

Negative Particles of Verbal Tense in Bodo

Derhashat Goyary¹, Dr. Bhoumik Chandra Baro²

¹Ph.D. Research Scholar, Dept. of Bodo, Bodoland University

²Associate Prof. of Bodo Department, Bodoland University, Kokrajhar

Abstract

Bodo is one of the most developing languages in North-East India. It is mostly speak in Assam. It is a branch language of Tibeto-Burman sub family of the Sino-Tibetan language family. As the language it has many special linguistics features. Among these feature the Negation is one. Every languages have this feature, but not similar the used of particles and words structures. The Bodo has three negative particles, i.e. one prefix /da-/ and two prefix- /-a/ and /- uji/. These negative particles are formed in differences with verbal tense when change from affirmative to negative.

In this study, there will be used the descriptive method. The data will be based on primary and secondary. The aim of the study is to documented and keep published the negative particles of verbal tense in Bodo.

Keywords: Negative particles, Verbal Tense, Bodo

1.0 Introduction:

Bodo is one of the most developing languages in North-East India. It is mostly speak in Assam. It is a branch language of Tibeto-Burman sub family of the Sino-Tibetan language family. As the language it has many special linguistics features. Among these feature the Negation is one. Every languages have this feature, but not similar the used of particles and words structures. The Bodo has three negative particles, i.e. *da*, *a*, and *uji/i*. The *da* is used as prefix and the two *a* and *uji/i* are used as suffix.¹ These negative particles are formed in differences with verbal tense when change from affirmative to negative. In this study, there will be discussed the uses of *a* and *uji/i* particles in Bodo.

1.1 Aims and Objectives:

The aim of the study is to documented and keep published the use of negative particles of verbal tense in Bodo. A few objectives of the study have given in bellow-

1. To know the uses of negative particles of verbal tense in Bodo
2. To know the verities allomorph of negative particles of /-a/ and /- uji/

1.2 Methodology:

In this study, there will be used the descriptive and analytical method.

1.3 Data Collection:

In this study, both the primary and secondary data have collected. The primary data have collected from

¹ Chainary, Swarna Prabha. (3rd edition, 2011.) *Boro Raokhanthi*. Baganpara, Baksa: Nilima Prakasani. P-119

the earlier texts grammar books of Bodo and through the interaction with faculties of Bodo dept., BU and the secondary data have collected from the e-texts, published journal etc.

2.0 Discussion:

The action time or session of the verb is call tense or verbal tense. According to Swarna Prabha Chainary “*zai dazabdaphwra thaizazwng zophananwi thaizani khamanini somkhou phwrmaina hwjw bekhounw thaizani bidintha hwnnanwi bungw*”.² It implies that when the affixes are added to the verb and indicates the time of action of the verb. There are three verbal tenses in the Bodo. These are-

1. Past tense
2. Present tense
3. Future tense

Each tense are categorized in to two types in the Bodo. These are-

1. Immediate Past Tense
2. Remote Past Tense
3. Present Indefinite Tense
4. Present Continuous Tense
5. Immediate Future Tense
6. Remote Future Tense

There will be discussed how the negative particles are take position in these six tenses in the Bodo. These tenses will be shown through the help of personal pronoun by use *za* verb.

2.1 Immediate Past Tense:

*Immediate past tense is past tense that refers to a time considered very recent in relation to the moment of utterance.*³ Suffix {-baj} is used with verb to indicate the affirmative as well as immediate past tense and particle {-ak^huqi} is used to indicate the negative in this tense in Bodo. The use of negative particle in this tense is given in following chart-

Person	Affirmative	Negative
1 st Person	za-baj za(v.)- baj(past.imm.suff.) I/We ate	za-jakhuqi za(v)-ak ^h uqi (neg.part.) I/We didn't eat
2 nd Person	za-baj za(v.)- baj(past.imm.suff.) You ate	za-jakhuqi za(v)-ak ^h uqi (neg.part.) You didn't eat
3 rd Person	za-baj za(v.)- baj(past.imm.suff.) He/She/They ate	za-jakhuqi za(v)-ak ^h uqi (neg.part.) He/She/They didn't eat

2.2 Remote Past Tense:

*The remote past tense is a past tense that refers to a time considered more than a few days ago.*⁴ Suffix {-muq} is used with verb to indicate the remote past tense, suffix {-juq} is used for affirmative and

² Chainary, Swarna Prabha. (3rd edition, 2011.) *Boro Raokhanthi*. Baganpara, Baksa: Nilima Prakasani. P-96

³ <https://glossary.sil.org> >term> immediate past tense

⁴ Opcit. immediate past tense

particle {- ja/-a} is used to indicate the negative in this tense in Bodo. The use of negative particle in this tense is given in following chart-

Person	Affirmative	Negative
1 st Person	za-juṭ-muṇ za(v)- juṭ(affrm.part.)-muṇ(past.tens.suff.) i/we had eaten	za-ja-muṇ za(v.)- ja(neg.part)-muṇ(past.suff.) i/we had not eaten
2 nd Person	za-juṭ-muṇ za(v)- juṭ(affrm.part.)-muṇ(past.tens.suff.) you had eaten	za-ja-muṇ za(v.)- ja(neg.part)-muṇ(past.suff.) you had not eaten
3 rd Person	za-juṭ-muṇ za(v)- juṭ(affrm.part.)-muṇ(past.tens.suff.) he/she/ they had eaten	za-ja-muṇ za(v.)- ja(neg.part)-muṇ(past.suff.) he/she/ they had not eaten

2.3 Present Indefinite Tense:

*Present indefinite tense can be described as an act that is completed in the present but has no definite time period for the completion. This tense can also be used to describe genuine events, the near future, habits, nature so on.*⁵ Suffix {-juṭ} is indicate the present indefinite tense as well as affirmative and {-ja} is used to indicate the negative in this tense.

Person	Affirmative	Negative
1 st Person	za-juṭ(-uṭ) za(v.)-juṭ(pre.ind.tens.suff.) i/we eat	za-ja(-a) za(v.)-ja/-a(neg.part.) i/we do not eat
2 nd Person	za-juṭ(-uṭ) za(v.)-juṭ(pre.ind.tens.suff.) you eat	za-ja(-a) za(v.)-ja/-a(neg.part.) you do not eat
3 rd Person	za-juṭ(-uṭ) za(v.)-juṭ(pre.ind.tens.suff.) he/she/they eat/s	za-ja(-a) za(v.)-ja/-a(neg.part.) he/she/they do not eat

2.4 Present Continuous Tense:

*The present continuous is generally used to describe something that is taking place at the present moment and can be employed in both the indicative and subjunctive moods.*⁶ Suffix {- duṇṇ} is used in present continuous tense and particle {- jak^hui/-ak^hui} is used in the negative in Bodo.

Person	Affirmative	Negative
1 st Person	za-duṇṇ za(v.)- duṇṇ (pre.cont.suff.) i/we are eating	za-jak ^h ui(-ak ^h ui) za(v.)-jak ^h ui/-ak ^h ui(neg.part.) i/we are not eating
2 nd Person	za-duṇṇ za(v.)- duṇṇ (pre.cont.suff.) you are eating	za-jak ^h ui(-ak ^h ui) za(v.)-jak ^h ui/-ak ^h ui(neg.part.) you are not eating

⁵ <https://www.javatpoint.com/present-indefinite-tense>

⁶ [https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/present continuous tense](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/present_continuous_tense)

3 rd Person	za-duḡḡ za(v.)- duḡḡ (pre.cont.suff.) he/she/they is/are eating	za-jak ^h uḡi(-ak ^h uḡi) za(v.)-jak ^h uḡi/-ak ^h uḡi(neg.part.) he/she/they is/are noteating
------------------------	---	--

2.5 Immediate Future Tense:

The immediate future tense is the common way of taking about future plans⁷. Suffix {-nuḡsuḡi} is used to indicate the immediate future tense and particle {-la} is implied the negative in Bodo.

Person	Affirmative	Negative
1 st Person	za-nuḡzui za(v.)-nuḡsuḡi(imm.fut.tens.suff.) i/we will eat	za-la za(v)-la(neg. part) i/we will not eat
2 nd Person	za-nuḡzui za(v.)-nuḡsuḡi(imm.fut.tens.suff.) you will eat	za-la za(v)-la(neg. part) you will not eat
3 rd Person	za-nuḡzui za(v.)-nuḡsuḡi(imm.fut.tens.suff.) he/she/they will eat	za-la za(v)-la(neg. part) he/she/they will not eat

2.6 Remote Future Tense:

It is a future tense that refers to a time that considered relatively distant. It is characteristically after the span of time culturally defined as tomorrow.⁸ Suffix {-guḡḡ} indicates the remote future tense and particle *noḡa* is indicates the negative.

Person	Affirmative	Negative by
1 st Person	za-guḡḡ za(v.)-guḡḡ(rem.fut.ten.suff.) i/we will be eaten	za-naj noḡa za(v.)-naj(rem.fut.ten.suff.) noḡ-a(neg.part.) i/we will not be eaten
2 nd Person	za-guḡḡ za(v.)-guḡḡ(rem.fut.ten.suff.) you will be eaten	za-naj noḡa za(v.)- naj(rem.fut.ten.suff.) noḡa(neg.part.) you will not be eaten
3 rd Person	za-guḡḡ za(v.)-guḡḡ(rem.fut.ten.suff.) he/she/they will be eaten	za-naj noḡa za(v.)- naj(rem.fut.ten.suff.) noḡa(neg.part.) he/she/they will not be eaten

3.0 Findings:

1. The negative particle of immediate past and present continuous tense is same, i.e. {-ja} and {-khuḡi} have to added with {-ja} due to time condition.
2. The negative particles of remote past and present indefinite tense is also same, i.e. {-ja}
3. The particles of immediate future and remote future tense are different from others tenses. i.e. {-a}. In immediate future {-l} is added before {-a} for phonemic condition and become {-la}. In remote

⁷ <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides>

⁸ <https://glossary.sil.org/term/remote-future-tense>

future tense *noja* has used for directly to make negative.

The negative particles are same and same position in all three personal pronouns in each tense wise.

4.0 Conclusion:

In the Bodo language there are sixth uses of verbal tenses and each negative particles {-a}, but due time period this particle is change in other morphemic form. These morphemic form of {-a} are- {-ja,-la, -jak^huj,}. The phonological perspective in verbal tense of negative particles is another away to discuss for further study.

References

A. Books:

1. Brahma, Kamal Kumar (Reprint:2019). *Gwnang Raokhanthi*. Guwahati, Assam: Bina Laibrary.
2. Chainary, Swarna Prabha.(3rd edition, 2011.) *Boro Raokhanthi*. Baganpara, Baksa: Nilima Prakasani.

B. E-texts and books:

1. <https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/present> continuous tense
2. <https://glossary.sil.org> >term> immediate past tense
3. <https://glossary.sil.org/term/> remote -future-tense
4. <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides>
5. <https://www.javatpoint.com/present-indefinite-tense>