RECEPTION OF WORDS THROUGH TRANSLATION IN BORO LANGUAGE

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Abstract: This paper aims at investigating the reception of words through translation process available in Boro language. Boro language has enormous number of basic words. Besides these basic words in this language words have been coined through various sources. It has been observed that Boro has adapted a lot of constructed words via translation process based on morphological and semantic point of view. Fulfillment of the needs of language is one of the reasons that have been constructed of words through translation process from different sources.

Keywords: Adaptation, translation, hybridization, clipping, discourse

1. INTRODUCTION

Linguistically Boro language is belonging to the Tibeto-Burman branch of the greater Sino-Tibetan family of languages. At present majority of Boro linguistic speakers are mainly found in B.T.A.D. (Bodoland Territorial Area District). Boro language is a scheduled language of Indian constitution and is a language of both used in spoken and written form. The Boros have a lot of inherited words from Tibeto-Burman origin. But these basic words of TB origin are not enough to fulfill the need of academic and literary purposes of the language. As a result a lot of words have been constructed and coined based on the Boro structure. It is observed that such coining words have been constructed based on contend, semantic function, and morphological nature of the words. In this regard constructed of the words through translation process in Boro language is remarkable. Word translation in language is done from a source language to the target language when languages need to fulfill the necessity of words. On the other hand translation is a tool of making and re-structuring the words while words are used taking from other languages into the target languages. Translation is also done based on contend of words or word to word, literal, semantic and adaptive processes. In that case words are constructed by adding affixes, syllables or by changing phonological unit of words from the source languages. Words are constructed by the process of clipping, hybridization, backformation and compounding so on. In this present discussion translation process will take place on word to word translation, hybridization, clipping process from different sources i.e. basically from Indo-Aryan language like Assamese and European language like English.

2. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The basic aim of the present study is to analyze the structure of constructed words through translation that have been used in Boro language. The process and ways of construction of such words in the language have been done with an illustration and critical analysis. The paper highlights the prominence of newly constructed words in this language and its academic and literary applications as a whole. In this paper an attempt has been made the linguistic analysis based on the construction of various translated words as available in the Boro language.

3. METHODOLOGY

The present study as a study of constructed words and its way of construction necessarily it demands a systematic approach based on morphological and semantic view point. This is a lexical analysis which has been done under the process of word construction. The data have been collected from both primary and secondary sources. As a primary source the author as a native speaker of Boro language data are collected from discourses by observation method. And as the secondary source data are collected from based on written form of literatures and print media; i.e. various literary genres, academic text books, news paper, magazine etc. Also data have been gathered from the published terminology books in Boro published by CSTT, published research articles and reference books etc.

4. WORD TO WORD TRANSLATION PROCESS

4.1 English: Many words related to education, commerce, politics, science and technology etc. are generally used in English language. But at present due to the development of education and literary activities a variety of words have also been translated to Boro language to fulfill the needs of language. The English word *alphabet wheel* is directly translated as *haŋkʰu surkʰi* in Boro language as suitable. Another English word *answer key* is translated to Boro as *finnai sabi.* Eng. *field study*>Br. *pʰutʰar suluŋtʰai,* Eng. *open university* > Br. *kʰula mulugsuluŋsali*. Here, the word *'kʰula'* is an Aryan word, where Boros have already the word '*udaŋ*' for this word. In Assamese language has also been used *'muktɔ bischɔbidyalɔi'* for '*open university'*. To mean the illigal market sysytem the word *black market* is used in English language which is directly translted in Boro as *gusum hatʰai*. In banking, when the account holder keeps his account in an inactive and no deposits and withdrawal for a long time is called *dead account and* which is translated to Boro as *guwtʰui bisankʰo*. The word *'hard disk'* of English has been coined as *'tʰursi gura'* in Boro language which is a loan translation word. Here, *'tʰursi'* in Boro means dish/disk and *'gura'* means hard in English. Another example of loan translation as available in Boro language are- Eng. *hard copy*>Br. *gura slai*. Here, *gura* in Boro means hard and slai/buslai means copy. The word *green house* is translated into Boro as s*umkʰur/gutʰaŋ no*. Here, *'sumkʰur'* in Boro means green and *'no'* means house. At present a few Boro speakers are using '*guzun/muzaŋ pʰuŋbili*' for 'good morning', '*guzun/muzaŋ hor*' for 'good night', and '*rezeŋa zanai/zamuŋ*' for light food or refreshment. However, these words are basically the literal translation from English language.

4.2 Assamese: In this process words are translated from source language to target language. It has been observed that by this process in Boro language also words are adapted based on semantic point of view. After the Boro language was introduce as a medium of institution many words have been translated to this language for the academic purposes to fulfill the necessity of language. As a result the Assamese noun word *pɔrhashali* is directly translated and used to Boro language as *pʰoraisali* (school). Here the word *pʰorai* (to read) is a verb root and sali (is used as suffix and in Boro language it refers a place e.g. tʰan-sali -a place where God is worship, kʰam-sali -baranda, no-sali -a hut, jirai-sali -a place where taking rest etc.) is used as suffix. Now a days Boro speakers have been constructed the word *pʰoraisalima* to mean the college. Here, this word is composed of one verb base *pʰorai* and *sali-ma* (to mean high/great). This word is also a loan translation from Assamese word mohabidyaloi i.e. moha-bidya-loi (college). However, it is worth to mention that in Assamese language there are a lot of words of Sanskrit origin. The word 'mohabidyaloi' is a Sanskrit origin (hemkosh dictionary: p.1073) which is composed of moha (great/high)-bidya (knowledge) +aloi [a-prefix+li(ber)>aloi-a house>bidyaloi (an institution, college). In Boro language *bʰumkʰuuraŋ* (geography) is translated from Assamese bʰugɔl. Geography is a subject where one can study and gain knowledge of this world. Similarly in Boro language the word *bʰumkʰuuraŋ* is a loan translated based on this semantic view. In Boro *bʰum ~ buhum* means earth which is used in a corrupted form from Assamese bʰu (earth). At present a few number of Boro news paper is to be found in this language. Sometimes words are adapted and used by translation process without semantic change. For example: The word *gusum hatʰai* (black market) is used without any semantic change from Assamese *kɔla bɔzar* to mean illegal market system. One more example related to commerce is *besadni orjuŋnai besen* (maximum price of commodity) is translated in an intact form from Assamese *zui sai dam*. This word is used to mean the maximum increasing of commodity at the market. In Assamese language also seen a few words related to science has been directly translated from English and these words have been translated to Boro via Assamese language. For example: the noun word *green house* is translated in Assamese as *xeos gʰɔr* and later it has been used *gutʰaŋ no* by translation in Boro. At present, native speakers have used transliteration words which from via Assamese language. To greetings to some in the morning now Boro peoples have used *guzun pʰuŋbili*; here *guzun* refers good and *pʰuŋbili* refers morning in English language. However, this greetings word in Boro language has translated from Assamese word *xu prɔbʰat*. Another word *guzun hor* (good night) has translated from Assamese *subʰɔ ratri* via Bengali language *subʰɔ ratri*.

5. TRANSLATED WORDS BY HYBRIDIZATION PROCESS:

In Boro language the Hybrid translation words are also found. In historical linguistics, *a word composed of elements from different languages. An example of a hybrid term ('a hybrid') is television, which comprises elements from both Latin and Greek.* (Crystal, David: A Dictionary of Linguistics and Phonetics, Sixth Edition, p.233). In this type of process words are constructed by compounding of two elements or words i.e. one word is remained same or without any semantic change from the source language and the other word is translated to fit with the target language. For example: To mean the book fair Assamese language has used the word *grɔntʰɔ mela*. This is translated and used in Boro as *bizab mela* without any semantic change. Here in this word finds two elements i.e. *bizab* (book) which is translated from Assamese word *grɔntʰɔ* and another word is *mela* which remain the same as used in Assamese word and later by combination of these two elements of different two languages the word *bizab mela* (book fair) is constructed. The word *dukandar* (Persian origin) has entered to Assamese language via Hindi language and is translated as gola-dar (shopkeeper) in Boro language. The word *gola-dar* has also two elements. Here the word *gola* (shop) is a Boro word which is translated word into target language and the rest word is Persian origin. Another hybrid translation word is *bibar-bagisa~bagan* (Perso-Arabic) which is from Assamese *pʰul bagisa* (flower garden). The Assamese word *sixshaguru* is translated as *pʰuruŋguru* (teacher) in Boro language. The word *pʰuruŋguru* is compounding of one Boro word *pʰuruŋ* (to teach) and another Assamese word guru (Skt.origin). In case of pathology the word blood donation is used as *rɔktɔ dan* in Assamese and to mean this word it is translated as *tʰui dan* (tʰui-blood and dan-donate) in Boro language. Now this word is generally used both in spoken and in writing purposes. This is a hybrid translation word because here in this word the word *dan* (to donate) in Assamese is kept in an intact form in Boro language too.

6. TRANSLATED WORDS BY CLIPPING PROCESS:

*The process whereby a word is made smaller without any change in its meaning or its grammatical class is called clipping (Thakur, D. Linguistics Simplified: Morphology P. 73).*In English language clipping word is made by the processes as initial, medial and final part of the original words are retained. For example- the word telephone is used as phone. Here, the final word is retained. In Assamese and Boro languages also finds such types of words which are made by this process. But this process is not exactly appeared in both the languages. A little different is occurred. Such types of words are very few in number in Boro language. To refer the word telephone in English is used in Assamese language as *dur-bʰax* (bʰaxa > bʰax) */duralap*. In Assamese the word *dur aalap* (conversation from a distance place) is used with a clipping of middle vowel phoneme /a/ and by clipping it is made as *duralap*. In Boro language also it is newly constructed by the way of translation follows the Assamese process i.e. *zan buŋ* (tele phone). Here, the word *zan* is clipping from *guzan* (distance) and the word *buŋ* refers *buŋhornai* (taking conversation to someone from distance palce) and after made it as *zan buŋ* (telephone). To mean the word television the word *zannutʰai* is used in Boro. Here, this word is translated from Assamese *durdɔrxɔn* without any semantic change. But interesting point here is that in Boro language to mean the distance far generally used as *guzan* and *nutʰai* for the vision and finally formed a smaller word *zannutʰai* (television).

7. CONCLUSION

In this paper an attempt has been made to find out the newly constructed words through translation process and tried to analyze as available in the Boro language. From the study it is seen that translation words have constructed by the process of word to word, hybridization, clipping, compounding done based on morphological and semantic point of view.

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