LOANWORDS IN BODO VOCABULARY: A BRIEF STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Bodo language belongs to Assam which falls under the Bodo group of Assam Burmese of the Tibeto-Burman languages of Sino-Tibetan language family. A loanword is a word borrowed from a donor language and incorporated into a recipient language. The study seeks to investigate and establish loanwords in Bodo Vocabulary from the different Indian and foreign group of languages. The study further investigates and establishes the adaptation strategies a loanword undergoes from Indian language family and foreign language family to the Bodo Vocabulary. It also looks at the adaptation strategies a loanword undergoes from different language family so as to be accommodated into Bodo language. The study uses the research methods of interview and questionnaires to collect data from the respondents who are native speakers of the BTAD area. The data is further collected from the secondary data which are related books, thesis and research journals which are given a list of words to give the word equivalents in their sister languages as well as Bodo language. For loanwords data is also collected from the native speakers of sister languages of Bodo like Dimasa, Kokborok etc. The major finding is that there are loanwords in Bodo Vocabulary from Indo-European, Dravidian, Austro-Asiatic language family and foreign language family. The loanwords have to undergo various adaptation strategies so as to be accommodated into the Bodo language of Assam.

KEYWORDS: Loanwords, Bodo Vocabulary, Borrowed, Modified Words

INTRODUCTION

Bodo language belongs to Assam which falls under the Bodo group of Assam Burmese of the Tibeto-Burman languages of Sino-Tibetan language family. Bodo speakers are concentrating at Assam, West Bengal, Nepal, and Bangladesh. The Bodo group of speech community includes Kok-borok, Dimasa,Lalung, Rabha, Garo and numbers of Assam tribes. Bodo has six vowels /i,e,a,o,ɯ,u/ and sixteenth consonant /p^h, t^h, k^h, b, d, g, m, n, ŋ, s, z,h, r, l, w, j/ systems. Words is borrows a word which word is doesn't give it back, but keeps it and uses as an own word, which it doesn't have a word of its own for something new or a new idea. The term loanwords refer to a word that enters a language through borrowing from some other language.Borrowing is a natural process of language change where by copying those words from another language. Generally, which words are copied from donor words and never returned to the donor language, it's called loanwords. Loanword can be distinguished from the native words in that native word derives from earlier historical stages of the language. It has some process of borrowing-

- According to Richards, Platt and Weber (1985), loanwords also borrowing which involve a word or phrase taken from another language, however, when a borrowing is a single word', it is called a loanwords.

- According to Haoger (1953) borrowing always goes beyond the actual "needs" of a language.

- Weinreich (1953) believed that the primary motivation for borrowing was prestige. In other words, if one of the

languages is of greater prestige than the other, then speakers will use more loanwords as a means of displaying social status.

- According to some linguists, the extent of borrowing and types of elements borrowed depend on the degree of cultural contact.

The loanwords indicates that it is a word of another language that has been assimilated into another language due to overextended use of the word, causing it to become attached as a part of the opinion language.The loanwords are interred into the language by frequency of use and speakers acceptability. So, loanwords are used in the borrowing language with the closest possible sound and the closest possible meaning to the original words. E.g. Bodo "bai-bai" is basically identified to English "bye-bye" and used in the same context.

OBJECTIVES

The following are the objectives of study-

- To identify closely loanwords in Bodo vocabulary.

- To establish the direction of borrowing how and why Bodo speakers are borrowed from other language.

- To investigate the phonological and morphological adaptation of loaned loanwords in Boro language.

- To looks at phonological adaptation strategies a loanwords undergoes to be accommodated into Bodo borrowed words from the foreign language.

METHODOLOGY

Data Collection

The data collection involved library work, and data collection from the field using interviews and with talking to friends and native Bodo speakers. Library work was done in this study to get information about the Bodo loanwords. Read and consulted many books which are related to loanwords. Most of the loanwords are collected from the internet.

SOURCES OF LOANWORDS

The following Bodo loan words are the list of common Arabic loanwords consist of few hundred words that found in Bodo have been chosen for present study. All these given loanwords are lexical which are found in day-to-day communication and written form in Bodo language.

Table 1: Loaned Words from Sanskrit

Sl. No.	Sanskrit Origin	Bodo	Glossary
1	/b^{h}agya/	/b^{h}agya/	Good fortune
2	/cinta/	/sint^{h}a/	Thought
3	/dana/	/dan/	Gift
4	/b^{h}umi/	/b^{h}um/	Earth
5	/duk^{h}a/	/duk^{h}u/	sorrow/grief
6	suk^{h}a	suk^{h}u	Pleasure
7	/b^{h}ara/	/b^{h}ara/	Fare
8	/aksaro/	/ak^{h}or/	Letter

9	/arth/	/ort^{h}a/	Meaning
10	/murk^{h}a/	/murk^{h}a/	wicked/fool
11	/jnana/	/gian/	Knowledge
12	raja	Raja	King
13	/satru/	/sut^{h}ur/	Enemy
14	/sabda/	/sɯdɯb/	Word
15	/visa/	/bis/	Poison
16	/manusya/	/mansi/	Man
17	/masa/	/mas/	Month
18	/guna/	/gun/	Quality
19	/dusta/	/dusto/	Wicked
20	/veda/	/bed/	Veda
21	/rama/	/ram/	King ram
22	/ramayana/	/ramayan/	/epic ramayana/
23	/d^{h}ar/	/dahar/	Loan
24	/d^{h}on/	/dɯhɯn/	Wealth
25	/zat/	/jati/	Caste
26	/zonm/	/jɯnɯm/	Birth
27	/hotax/	/hatasi/	Nervous
28	/hons/	/haŋsɯ/	Duck
29	/boxor/	/bɯsɯr/	Year

Table 2: loaned words from Persia-Arabic

	Arabic	Boro	Glossary
30	/baqi/	/bak^{h}i/	Balance remaining
31	/izzet/	/izzɯt/	Prestige/dignity
32	/xabar/	/k^{h}obor/	Newspaper
33	/faraq/	/p^{h}arag/	Difference
34	/zamin/	/zamin/	a bail
35	/vakil/~/ɯakil/	/ukil/	Advocate
36	/tarix/	/tarik^h/	Date
37	/qanun/	/kanun/	Law/rule
38	/dolil/	/dolil/	a deed, a piece of evidence
39	/haqim/	/hakim/	Rulers, authorities
40	/xizana/	/k^{h}ajana/	Revenue
41	/huqum/	/hokum/	Order
42	/hazir/	/hajir/	Present
43	/masalih/~/masala/	/mosla/	spicy mixture
44	/k^{h}obordar/	/k^{h}obordar/	Careful
45	/zohaz/	/jahaj/	Ship
46	/asli/	/asɯl/	Original
47	/zurmana/	/jurmana/	Penalty
48			
49	maxul	Masul	Fine
50	malix	Malis	Massage
51	aɯaz	aɯas	Sound

52	*Persian*	*Bodo*	*Glossary*
53	/karxana/	/kark^{h}ana/	Factory
54	/rasid/	/rosid/	Receipt
55	/rumal/	/rumal/	Handkerchief
56	/dukan/	/dukan/~/dok^{h}an/	Shop
57	/bazar/	/bazar/	Market
58	/hafta/	/hafta/	Week
59	/darker/	/dork^{h}ar/	Necessity
60	/dag/	/dag/	Mark, spot, stigma
61	/badnam/	/badnam/	Discredit,
62	/tarbuj/	/tormuj/~/torbuj/	Water melon
63	/sarkar/	/sorkar/	A government
64	/sahar/	/sohor/	A city, a town
65	/saza/	/saja/	Punishment
66	/aram/	/aram/	Rest
67	/giraptar/	/giraptar/	Arrest
68	/taza/	/taja/	Fresh
69	/garam/	/gorom/	Hot
70	/andaz/	/andas/	Sense
71	/bottle/	/botol/	Bottle
72	/kagoz/	/kagoj/	Paper
73	/malik/	/malik/	Owner
74	/zadu/	/jadu/	Magic
75	/gulam/	/golam/	Slave

Table 3: Loaned Words from Turkish

Sl. No.	Turkish Origin	Bodo	Glossary
76	/begam/	/begam/	A queen, a Muslim lady
77	/naspati/	/naspat^{h}i	A pear
78	/coolie/	/kuli/	Labour
79	/barut/	/barut/	Dynamite
80	/durbin/	/durbin/	Telescope
81	/adalat/	/adalot/	Court
82	/badam/	/badam/	Almond
83	'/dunia/	/dunia/	World
84	/dushman/	/dushman/	Enemy
85	/hisab/	/hisab/	Calculation
86	/kalam/	Kolom	Pen
87	/poneer/	/ponir/	Cheese
88	/sada/	/sada/	Simple
89	/cheesa/	/seha/	Glass
90	/darga/	/darga/	

Table 4: Loaned Words from Portuguese

Sl. No.	Portuguese	Bodo	Glossary
93	/almari/~/almirah/	/almari/	Cupboard
94	/tobacco/	/thaŋkʰu/	/tobacco/
95	/baltʰi/	/baltʰiŋ/	Bucket
96	/pʰita/	/pʰita/	Lace
97	/towel/	/towel/	Towel
98	/pʰaltu/	/pʰaltu/	Unnecessary
99	/cʰabi/	/sabi/	Key
100	/varanda/	/baranda/	

Table 5 Loaned Words from France

Sl. No.	France	Bodo	Glossary
101	/button/	/botʰam/ /gudam/	Buttam
102	/curfew/	/curfew/	Curfew
103			

Table 6: Loaned Words from English

104	English	Bodo	Glossary
105	/computer/	/computer/	Computer
106	/radio/	/radio/	Radio
107	/charger/	/cʰarger/	Charger
108	/mobile/	/mobile/	Mobile
109	/table/	/tebul/	Table
110	/chair/	/siar/	Chair
111	/officer/	/officer/	Officer
112	/engine/	/engine/	Engine
113	/train/	/tren/	Train
114	/pencil/	/pencil/	Pencil
115	/lottery/	/lotʰary/	Lottery
115	/blade/	/beled/ /blade/	Blade
116	/ticket/	/tikʰit/	Ticket
117	/pass/	/pas/	Pass
118	/fail/	/pel/	Fail
119	/paper/	/paper/	Paper
120	/number/	/nambar/	Number
121	/machine/	/machine/	Machine
123	/bag/	/beg/	Bag
124	/poster/	/poster/	Poster
125	/picture/	/picture/	Picture
126	/medal/	/medel/	Medal
127	/bus/	/bas/	Bus
128	/cycle/	/cykel/	Cycle
129	/school/	/iskul/	School
130	/nurse/	/nurse/	Nurse
131	/doctor/	/daktʰar/	Doctor
132	/plaster/	/plaster/	Plaster
133	/bank/	/bank/	Bank
134	/chocolate /	/choklet/	Chocolate

Table 7: Loaned Words from Hindi

Sl. No.	Hindi	Boro	Glossary
135	/basmati/	/basmuti/	A type of rice
136	/chutney/	/chutney/	A side dish for food
137	/gooli/~/goli/	/guli/	A bullet
138	/loot/	/lut/	Stolen good
139	/mahout/	/mahut/	Elephant driver
140	/pundit/	/pondit/	Learned person
141	/d^{h}omk^{h}i/	/domk^{h}i/	
142	/roti/	/ruti/	Roti
143	/bungalow/	/bangla/	A kind tall house
144	/sahida/	/sahida/	Demand
145	/daku/	/daku/	A robber
146	/gari/	/gari/	Cart
147	/caka/	/saka/	A wheel
148	/alu/	/alu/	Potato
151	/c^{h}utti/	/c^{h}uti/~/suti/	Holiday
152	/poori/	/puri/	One kind of cake
153	/garam/	/gorom/	Hot
154	/veranda/~/verandah/	/baranda/	Veranda
155	/art^h/	/ort^{h}o/	Meaning

Table 8: Loaned Words from Bengali

Sl. No	Bengali Origin	Bodo	Glossary
157	/roxogolla	Rosgolla	
	/bhej^{h}al/	/b^{h}ej^{h}al/, /bejal/	
158	Dacoit	Dakait	Thief
159	/bond^{h}u/	/bondu/	Friend
160	/banan/	/banan/	Spelling
161	/dabi/	/dabi/	Demand
162	/kamla/	/kamla/	Orange
163	/kerani/	/kerani	Clerk
164	/janalah/~/janala/	/janala/	Ventilation
165	/naŋal/	/naŋgal/	Plough

Table 9 Loaned Words from Japanese

Sl. No.	Japanese	Bodo	Glossary
166	/tsunami/	/sunami/	Tsunami
167	/haiku/	/haiku/	A very short poem
168	Ikebana	Ikebana	Flower arraignment

Table 10: Loaned Words from Chinese

Sl. No.	Chinese Origin	Bodo	Glossary
169	C^{h}ao.mein	C^{h}aomin	Chaomienn
170	Li-c^{h}i~litchi	Lisu~lesu	Litchi
171	Jinrikisha	Rikhsa	Rickshaw
172			

Table 11: Loaned Words from Italian

Sl. No.	Italian	Boro	Glossary
173	/sonnet/	/sonnet/	Sonnet
174	/ballot/	/ballot/	Ballot paper
175	/algebra/	/algebra/	Algebra
176	/malaria/	/malaria/	Malaria
177	/traffic/	/traffic/	Traffic
178	/carpet/	/carpet/	Carpet
179	/gallery/	/gallery/	Gallery
180	/rocket/	/rocket/	Rocket
181	/bomb/	/boma/	Bomb
182	/lava/	/lava/	Lava
183	/medal/	/medel/	Medal

Mention loanwords are slightly different from the native words, but meaning is exactly same with their respective equivalents.

DISCUSSIONS

There are so many of loanwords into Bodo vocabulary which enrich the Bodo vocabulary stock. So, most of the loanwords in Bodo vocabulary are from Indo- European languages, with Sanskrit, Bengali, Assamese and Hindi, among other, being the most prolific donors. The Bodo loanwords from Persian, Arabic, Turkish, Japanese and Portuguese all are indirect borrowings, having entered Assamese via Hindi and Bengali. TheseBodo loanwords were first entered in Hindi, Bengali and Assamese; later Bodo speakers borrowed from them. The Indo-Iranian loanwords in Bodo have already produced structural changes in phonology of the language, while it remains to be seen how the continuous language with the accompanying changes in its phonetic structure. The recipient borrowed words have been seen to be modified. Most of the loan words are modified through replacement or simplification activities at the phonetic level, the Bodo loan words are seemed to be defusing necessary alternations to ensure the adaptation comply with its stress system as well. Any vowel and consonant segments of the loanwords are changed significantly whenever necessary. So, sound segments of the loanwords are also changed in this context. As seen, in Bodo vocabulary, all foreign elements (words) are also substituted with similar phoneme and adapted freely without sever modification.In the norms of adaptation, most of the Bodo loanwords are similar sound segments are allowed freely in adaptation, which are showing similarities or approximate similarities.

In total, there are altogether thirteenth types of such Bodo modifications are witnessed In Bodo vocabulary.

DATA ANALYSIS

1.6.1   Phoneme Substitutions in Loanword

/q/→/kʰ/, /k/

Bodo language is lack of /q/ pharyngeal sound; as such type of sounds is adopted with voiceless. Velar sound /kʰ/, which is available substitutions in Bodo language.

- **Change source BodoGlossary**

    /q/ >/kʰ//haqim//hakim/Wiseman

    /q/ >/k//baqi//baki/balance

/q/ >/k//qanun//kanun/law

As seen example, pharynx **/q**/ is changed into voiced & voiceless velar /kh/, /k/ in Bodo loanwords.

/x/→/k^h/, /k/

The laryngeal sound velar fricative /x/ is not in Bodo. Hence, loanwords terms having a /x/ sound are substituted with /k^h/ sound-

- **Change source BodoGlossary**

  /x/ >/k^h//tarix//tarik^h/date

  /x/ >/k^h/karxana//kark^{h}ana/factory

  /x/ >/k/xizana//kazna/revenue

  /x/ >/k^h/xabar//k^{h}obor/newspaper

Word front consonant deletion

- **Deletion   source BodoGlossary**

  /s//stan//tan/place

  /t//tsunsmi//sunami/tsunami

  /v//vakil//ukil/advocate

- **Word internal consonant deletion**

Delitionsource Bodoglossary

  /t//c^{h}utti/ /suti/holiday

  /r//cartoon//katoon/cartoon

  /t//li:chi//lesu/litchi

- **<u>Word final consonant deletion</u>**

delitionsourceBodoglossary

  /h//masalih//mosla/a kind spicy mixture

  /h//almirah//almari/almirah

  /s//pass//p^{h}as/pass

- **Word consonant insertion**

Insertionsource BodoGlossary

  /ŋ//balt^{h}i//balthiŋ/ bucket

  /g//naŋal//naŋgal/ plough

- **Word internal vowel deletion**

Deletion source BodoGlossary

/o//mahout//mahut/

/e//c^{h}eesa//seha/

/e//poneer//ponir/

/i//fail/p^{h}elfail

/i//train//tren/train

- **Word final vowel deletion**

Deletionsource BodoGlossary

/a//dana/ /dan/gift

/a//rama//ram/king ram

/i//j^{h}ali//j^{h}al/duplicate

/a//ramayana//ramayan/ramayana

/i//asli//asuļl/original

/a//guna//gun/quality

/e//table/ /tebul/table

/e//b^{h}umi//b^{h}um/earth

/a//gnana//gian/knowledge

/a//masa//mas/month

- **Vowel adaptation strategies**

The vowel adaptation process includes-

- **Vowel insertion**

Insertionsource BodoGlossary

/o/art^{h}ort^{h}omeaning

/i//hotax//hatasi/nervous

/i//zat//jati/caste

/a//d^{h}ar//dahar/loan

- **Vowel substitution**

Substitutionsource BodoGlossary

/u/→/a/ /bus//bas/bus

/a/→/e//bag//beg/bag

/u/→/a//number//nambar/number

/a/→/e/ /medal//medel/medal

/u/→/o//pundit//pondit/pundit

/i/→/u//li:chi//lesu/litchi

/u/→/o//dukan//dokan/shop

/a/→/e//train//tren/train

/u/→/a//gulam//golam/

Same way the voiced affricate /d/ is altered in Bodo and to become voiced palatal /j/

Changesource BodoGlossary

/d/→/j//hadir//hajir/present

/v/→/u/:

Labiodental /v/, which is not present in the phonemic inventory of Bodo. The segments is adopted as vowel /u/

Changesource BodoGlossary

/v/→/u//vakil//ukil/advocate

/sh//cʰ//x/,/sʰ→/s/

Fricative /sʰ/ is simplified as alveolar fricative /s/ in adaptation as well indicating the Bodo loanwords.

Changesource BodoGlossary

/cʰ/→/s//cʰabi//sabikey

/c/→/s//cinta//sinta/tension

/x/→/s//maxul//masul/fine

/c/→/s/caka//saka/wheel

/cʰ/→/s//chutti//suti/holiday

/cʰ/→/s //li-cʰi//lesu/litchi

The effect of alter is usually noticed when a consonant or vowel added/insert to the word of a given word. The further notes are that influences of borrowing the mention above word are modified.

FINDINGS

- Most of the English loanwords found in Bodo are of recent origin, a finding consistent with the present Bodo trend in favor of importing a large vocabulary from English, Particularly scientific and technical terms. This is mainly because the English fills the gaps in the Bodo vocabulary.

- The pronunciation of the loanwords which have been Boronised, are pronounced differently from original pronunciation,e.g. Arabic **'vaqil'**is now pronounced as **'ukil'** in Bodo.

- Loanwords that have been adapted into Bodo have also become short in ways which are also different from their original language. e.g. **Chocolate>choklet, cartoon >catoon**

- Use of different languages within an utterance or conservations, loanwords differ slightly in that, as foreign words which have been borrowed from other languages, these words have become assimilated into the main Bodo language over the years of usage.

- Finally, one point could be mention that same to same foreign words are adapted in Boro language.

As a result of literature written in Bengalis script, Assamese script, particularly religious literature, many Sanskrit, Hindi and Bengali words entered into Bodo. Atthat time, Bodo peopletook education in Assamese and Bengali mediums. One cause is that English and Hindi languages are taught as a compulsory subject up to the class ten standards.Bodo social contacts with Assamese and Bengali speakers from that time nonstop flowing of Sanskrit loan words coming through Bengali and Assamese. At same time, Bodo social contact with neighboring Assamese speakers has been increasing, as a result, Sanskrit loanwords has been increasing in Bodo language. Hindi is national language of India. So, Hindi is the leading main rolled through TV, Radio, Newspapers, Cinema, Magazines and Periodicals.Thus Bengali, Assamese and Hindi saved as the vehicle of importation of indirect loan from Arabic, Persian, France, Turkish, English, Chinese, Portuguese, Japanese and so many.

CONCLUSIONS

Present study concludes that there are many loanwords of different language origin which are now used in Bodo language. Most the Bodo loanwords origin belongs to Indo-Iranian, foreign origin and foundin Bodo vocabulary. So, we can say that no language is made itself, it is the combination of different languages as we see that English is originated from France, Greek, Latin etc.obviously the mention explanation indicates that the adaptation process has been considered in Bodo language. In other words, the most crucial responsible for preserving the existence of identical sound segment in input and output is heavily dominated.

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