

“Phonology of Lexical borrowing of Indo-Aryan Languages used in Bodo”

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ABSTRACT: The system of “Borrowing” is very common in all languages. There is no single language in the world that is free of borrowing. Some languages borrow extensively while others only to a limited extent. As such it has value to discussing in the linguistic domain. Borrowing can make languages change due to the influence of other languages. The Bodo belongs to the Sino-Tibetan language family and they lie scattered all over North East India. On the other hand, the Indo-Aryan language is a branch of the Indo-European language family and its speakers lie scattered throughout India. The Bodos have a close attachment with the Indo-Aryan language family in terms of culture, literature, and language. Both share very close relationships in various fields that is why they are influenced by each other in the linguistic domain too. There are lots of words in Bodo which is adopted from the Indo-Aryan language directly or indirectly and are made part of its language. The main objective of the study is to find out the origin of borrowed words in Bodo which are from Indo-Aryan languages and analyze the loan word’s structure like phonological changes, adaptation strategies, etc and also seeks to study the adaptation processes of loan word, how and why words are borrowed from Aryan language in Bodo.

Keyword: Borrowed, loan word, the origin of the word, adaptation, phonemes change.

1.0 Introduction: The system of "Borrowing" is very common in all languages. There is no single language in the World that is completely free of borrowed forms. It is a lexical item that fulfills the lexical gap in a language which has been borrowed from one language to another language, a word which was not part of the vocabulary of the Target language (recipient language) but it was adopted from some other language and made part of the Target language’s vocabulary. This process is also called linguistic borrowing. Some languages borrow extensively while others only to a limited extent. It has value to discuss in the linguistic domain. Borrowing can make languages change due to the influence of another language directly or indirectly over centuries and it also helps to increase the vocabulary of a language. It is one of the important factors of coining new words as well as in changes of language. Words are borrowed to define the objects, concepts, and places clearly. Lexical borrowing can make the changes of some linguistic elements like phonetics, words, semantics, etc. The main cause of lexical borrowing is need and prestige. Words are borrowed from other languages into a particular language when there is no available word in the existing language to refer to the objects, ideas, and concepts. Borrowing appears in a language when a need arises to express the word meaning.

According to Oxford Linguistics, a Loan word means "Anything introduced into a language by borrowing from another language" (P.H Mathews 2014: 229)

According to Haoger (1953) “Borrowing always goes beyond the actual needs of a language”

Borrowing is of two types Direct and Indirect. Direct borrowing is when the words are directly borrowed from the source language (donor language) into the target language (recipient language) and in indirect borrowing, words are borrowed through the other or neighbor language into a target language. For instance, the Bodo did not have the exact word to refer /ga:ri/ (four-wheel vehicle) which was directly adopted from the Hindi language. In indirect borrowing the word 'Rickshaw' (two-wheel vehicle) is originated from the Japanese original word /jinrikisha/ [from jin a person + -riki power + -sha a vehicle] into Bodo via Bengali >/rikʃa:/ English >/rikshaw/ Hindi > /rikʃa:/ etc.

The Bodo indigenous Ethno-linguistics group belongs to the Indo-Mongoloid origin of the Tibeto-Burman language family. The Indo-Aryan family is a sub-family of an Indo-European language family which includes Sanskrit, Hindi, Bengali, and Assamese. These languages are so old spoken by the people of India and had influenced the other languages too due to the fact of being their neighbor. In the Bodo language, lots of loan words have been taken from different language families/sub-families by some speakers, writers, and translators to determine the exact meaning of the new word that they have experienced. Bodo has borrowed a lot of words from different neighboring languages including Sanskrit, Hindi, Bengali, and Assamese in various fields. In this study, an attempt has been made to analyze the phonological change of loan words that have been taken from Indo-Aryan languages (i.e. Sanskrit, Hindi, Bengali, and Assamese). The Bodo language adapted the loan words as their articulator system. There are a total of six vowel phonemes i.e. /i e a ɔ u u/ and sixteen consonant phonemes i.e. / p^h b^h d^h k^h g m n s z h r l j u y / in Bodo. These phonemes are represented as the usage of the native language in loan words. Following is the table of vowel and consonant phonemes of Bodo which reflects its character on it as well:

Table No. A. Vowel phonemes of Bodo:

	Front	Central	Back
High	i		u
Mid	e		ɔ
Low		a	

Table No. B. Consonant phonemes of Bodo:

		Bi-labial		Alveolar		Palatal		Velar		Glottal	
		vl	vd	vl	vd	vl	vd	vl	vd	vl	vd
Plosive	Un aspirated		b		d				g		
	aspirated	p ^h		t ^h				k ^h			
Fricative				s	z					h	
Nasal			m		n				ŋ		
Trill					r						
Lateral					l						
Semi-vowel			w				y				

1.1 Aims and Objectives:

- To identify the loan words of Indo-Aryan languages into Bodo.
- To study the phonological change of borrowing from Indo-Aryan language.
- To study the adaptation processes of Indo-Aryan loan words in Bodo.

1.2 Methodology and Data Collection:

To study the topic accurately, a descriptive method has been adopted. Attempts have been made to collect the data both from primary and secondary sources to analyze the topic. The primary data has been collected by the researcher himself/herself by using the observation method. On the other hand, secondary data is collected from different written materials, documents such as books, newspapers, published papers, magazines, journals, thesis, fiction, and non-fiction since long in Bodo literature up to date.

1.3 Importance of the Study:

Loan word or lexical borrowing in the language is very much important to discuss in the linguistic domain. In the Bodo language, there are lots of loan words having their origin from different language families/sub-families that are imported directly or via an intermediary. Sometimes we don't recognize the word's origin whether it is native or non-native. Loan words are used in a language by the speaker whenever the need arises to define the meaning exactly without any loss. The study of loan word or lexical borrowing helps us to know the origin of the words as well as the features of a language and the processes of its adaptation in the recipient language. In borrowing, structural analysis is an important aspect to discuss in a language through which language change takes place. So, it has a high value in linguistics study.

2.0 Discussion and Findings:**Table No.1: Sanskrit borrowed words in Bodo:**

SL.No.	Origin words	Borrowed Words	Meaning
1.	ak ^h sara: >	ak ^h or	letter
2.	b ^h a:ra: >	b ^h ara	fare
3.	b ^h a:gya >	bahaigo	good fortune
4.	cinta: >	sint ^h a	worry
5.	da:na: >	dan	gift
6.	b ^h u:mi >	buhum	world
7.	duk ^h a >	duk ^h u	painful
8.	suk ^h a >	suk ^h u	pleasure
9.	art ^h >	ort ^h a	meaning
10.	murk ^h a >	murk ^h u	fool
11.	jna:n >	gijan	knowledge
12.	ra:ja: >	raza	king
13.	satru >	sut ^h ur	enemy
14.	fabda >	sudub	word
15.	viṣa >	bis	poison
16.	manuṣya >	mansi	man
17.	ma:sa >	mas	month
18.	guṇa >	gun	quality
19.	ve:da >	bed	Veda

20.	ra:ma:ya:na: >	ramayan	epic Ramayana
21.	d ^h a:r >	dahar	loan
22.	d ^h an >	duḥuḥn	wealth
23.	zanm >	zuḥnuḥm	birth
24.	hans >	hangsuḥ	duck
25.	a:patti >	ap ^h ut ^h i	objection
26.	a:ḥa: >	asa	hope
27.	viḥva:s >	bisas	belief
28.	bar >	buḥr	blessing
29.	d ^h al >	dōl	drum
30.	grah >	grōḥō	a planet
31.	bida:y >	bidai	farewell
32.	da:yitva >	dait ^h ō	responsibility
33.	chamach >	samōs	spoon
34.	mantri: >	mōnt ^h ri	minister
35.	mela: >	mela	a fair
36.	niyam >	nem	principle
37.	pari:kṣa: >	p ^h ōrik ^h a	examination
38.	prama:n >	p ^h uḥrman	proof
39.	pu:ja: >	p ^h uza	worship, adoration
40.	sama:j >	sōmaz	human society
41.	ḥakti >	sōkti	power
42.	sindu:r >	sindur	red lead powder
43.	samma:n >	sōnman	honor
44.	ḥanti >	sant ^h i	peace
45.	upa:y >	upai	remedy
46.	viḥna:n >	bigijjan	science
47.	ḥa:sen >	sasōn	govern
48.	iḥgit >	iḥgit	hint
49.	pandit >	pōndit	teacher

Table 2: Hindi borrowed words in Bodo:

Sl.No.	Origin words	Borrowed words	Meaning
50.	a:ndolan >	andalon	agitation
51.	ca:kka: >	sak ^h a	wheel
52.	ca:la:n >	salan	bil of lading
53.	cukti: >	sukt ^h i	agreement
54.	ḥa:ku: >	ḥak ^h at ^h i	dacoit
55.	gamla: >	gamla	flower pot
56.	gamcha: >	gamsa	a cloth or towel
57.	ga:ri: >	gari	cart
58.	g ^h i: >	gihi	clarified butter
59.	paisa: >	paisa/puḥisa	paisa
60.	basmati: >	basmut ^h i	a type of rice
61.	roḥi: >	rut ^h i	a bread cake
62.	a:lu: >	alu	potato
63.	c ^h utti: >	sut ^h i	holiday
64.	pu:ri: >	p ^h uri	a small round cake of unleavened wheat flour
65.	garm >	gōrōm	hot
66.	varanda: >	baranda	veranda
67.	pu:rṇima: >	p ^h urnima	day of full moon
68.	joḥa: >	zora	pair
69.	zulm >	zulum	critical condition
70.	jurma:na: >	zurimana	fine/ penalty
71.	i:swar >	isuḥr	god
72.	d ^h al >	dōl	drum
73.	pagal >	pagli	mad

Table 3: Bengali borrowed words in Bodo:

Sl.No.	Origin Words	Borrowed words	Meaning
74.	bamɔn >	bamuɲ	a brahmin
75.	bɔn >	bɔn	forest
76.	cɔuki >	sɔk ^{hi}	chair
77.	dabi >	dabi	right demand
78.	kerani >	k ^h erani	clerk
79.	kɔlɔm >	k ^h uɽuɲ	pen
80.	nesa >	nisa	an intoxicating drug
81.	rɔsgulla >	rɔsgɔla	an intoxicating drug
82.	chati >	sat ^h a	umbrella
83.	simana >	simna	boundary
84.	tupi >	t ^h ɔp ^{hi}	cap
85.	bagan >	bagan	garden
86.	bɔstu >	bustu	thing
87.	k ^h ɔrɔs >	k ^h ɔrɔs	expenditure
88.	kɔbi >	k ^h ɔp ^{hi}	cabbage

Table 4: Assamese Borrowed words in Bodo:

Sl. No.	Origin words	Borrowed words	Meaning
89.	sɔla >	gɔsla	dress
90.	gak ^h ir >	gaik ^h er	milk
91.	pit ^h a >	p ^h it ^h a	rice cake
92.	puk ^h uri >	p ^h uk ^h ri	pond
93.	k ^h ɔrɔm >	k ^h uɽuɲ	sandal wood
94.	pap >	p ^h ap ^h	sin
95.	gɔzal >	gazuɽ	pin
96.	sɔgun >	sigun	vulture
97.	gɔhali >	gɔli	place of cow for taking rest
98.	baduli >	badali	padlock
99.	muta >	mut ^h a	bundle
100.	d ^h ɔrɔmɔ >	duɽuɽuɲ	religion

2.1 Representation of phonemes in Bodo loan words:

A. Substitution of Vowel Phonemes:

The loan phoneme /u:/ is replaced by /u/ in Bodo e.g. /pu:ja:/ > /p^huza/, /pu:ri/ > /p^huri/, /sindu:r/ > /sindur/

The sound /a/ is used in place of /a:/ in Bodo e.g. /a:lu:/ > /alu/, /da:na:/ > /dan/ /a:ɽa:/ > /asa/, /mela:/ > /mela/

The loan phoneme /i:/ is represented by /i/ in Bodo e.g. /i:swar/ > /isur/, /ga:ri:/ > /gari/, /roɽi:/ > /rut^{hi}/etc.

It is worth mentioning that there is no use of long vowels in Bodo so that the loan words are adapted as the articulator system of Bodo.

The sound /u/ is often used for /a/ in Bodo e.g. /duk^ha/ > /duk^hu/, /suk^ha/ > /suk^hu/, /murk^ha/ > /murk^hu/ etc.

The sound /ɔ/ is used instead of /a/ in Bodo in words like /samaj/ > /sɔmaz/, /samma:n/ > /sɔnman/, /pəri:kɔ:/ > /p^hɔrik^ha/ etc.

It is also noticed that the sound /ɔ/ is constantly replaced by /uɽ/ in Bodo e.g. /kɔlɔm/ > /k^huɽuɲ/, /bamɔn/ > /bamuɲ/, /k^hɔrɔm/ > /k^huɽuɲ/. The vowel phoneme /uɽ/ is a special feature of Bodo language which occurs in each position of the word.

D. Deletion of Vowel/Consonant Phonemes:

Elision means the loss of phoneme and this loss may be of a vowel and a consonant. The loan phonemes are deleted in Bodo adapted words and it may be in initial, middle and final position of the word. e.g. /simana/ > /simna/, /rɔsguɪla/ > /rɔsgɔla/, /ra:ma:yaɳa:/ > /ramayan/, /ve:da/ > /bed/, /guɳa/ > /gun/, /ma:sa/ > /mas/, /viʃa/ > /bis/, /da:na:/ > /dan/

It is worth mentioning that there are some IA words wherein monosyllabic changes to disyllabic and disyllabic changes to trisyllabic because of /d^h/ consonant phoneme in the initial such as /d^han/ > /duɳuɳn/, /d^hɔrmɔ/ > /duɳuɳrɔm/ respectively.

It is also noticed that the IA monosyllabic words like /g^hi:/, /hans/ change to /gihi/ and /hangsu/ which is disyllabic and trisyllabic. In spite of these trisyllabic words is changed to disyllabic e.g. /gohali/ > gɔli etc.

E. Metathesis: Metathesis is a transposition process, which occurs when two sounds or group of sounds interfere with each other and exchange their places. This type of process can be seen frequently in Bodo loan words that are adapted from Indo Aryan language. Such words are available in Bodo language for instances /pagal/ > /pagli/, /sɔla/ > /gɔsla/, /prama:n/ > /p^hurman/, /b^ha:gya/ > / bahaigɔ/, /jɳa:n/ > /gijan/, /satru/ > /sut^hur/, /ʃabda/ > /suɳduɳb/, /manuʃya/ > /mansi/, /viʃva:s/ > /bisas/, /da:yitva/ > /dait^hɔ/, /a:ndolan/ > /andalɔn/, /ɖa:ku:/ > /dak^hat^hi/, /gak^hir/ > /gaik^her/, /gɔzal/ > /gazuɳl/ etc.

3.0 Findings:: From the above table and discussions it is seen that in Bodo, short vowel and short consonant phonemes are the substitutes of long vowel and consonant because there is no use of long vowel and consonant phonemes in Bodo for example /ga:ri:/ > /gari/, /a:lu:/ > /alu/, /pu:ja:/ > /p^huza/ etc. In Bodo borrowed word vowel mutation can be seen such as /a/ > /u/ > /suk^ha/ > /suk^hu/, /a/ > /ɔ/ > /samaj/ > /sɔmaz/, /ɔ/ > /bɔmɔn/ > /bɔmuɳn/ etc. The unaspirated phonemes /p,t,k/ becomes as aspirated /p^h,t^h,k^h/ in Bodo loan words such as /pap/ > /p^hap^h/, /muta/ > /mut^ha/, /kerani/ > /k^herani/ etc. The loan phonemes /c,ch,ʃ,s,ʃ/ are replaced by /s/ in Bodo for instances /cinta:/ > /sint^ha/, / chati/ > /sat^ha/, /viʃa/ > /bis/, /ʃanti/ > /sant^hi/ etc. Addition of vowel phonemes can also be found as mentioned above, for example /zulm/ > /zulmɔ/, /garm/ > /gɔrɔm/ etc. The deletion process of vowel and consonant phonemes takes place in adapted Bodo words for example /viʃa/ > / bis/, /ra:ma:yaɳa:/ > /ramayan/, /rɔsguɪla/ > /rɔsgɔla/ etc. Metathesis is very common adaptation process in any language and such words are available in Bodo too which are adapted from Indo-Aryan for e.g. /b^ha:gya/ > / bahaigɔ/, /satru/ > /sut^hur/, /sɔla/ > /gɔsla/, /a:ndolan/ > /andalɔn/ etc.

4.0 Conclusion: Words are entered every year into a language due to innovative, multilingual context, as well as for need and prestige. The main purpose of the loan word is to refer to the objects or concepts accurately. Loan words are used in the recipient language when no words are found in the latter language to signify the concept and sometimes it is also used, even when the latter language already has its own word. It depends on social context. Words are modified in terms of spelling or sound system due to the influence of the mother tongue because the adopted words are articulates as the native words. IA language group is the closest language to the Bodo language, which is why quite a large number of IA words are utilized in the Bodo language. Apart from this, many foreign words are also used in the Bodo language through IA language indirectly. This usage of languages is done through various adaptation processes as clearly stated above.

Abreiations:

IA Indo Aryan

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