM   Rina-GEN   question-ACC   answer-PERF

        'He/she has answered Rina's question.

(e)   bina-ja   rina-ni   sɯŋnai-kʰɯu   kʰeb-se-bao   **pʰin-pʰin**-bai

        Bina-NOM   Rina-GEN   question-ACC   CL-one-more   answer-again-PERF

        'Bina has answered once more again Rina's question.'

Language in India www.languageinindia.com **ISSN 1930-2940 17:7 July 2017**
Dr. Daimalu Brahma, M.A., NET, Ph.D.
Some Aspects of Transitive and Intransitive Verb Compounding in Bodo Language

<53-67>

(f)   Ram-a   rina-ni   batʰra-kʰɯu   **buŋ-pʰin**-bai

        Ram-NOM   Rina-GEN   matter-ACC   say-again-PERF

        'Ram has said again Rina's matter.'

(g)   aŋ   tʰela   **bɯ**-dɯŋ

        1SG   cart   pull-REAL

        'I am pulling (a) cart'

(h)   aŋ   tʰela-kʰɯu   no-wao   **bɯ-bɯ**-bai

        1SG   cart-ACC   house-LOC   pull-come close-PERF

        'I have come at home by pulling a cart'

        (Literally: I have pulled a cart and come close in the house)

(i)   nɯŋ   aŋ-ni-sim   **kʰar-bɯ**-dɯ

        2SG   1SG-GEN-up to   run-come close-IMP

        'Please, you run and come close up to me.'

(j)   bi-jɯ   no-sim   **tʰabai-bɯ**-bai

        3SG-NOM   house-up to   walk-come close-PERF

        'He has come to house by walking.'

        (Literally: He has walked and come close up to house.'

In the above example (13a), we have shown the root verb *zɯb* that can occur as a single verb. The example (13b) has shown a difference between the root verb and adverbial suffix, i.e. *zɯb-zɯb*, the first morpheme *zɯb* is a verb root, which means 'complete' and the second morpheme *zɯb* is an adverbial suffix, which means 'all' or 'whole'. The example (13c) has shown *zɯb* attaching to the transitive verb *zá* to show the adverbial function. The example (13d) shows *pʰin* as a root verb and (13e) shows a difference between the root verb *pʰin* and adverbial suffix *pʰin*. Similarly, the example (13g) has shown *bɯ* as a root verb while (13h) shows a

Language in India www.languageinindia.com **ISSN 1930-2940 17:7 July 2017**
Dr. Daimalu Brahma, M.A., NET, Ph.D.
Some Aspects of Transitive and Intransitive Verb Compounding in Bodo Language

<53-67>

difference between the root verb *bɯ* and adverbial suffix *bɯ*. In addition, the examples (13i) and (13j) have shown the function *bɯ* as an adverbial suffix.

6. Conclusion

On the basis of analysis undertaken, the following conclusions on Bodo transitive and intransitive verb compounding can be drawn:

a. Compounding is an important word formation process in Bodo language including the process of verbal compounding.

b. The verbal compounding processes in Bodo are 'verb + verb', 'verb + verb + verb', 'noun + verb' and 'adjective + verb' compounding (Brahma 2016).

c. The compounding processes of the transitive and intransitive verbs in Bodo are-

> (i)   Transitive + Intransitive   (see the 4.1. sub chapter)
>
> (ii)   Transitive + Transitive   (see the 4.2. sub chapter)
>
> (iii)   Transitive + Transitive + Transitive (see the 4.3. sub chapter)
>
> (iv)   Transitive + Intransitive + Intransitive (see the 4.4. sub chapter)
>
> (v)   Intransitive + Transitive   (see the 4.5. sub chapter)
>
> (vi)   Intransitive + Intransitive   (see the 4.6. sub chapter)

d. Most of the verbs are semantically related those of which are compounded each other in 'V1 + V2' and 'V1 + V2 + V3' constructions.

e. There is compounding of double transitive verbs found in Bodo which has been shown in the examples (5a) to (5d) and also found triple transitive verbs compounding which has been shown in (6a) to (6f).The transitive verbs *hor* 'give (distance)', *hɯi* 'give (outside)' and *laŋ* 'take away' can be V3 in 'V1 + V2 + V3' compounding process.

f. The intransitive verbs *pʰɯi* 'come', *sem* 'to lessen' and *dér* 'to be big/ to increase' can occur as a V2 and V3 in the 'V1 + V2 + V3' compounding (see the examples (7a) to (7f)).

Language in India www.languageinindia.com **ISSN 1930-2940 17:7 July 2017**
Dr. Daimalu Brahma, M.A., NET, Ph.D.
Some Aspects of Transitive and Intransitive Verb Compounding in Bodo Language

<53-67>

g. Some of the transitive verbs follow the intransitive verbs in order to form compound verbs in Bodo. That is shown in the example (8a) to (8f)

h. Double intransitive verb compounding is also permitted which has been shown in (9a) to (9f).

i. Generally, V2 and V3 is restricted to take prefix in the 'V1+V2+V3' compounding in Bodo. But, those verbs that begin with a lateral consonant phoneme /l/ can take causative prefix as a V2 compounding (see the examples (11a) to (11c)). The other causative verbs are not allowed to take prefix as a V2 compounding in the language.

j. The root verb *zɯb* 'complete' and the adverbial suffix *zɯb* 'all/whole' are different morphemes in Bodo, although homophonous, which have been shown in the examples (13a) to (13c).

k. Similarly, the root verb *pʰin* 'answer' and the adverbial suffix *pʰin* 'again/back' are different morphemes although homophonous, which have been shown in the examples (13d) to (13f).

l. Furthermore, the root verb *bɯ* 'pull' and the adverbial suffix *bɯ* 'come close' are homonyms which are shown in the examples (13g) to (13j).

===

ABBREVIATIONS

1st Person Singular	=	1SG	2nd Person Singular	=	2SG
3rd Person Singular	=	3SG	High Tone	=	´
Level Tone	=	unmark	Low Tone	=	`
Accusative Case	=	ACC.	Causative	=	CAUS
Causative Prefix	=	Caus.Pref.	Classifier	=	CL
Dative Case	=	DAT.	Genitive Case	=	GEN
Habitual	=	HAB.	Imperative Mood	=	IMP
Inclusive Particle	=	INCL	Locative Case	=	LOC

<53-67>

Nominative	Case	=	NOM		Noun	=	N
Past Tense		=	PAST		Perfective	=	PERF
Progressive		=	PROG		Realis Aspect	=	REAL
Verb		=	V				

1st member of the Verb Compounding   =   V1

2nd member of the Verb Compounding   =   V2

3rd member of the Verb Compounding   =   V3

===

References

Baishya, A. K. & Muchahary, L. (2015). Word Formation Processes in Tiwa. *International Journal of Dravidian Linguistics, Vol. 44, No. 2.*

Barman, B. (2012). *Language Maintenance Among Linguistics Minorities: A Case Study of Dimasas of Barak Valley.* Unpublished PhD Thesis, Assam University, Silchar.

Basumatary, P. (2004). *A Studyin Cultural and Linguistic Affinities of the Boros and the Rabhas of Assam.* Unpublished PhD Thesis, Gauhati University.

Bauer, L. (2nd edi. 2003). *Introducing Linguistics Morphology.* Washington, DC: Georgetown University Press.

Benedict, P. K. (1972). *Sino-Tibetan.A Conspectus.*Contributor editor, James A. Matisoff, Cambridge University Press, New York.

Brahma, D. (2015). The Inflectional Affixes in Bodo. In A. K. Mishra, S. Saikia, & S. K. Mishra (Eds.), *Studies in Language, Literature and Culture of Northeast India* (pp. 57-77). Lakshi Publishers & Distributors, New Delhi.

…………….. (2016). *Word Formation in Bodo.* Unpublished PhD Thesis, Assam University, Silchar.

…………….. (2016). Adverb formation process of the Bodo Language. [Online] Available: http:www.languageinindia.comfeb2016daimalubodoadverbformation (February 2016).

…………….. (2017). Causative Verb Formation in Bodo Language. [Online] Available: https://www.aarf.asia/download.pdf. February 2017, Vol. 4, Issue 2.

Language in India www.languageinindia.com **ISSN 1930-2940 17:7 July 2017**
Dr. Daimalu Brahma, M.A., NET, Ph.D.
Some Aspects of Transitive and Intransitive Verb Compounding in Bodo Language

<53-67>

Debbarma, S. (2014). *The Structure of Kokborok.* Unpublished PhD Thesis, Assam University, Silchar.

Crystal, D. (6th Ed. Reprinted 2008). *A Dictionary of Linguistics and Phonetics.* Blackwell Publishers.

Katamba, F. (1994). *English Words.* London: Routledge.

Libben. G. (2006). 'Why study compound processing? An overview of the issues', in Libben , G. and Jarema, G. (eds) *The Representation and Processing of Compound Words.* Oxford University Press, 1-22.

Lieber, R. and Stekauer, P. (2009). *The Oxford Handbook of Compounding.* Oxford University Press.

Muchahary, L. (2014). *Descriptive Analysis of Tiwa*. Unpublished PhD Thesis, Assam University, Silchar.

Shopen, T. (2nd Ed. Reprinted 2008). *Language Typology and Syntactic Description*. Vol. II, Cambridge University Press.

Stekauer, P., S. Valera & L. Kortvelyessy. (2012). *Word- Formation in the World's Languages: A Typological Survey*. Cambridge University Press.

===

Dr. Daimalu Brahma, M.A., NET, Ph.D.
Research Associate
CFEL, Tezpur University
Tezpur-784028
Assam
India
daimalubrahma85@gmail.com

Language in India www.languageinindia.com **ISSN 1930-2940** **17:7 July 2017**
Dr. Daimalu Brahma, M.A., NET, Ph.D.
Some Aspects of Transitive and Intransitive Verb Compounding in Bodo Language

<53-67>