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A comparative study of Odia and Kui morphology

Dr. Govinda Chandra Penthoi

Abstract

Morphology deals with the structure of words. The basic unit is the focus of study in morphology is morpheme. The formal variants of a morpheme are called allomorphs of that morpheme. The variant may be phonologically or morphologically conditioned. A morpheme may be a free or a bound form. Alternatively we can say that a word consist of one or more than one morpheme. From the point of view of its internal structure, a word may consist of (i) a root morpheme only (ii) a root and one or more non root morpheme or (iii) more than one root morpheme. The non root morphemes are bound forms and are generally referred to as affixes. Roots enter into further morphological constructions and form a base while non-roots do not.

The objective of this study is to compare morphological analysis or word formation of Odia and Kui language. The approach is data oriented and uses in general. The structuralist methodology has been followed for the analysis of the data in the present work. Data was collected from the native speakers through field visit to various Kui speaking areas.

Keywords: Morphology, morpheme, root, free and bound morpheme, inflection, derived, compounding, reduplication, echo formation, contraction

Introduction

Odisha is a land of many languages. Languages belonging to three distinct language families are spoken in this state. Apart from Odia, the major languages, around 46 tribal languages are spoken in Odisha. Many of the speakers know more than one language. According to the 2001 census the total population of Odisha is 36804660. In the language census report it is clearly mentioned that the total Odia speaking population is 30563507, this is 83.04% of the total population of Odisha. Under the tribal language population census report, in 2001 there are 916222 speakers in the Kui language. Kui is the language of Kondh tribes. It is the most popular tribal language in Phulbani (Kondhamal), Boudh, Koraput, Kalahandi, Rayagada, Nayagarh, Ganjam, Gajapati, Nabarangpur, Sonepur, Angul and Dhenkanal district of Odisha.

Kui (ISO639-3 Code 'Kxu') is a language spoken by Kondh or Kondha (/Kɔndhɔ/) tribe. Majority of the Kui-speaking Kondhs live in the hilly and forested areas of South and central Odisha especially in the undivided districts of Kondhamal, Koraput and Kalahandi. The other language spoken by Kondhs is Kuvi which is very similar to Kui. Kondh people being an underdeveloped tribal people, study of their language, society and culture draws a lot of attention of academics, administration and other philanthropic agencies.

Linguistically, the Kondhs are divided into two groups, the Kui Kondh and the Kuvi Kondhs. The Kutia Kondhs found in the Muniguda, Nayagarh, Boudh, Ganjam, Phulbani (Kondhamal), G. Udayagiri and Bolangir regions, are said to speak the Kui dialect, while the Kondhs found in the Nabarangpur, Narayan Patna, Kashipur, Kalyansinghpur, Rayagada and Lakhimpur subdivisions speak Kuvi. But the Kondhs themselves say that they speak only one language. Although they are aware of some lexical differences between Kui and Kuvi, but it is the same language to them. This is reflected in the census return also.

Objective of the Present Study

The objective of this study is to present comparative morphological analysis of Odia and Kui words in the language.

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At the first stage, a descriptive analysis of Kui language spoken by Phulbani (Kondhamal) Kondhs is carried out by analysis of primary data collected from informants and through field trips. Kui belongs to the Central Dravidian language family. It differs from other language in linguistically, socially and culturally.

Kui is the language of the Kond (Khond or Khand) people, who live mainly in the mountainous country that lies between the river Mahanadi in Odisha and the North West corner of the Visakhapatnam district of Andhra Pradesh. It is one of the lesser languages of the greater Dravidian group, displaying a very near kinship to Telugu, and preserving in its grammar an essentially Dravidian formation largely unaffected by Sanskrit or other alien element. Although many of the Kondhs have lost their mother tongue and speak Odia to Telugu instead, members of some other casts and tribes especially those of the 'Pan caste', domicile among the Kondhs have adopted Kui as their language.

It should be pointed out here that the Odia language, which is the major language of the state, is surrounding the Kond village on three sides. It is also the main linguistic medium in educational, social, economical and religious spheres. Kui, therefore, is borrowing words and other linguistic features from Odia. In its district a large number of Odia words have intermingled in the ordinary speech of the Kondhs. This fluctuation is due to the amount of contact the hill-man has with the Odia people. But generally speaking Odia influence is more marked in the north and north east of the Kond country than that in the south.

Though a script called 'Kui Lipi' has been developed, but there are no available in standard literature. Therefore, it is quite natural that it does not have any written literature. Though certain translations of the Bible as a few school books have been produced in present by missionaries and certain interested bodies, they have written in the Odia script. The Kondhs are scattered in so many different districts like, Ganjam, Boudh, Phulbani (Kondhamal), Koraput, Rayagada, Kalahandi, Bolangir, Nayagarh, Nabarangpur and Gajapati.

A clear difference of vocabulary and pronunciation in various localities can be noticed as one travels through the Kondmal in the south to Ghumusar and Udayagiri Taluka in the east and then westward to the Baliguda Taluka. Though a large number of words are commonly used in all parts among the Kond people, principally there are two dialects, such as (i) the eastern dialect spoken in Ghumusar and the neighbouring areas and (ii) the south dialect spoken in Ganjam, Koraput, Kalahandi, Kandhamal, and Boudh. But according to Grierson northern Kui speakers have come under the influence of neighboring Aryan speakers (that is Odia language).

Works on Kui language

Schulze (1911) [17] published two books named Kuvi grammar and vocabulary of the Kuvi-Kond language for establishing the Kui language, both of the books contained data which were a mixture of Kui and the Salur language which was spoken in Koraput.

Some scholars have discussed that there are close affinities between Kui and Telugu. Besides Kuvi Kond and Telugu it has close relationship with the other Central Dravidian languages like Gondi, Kolami, Naiki, Ollari, Gadba, Parji, Pengo and Munda etc.

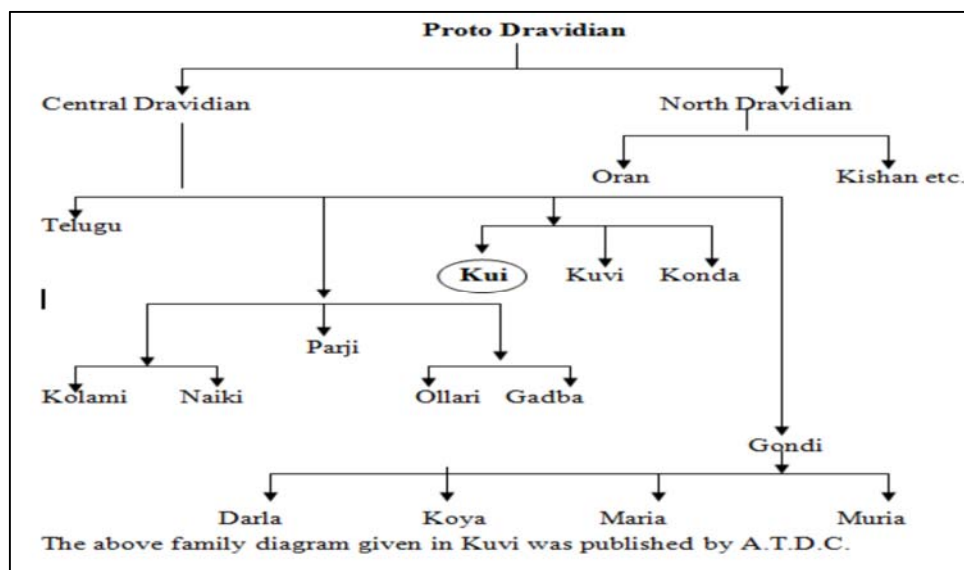
According to the 1891 census, number of the Kui speakers was 627388. In 1928-29 Rev. W.W. Winfield estimated 45000 Kui speaking peoples were leaving at that time. He published it in his books (i) a grammar of the Kui language on 1928 and (ii) A vocabulary of the Kui language on 1929.

Dash (1981) worked on 'the structure of Kui language'.

Pradhan (1998) [16] worked on Kui grammar for the fulfillment of the need of school children and primary teaches of Kandhamal area.

Penthoi, G. C. (2013) [15] worked on "A Contrastive Analysis of Oriya and Kui"

Language Family of Kui Language



Census data: According to 2001 census data, the number of Kui speakers was 916222, all of them residing in the state of Odisha. They comprised 2.48% of the total population of the state, numerically occupying the second place among the language of Odisha.

Table 1: Census table

Languages speaker	1981	1991	2001
Kui	521585	641662	916222
Decadal percentage increase	48.59%	23.02%	42.79%

Methodology

The approach is data oriented and uses in general. The structuralist methodology has been followed for the analysis of the data in the present work. Data was collected from the native speakers through field visit to various Kui speaking areas.

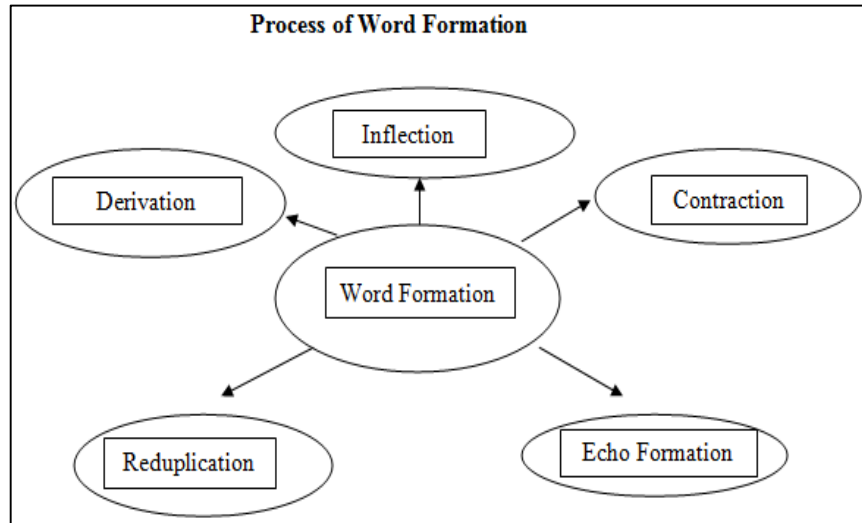
Morphology

Morphology deals with the structure of words. The basic unit is the focus of study in morphology is morpheme. The formal variants of a morpheme are called allomorphs of that morpheme. The variant may be phonologically or morphologically conditioned. A morpheme may be a free or a bound form. Alternatively we can say that a word consist

of one or more than one morpheme. From the point of view of its internal structure, a word may consist of (I) a root morpheme only (ii) a root and one or more non root morpheme or (iii) more than one root morpheme. The non root morphemes are bound forms and are generally referred to as affixes. Roots enter into further morphological constructions and form a base while non-roots do not.

1) Word formation

Word formation is concerned with those words which comprise more than one meaningful component called morphemes. The common morphological processes, which are involved in word formation, are inflection, derivation, reduplication, echo formation and contraction.



a) Inflection

Inflection is a morphological process by which words are formed with the help of bound forms, which are called inflectional affixes. Inflected words belong to the same form-class to which the root word belongs.

(i) Examples in Oriya

Root +	Suffix	Inflectional word	Gloss
loko	/-mane/	lokomane	'people'
pila	/-mane/	pilamane	'children'
bohi	/-guriko/	bohi guriko	'books'
koḷo	/-guriko/	koḷoguriko	'pens'
ḷhatro	/-mane/	ḷhatromane	'students'
gai	/-guriko/	gaiguriko	'cows'
ramo	/-ro/	ramoro	'Ram's'
tume	/-ro/	tumoro	'Yours'
pila	/-tie/	pilatie	'a child'

(ii) Examples in Kui

Root +	Suffix	Inflectional word	Gloss
a:ba	/-ru/	a:baru	'father'
a:ja	/-ska/	a:jaska	'mothers'
gaḷo	/-ḷga/	gaḷoḷga	'holes'
goḷgo	/-ka/	goḷgoka	prawn
gaḷanju	/-ru/	gaḷaru	men
gueli	/-aka/	gueliaka	Fish trap

b) Derivation

Derivation is a morphological process, which is concerned with the structure of the stems. In other words, word stems are formed by derivation. Two types of this process are

generally distinguished and they are compounding and derivation.

(1) Compounding

Compounding is a derivational process in which a stem is formed with two roots, the resultant stem belonging to the form class of at least one of the constituent roots.

(i) Examples in Oriya

Word1	Word2	Compound	Gloss
bhuto (ghost) [N]	koḥi (house) [N]	bhutokoḥi	'ghost house' [N]
koḷa (white) [A]	pani (water) [N]	koḷapani	'black water' [N]
poḍha (study) [A]	ghoro (house) [N]	poḍha ghoro	'study room' [N]
kaḥo (wood) [N]	ghoro (house) [N]	kaḥoroghoro	'wood house' [N]
dokano (shop) [N]	ghoro (house) [N]	dokan ghoro	'Shop house' [N]

(ii) Examples in Kui

Word1	Word2	Compound	Gloss
negi (good) [A]	loku(man) [N]	negiloku	'goo man' [N]
asa (girl) [A]	mi:da(child) [N]	asami:da	'girl child' [N]
kogeri (small) [A]	iḍu (house) [N]	kogeriḍu	'small house' [N]
alge (separate) [A]	iḥa (to be) [v]	algeiḥa	'to be separate' [N]
jili (cold) [A]	siru (water)	jilisiru	'cold water'

(2) Derivation

Derivation is a process of word formation in which a stem is formed with two roots or a root and an affix and the resultant stem does not belong to the form class of any of the constituents.

(i) Examples in Oriya

Noun	Suffix	Derived	Gloss
baya (mad) [N]	/-aŋi/	bayaŋi	'mad woman' [N]
babu (officer) [N]	/-aŋi/	babuaŋi	'wife of officer' [N]
kōla (black) [N]	/-i/	kali	'blackish girl'[N]
peṭa (fat) [N]	/-ua/	peṭua	'Fat man' [N]
kalō (cold) [N]	/-ua/	kalua	'cold' [N]
panji (water) [N]	/-cia/	panjicia	'watery' [A]

(ii) Examples in Kui

Noun	Suffix	Derived	Gloss
nisa (stop)	/-gi/	nisagi	'to stop' [v]
kata (cut)	/-gi/	katagi	'to cut' [v]
kaha (play)	/-gi/	kahagi	'to play' [v]
mi:s (bath)	/-pa/	mi:spa	'to bath' [v]
dō:ba (washer man)	/-li/	dō:bali	'a washer woman' [N]
raja (King)	/-li/	rajali	'queen' [N]
dō:m̄ba (domb)	/-li/	dō:m̄bali	'a domb woman' [N]
dō:ba (washer man)	/-enju/	dō:benju	'washer man' [N]

Both inflectional and derivational affixes are involved in affixation. Depending on their position of occurrence with respect to the root, the affixes are classified into prefixes, suffixes and infixes. Prefixes precede the root, suffixes follow it and infixes occur within the root.

c) Reduplication

Laurel J. Brinton in his structure of English: A Linguistic Introduction (1991, p.91) defines "Reduplication is a process similar to derivation, in which the initial syllable or the entire word is doubled, exactly or with a slight morphological change." Reduplication is another morphological process in which a part of a root or the root itself is added to the root. This type of word formations is popular in Oriya language.

(i) Examples in Oriya

Verb	Verb	Reduplication	Gloss
čalu (to walk)	čalu	čalu čalu	'having walking'
kōhu (to speak)	kōhu	kōhu kōhu	'having speaking'
jau (to go)	jau	jau jau	'having going'
asu (to come)	asu	asu asu	'having coming'
khau (to eat)	khau	khau khau	'having eating'

d) Echo formation

The partial repetition of a phoneme or syllable of the base may be called an echo-formation. In other words if the initial phoneme/syllable of the base is replaced by another phoneme or syllable it has neither any individual occurrence nor any meaning of its own. It may be called as echo-formation.

(i) Examples in Oriya

Noun1	Noun2	Echo formation	Gloss
bagho (Tiger)	phago (o)	baghophago	'tiger'
baṭo (way)	ghaṭo (o)	baṭaghaṭo	'way'
maṅhi (fly)	phaṅhi (o)	maṅhiphaṅhi	'fly'
kaju (cashew)	phaḷu (o)	kajuphaḷu	'cashew'
paṭo (silk)	phato (o)	paṭaphato	'silk saree'

e) Contraction

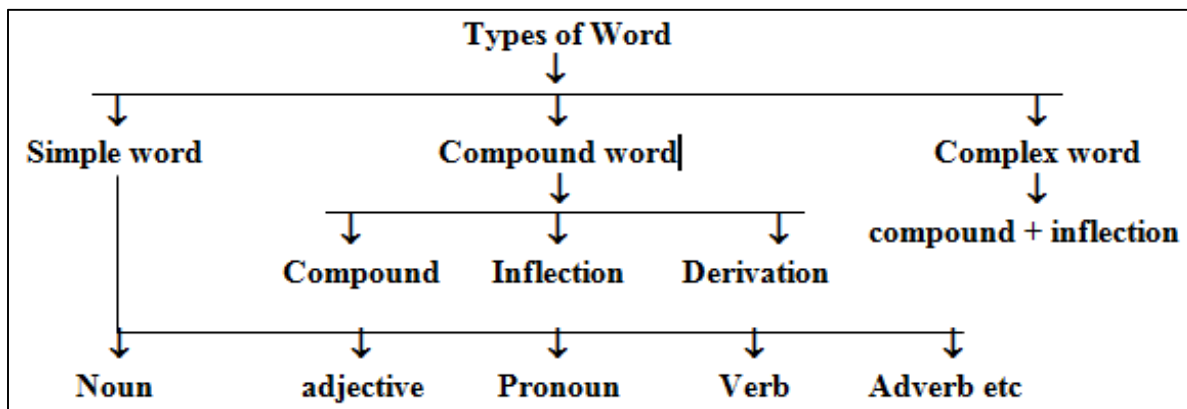
Contraction is a process of word formation in which a syllable is dropped from the root. In both Oriya and Kui words are formed using different morphological process viz., inflection, compounding derivation, affixation, reduplication and contraction. Both prefixes and suffixes occur in Oriya and Kui. The prefixes are used to form derived adjectives, verbal noun, agent noun, collective and reciprocals. The suffixes denote gender, number, case, tense, aspect, and mood. Examples are given below to illustrate the various processes in Oriya and Kui.

(i) Examples in Oriya

Adjective / Noun	Noun	Contraction	Gloss
Kamika (laborious)	loko (man)	kamika	'laborious man'
jōgato (universe)	natho (master)	jōgonnath	'Lord Jagannath'
singho (Lion)	asono (chair)	singhasono	'thrown'
niḷo (blue)	ōmboro (body)	niḷamboro	'Lord Krishna'

2) Types of Word Formation

A word in a language is a minimum free form. A word may be a simple compound or a complex word. A compound word may be formed by the combination of two or more simple words to form a new word. A complex word may be formed by the combination of one free morpheme or a word and one or more bound morphemes: sometimes two or more bound morphemes combine to form a complex word.



2.1. Simple word

A simple word may be a noun, adjective, verb or an adverb in both of Oriya and Kui. There are many simple words

which could be used both as noun as well as verb. Some simple words in Oriya and Kui are given below.

a) Both noun and verbs

Examples in Oriya					Examples in Kui		
Word	Noun	Verb	Adjective	adverb	Word	Noun	Verb
ago	'front'	--	'first'	'first'	aḍa	'screen'	'to assist'
poḥo	'back'	'latter'	'backside'	'latter'	a:ja	'mother'	'to fear'
dhoni	'rich'	--	'richman'	--	ḍa:pa	'choice'	'to choice'
raḅḅo	'colour'	--	'red'	'differently'	ḍiga	'touch'	'to touch'
mola	'death'	--	'deadbody'	--	ḍeḥka	'a jump'	'to jump'
māḍo	'badness'	--	'bad'	'slowly'	ḍo:pa	'sleep'	'to sleep'

**b) Noun
For Examples**

Oriya	Gloss	Kui	Gloss
baḷoko	'boy'	pe:mu	'god'
māḅisā	'Human'	bela	'sun'
borso	'year'	vira	'soil'
ghoro	'House'	so:ru	'mountain'
hati	'Elephant'	loku	'person'

**Verb
For Examples**

Oriya	Gloss	Kui	Gloss
lekh	'to write'	brisa	'to write'
koḥo	'to speak'	bespa	'to speak'
dekh	'to see'	meh?pa	'to see'
dāḍ	'to run'	dega	'to run'
mag	'to beg'	japa	'to beg'

**c) Adjectives
For Examples**

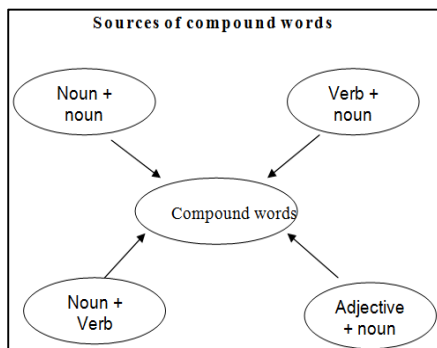
Oriya	Gloss	Kui	Gloss
bhōlo	'good'	negi	'good'
nali	'red'	rata	'red'
sāmōsthō	'whole'	gule	'whole'
eko	'one'	ro	'one'
dui	'two'	ri	'two'

**d) Adverb
For Examples**

Oriya	Gloss	Kui	Gloss
āji	'today'	nenju	'today'
kali	'yesterday'	ḥi:si	'yesterday'
sōḍa	'always'	ḥo:hna	'always'
ḥore	'once'	so:ḥeka	'once'
pore	'after'	da:ḥa	'after'

2.2. Compound word formation

The compound words may be formed by the following ways (a) the combination of noun + noun; (b) the combination of noun + verb; (c) the combination of verb + noun; (d) the combination of adjective + noun.



All the compounds are given below with a few examples

1. Noun + Noun compounds

(i) Examples in Oriya

Noun ₁	Noun ₂	Compound	Gloss
ḥōka (round)	akhi (eye)	ḥōkaakhi	'Lord Jagannath'
sthōḷo (earth)	podmo (lotus)	sthōḷopodmo	'a flower'
paḅi (water)	kua (crow)	paḅikua	'a diving bird'
puspo (flower)	reḅu (pollen)	pusporeḅu	'pollen of flower'
pota (buried)	dhōḅo (wealth)	potadhōḅo	'hidden wealth'

(ii) Examples in Kui

Noun ₁	Noun ₂	Compound	Gloss
aja (mother)	a:ba (father)	aja a:ba	'parents'
aja (mother)	bō:ra (relation)	a:jabō:ra	'mother-in-law'
aji (hail)	vadi (stone)	a:jivadi	'hail stone'
ake (grandfather)	boḍu (uncle)	akeboḍu	'grandfather or uncle'
alu (potato)	kuna (tuber)	alukuna	'potato'

2. Noun + Verb compounds

(i) Examples in Oriya

Noun	Verb	Compound	Gloss
tala (lock)	pōkaiba (to do)	talapōkaiba	'to lock a door'
ḥia (stand)	koriba (make)	ḥiakoriba	'to make to stand'
j holok (dazzle)	mariba (to be)	j holokmariba	'to dazzle'
dristi (acquire)	paḥiba (to became)	dristiḥiba	'to became thin'
j hola (thirst)	mariba (to became)	j hola mariba	'to became fainting'

(ii) Examples in Kui

Noun	Verb	Compound	Gloss
aiji (a cure)	a:va (to became)	aiji:a:va	'to curse'
be:roḥi (conversation)	a:va (to became)	be:roḥi:a:va	'to conversation'
buiji (hail)	a:va (to became)	buiji:a:va	'to understand'
bu:ri (hair)	giva (to became)	bu:rigiva	'to pluck hair'
ḍaḍa (multiplication)	giva (to became)	ḍaḍagiva	'to multiply'

3. Verb + Noun compound

(i) Examples in Oriya

Noun	Verb	Compound	Gloss
paḥibaro (to fall)	phōḷo (result)	paḥibarophōḷo	'result of the fall'
sōhibaro (to tolerate)	phōḷo (result)	sōhibarophōḷo	'result of the tolerant'
kōhibaro (to talk)	kōḥia (should be)	kōhibarokōḥia	'should be talk'
heba (to be)	kamo (work)	hebakamo	'to be work'
jiba (to go)	loko (people)	jibaloko	'people to go'

(ii) Examples in Kui

Noun	Verb	Compound	Gloss
aḍa (joined to)	kapeli (insect)	aḍakapeli	'a weight insect'
a:nga (to keep)	gaḥanju (man)	a:ngagaḥanju	'a herdsman'
gra:pa (to teach)	loku (man)	gra:paloku	'teacher'
gra:pa (to teach)	iḍu (house)	gra:paḍu	'school'
gra:m̄ba (to learn)	loku (man)	gra:m̄ba loku	'student'

4. Adjective + Noun compounds

(i) Examples in Oriya

Adjective	Noun	Compound	Gloss
nali (red)	phulo (flower)	naliphulo	'red flower'
bhulo (good)	manjiso (men)	bhulomanjiso	'good man'
dosomo (ten)	sthano (place)	dosomasthan	'tenth place'
choṭo (small)	pila (baby)	choṭopila	'small baby'
ṭhṇḍa (cold)	pani (water)	ṭhṇḍapani	'cold water'

(ii) Examples in Kui

Adjective	Noun	Compound	Gloss
deri (big)	mrahnū (tree)	derimrahnū	'big tree'
deri (severe)	nō:meri (fever)	deri nō:meri	'a severe fever'
alga (clear)	ava (to be)	alga:ava	'to be clear'
alge (separate)	iṭa (to be)	algeiṭa	'to separate'
negi (good)	loku (man)	negiloku	'good man'

2.3. Derived Word Formation

Words are also formed by derivation. The derivations may include prefixing, infixing and suffixing, as shown below with illustrations.

1. Prefixing

(i) Examples in Oriya

Prefix	Stem	Word	Gloss
/a-/	gōto (past)	agōto	'future'
/o-/	bičaro (justice)	običaro	'injustice'
/o-/	sombhōbo (possible)	osombhōbo	'impossible'
/o-/	jōgyo (fit)	ojōgyo	'unfit'
/a-/	kolōṇo (estimate)	akolōṇo	'estimate'
/prōti-/	utōro (answer)	prōti utōro	'cross answer'
/o-/	sōbhyo (civilized)	osōbhyo	'uncivilized'
/onō-/	ōdhikāro (right)	onōdhikāro	'unfair, not to right'
/o-/	pōsōndō (like)	opōsōndō	'dislike'
/o-/	lekha (written)	olekha	'unwritten'

(ii) Examples in Kui

Prefix	Stem	Word	Gloss
/a:-/	anjū (man)	a:anjū	'that man'
/a:-/	aru (men)	a:aru	'those men or boys'
/a:-/	ari (girl)	a:ari	'that thing or that girl'
/e:-/	anjū (man)	e:anjū	'that man or boy'
/e:-/	eri (girl)	e:eri	'that women or girl'
/e:-/	eru (men)	e:aru	'these men'
/i:-/	anjū (man)	i:anjū	'this man'
/i:-/	aru (men)	i:aru	'these men'
/i:-/	ari (woman)	i:ari	'this woman'
/o:-/	anjū (man)	o:anjū	'that man'
/o:-/	aru (men)	o:aru	'those men'
/o:-/	ari (women)	o:ari	'that women'

2. Suffixes

(i) Examples in Oriya (Verb + suffix)

Verb	Suffix	Word	Gloss
ghato (kill)	/-kō/	ghatōkō	'killer'
baho (drive)	/-kō/	bahōkō	'Driver'
bik (to sale)	/-aḷi/	bikāḷi	'Saler'
kiṇ (to buy)	/-aḷi/	kiṇāḷi	'buyer'
pōṛh (to read)	/-aḷi/	pōṛhāḷi	'reader'
randh (to cock)	/-uṇi/	randhuṇi	'cook'

(ii) Examples in Oriya (Noun + suffix)

Noun	Suffix	Word	Gloss
baya (mad)	/-aṇi/	bayaṇi	'mad women'
kala (deaf)	/-uṇi/	kaluṇi	'deaf women'
babu (officer)	/-aṇi/	babuaṇi	'wife of officer'
dḥoba (washer man)	/-ṇi/	dḥobaṇi	'washer woman'
prōṭḥomō (first)	/-ikō/	pratḥomikō	'pre-school'

(iii) Examples in Kui (Verb + suffix)

Verb	Suffix	Word	Gloss
nisa (stop)	/-gi/	nisagi	'to stop'
kata (cut)	/-gi/	katagi	'to cut'
kaha (play)	/-gi/	kahagi	'to play'
duda (treat)	/-gi/	dudagi	'to treat'
tis (eat)	/-pa/	tispa	'to eat'
ras (cry)	/-pa/	raspa	'to cry'
mi:s (bath)	/-pa/	mi:spa	'to bath'

3. Inflection

Words may be formed by inflection.

(i) For example Oriya

Noun	Suffix	Word	Gloss
loko	/-mane/	lokōmane	'people'
pila	/-mane/	pilāmane	'children'
bōhi	/-guriko/	bōhiguriko	'books'
kolōmō	/-guriko/	kolōmoguriko	'pens'
chātrō	/-mane/	chātrōmane	'students'
gai	/-guriko/	gaiguriko	'cows'
gai	/-mane/	gaimane	'cows'
kukuro	/-guriko/	kukuroguriko	'dogs'
bhātō	/-guriko/	bhātōguriko	'rice'
kōthā	/-tie/	kōthātie	'a story'
pila	/-tie/	pilātie	'a child'

(ii) For example Kui

Noun	Suffix	Word	Gloss
a:ba (father)	/-ru/	a:baru	'fathers'
a:ḍipuḷi (small pox pustule)	/-nga/	a:ḍipungga	'small pox pustule's'
aja (mother)	/-ska/	ajaska	'mothers'
ake (grandfather)	/-ru/	akeru	'grand fathers'
ga:ṛi (large pot)	/-nga/	ga:ṛingga	'large pots'
gaṛo (hole)	/-nga/	gaṛōnga	'holes'
gola (shell)	/-nga/	golānga	'shells'
gueli (fish trap)	/-aka/	gueliaka	'fish traps'
gōḡḡo (prawn)	/-ka/	gōḡḡōka	'prawn'
te:gōṇḍi (early corn)	/-aka/	te:gōṇḍiaka	'early corn'

3. Complex Words

The complex words may be formed by compounding or by derivation. The compound word may have the sum of the meaning of its components or may have meaning different from the meaning of its components. The following compounds have the sum of the meaning of their components.

For examples

Oriya		Kui	
Compounds	Gloss	Compounds	Gloss
bōṛo + bōhu	'elder (elder + daughter-in-law)	e:lu + gaṭanjū	'wise man'
bōṛo + bapa	'elder father'	e:lu + gaṭari	'wise (wise + woman) woman'
sano + bhāi	'younger (younger + brother)	penu + idu	'god's (god + house) house'
kaḷi + gai	'black cow'	aji + vadi	'hell (hell + stone) stone'
oṇḍira + pila	'male child'	ja:ma + miḍa	'son in (son-in-law + child) law'

However, there are few compounds where the components have different meanings from the meaning of the compounds. The components and the compounds are given below.

For examples

Oriya		Kui	
Compounds	Gloss	Compounds	Gloss
raktō + chōndōṇo	'sandal wood' (blood + sandal)	ada + kapeli	'insect (only + insect)
kaḷa + haṇḍi	'a district name of Orissa'	ba:ki + mōheri	'trumpet (bend + trumpet)
patalo + gōṛuṛo	'a kind of root' (hell + eagle)	bṛeḥ + je:ḍa	'terror' (corpulent + love)
janṭu + poti	'Lord Yama' (animal + king)	dahi + ke:le	'large (turmeric + sickle) sickle'
bilati + baigōṇo	'tomato' (British + brinjal)	bō:ḍe + maṛṇa	'son in law' (big + cat)

Conclusion

The aim of the study is a comparative morphological description of Odia and Kui languages. Some important differences of morphology in Kui mentioned below which is not exhaustive rather than sketchy. Such points may be considered as the findings of the present work.

Findings

The word formation process of Kui is simpler than Odia Language. Reduplication, Echo formation and contraction process of morphology are not frequent in Kui language as such as Odia Language. All other morphological processes are same in both languages, although the number of vocabulary of Kui language is very less. No doubt Kui is a beautiful language.

Suggestions

Findings are not the ultimatum, many more findings may be possible if further research done in such areas of study.

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