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Morphological investigations in Tripura Bangla

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Abstract

Morphology is the unexplored area in Tripura Bangla (TB) till date. In this article, the author investigates the morphological properties of the language under study. TB attests concatenative morphological processes like inflection, derivation, compounding and reduplication. TB inflections are carried out through declension and conjugation by suffixes only. Only noun and pronoun undergo declension for number and case. Declension for gender is very less productive. As across languages, conjugation takes place for verb in TB too. TB deploys prefixes and suffixes for formation of new words in derivation. There are instances of class maintaining as well as class changing affixations. Compounding in TB is divided into co-compounding and sub-compounding. Reduplication in TB is comprising of complete reduplication, partial reduplication, echo word formation and mimic word.

Keywords: Morphology, inflection, derivation, compounding, reduplication

1. Introduction

Spoken in the Indian state of Tripura, Tripura Bangla (TB) displays some unique morphological properties even as it shares many with Standard Colloquial Bangla (SCB). Morphology is the study of word formation, including the ways new words are coined in the languages of the world, and the way forms of words are varied depending on how they're used in sentences. (Lieber 2009, p 2) ^[5] Morphology is the branch of grammar which studies the structure or forms of words, primarily through the use of the morpheme construct (Crystal 2008, p 314). Since no literature available in morphological study concerning TB, this article attempts to project a descriptive morphological study to start the linguistic inquiry in the area of morphology in TB.

2. Discussion

TB morphology attests concatenative morphological processes like inflection, derivation, compounding and reduplication which are described and illustrated in the following sections.

2.1. Inflection in TB

Inflection refers to word formation that does not change category and does not create new lexemes, but rather changes the form of lexemes so that they fit into different grammatical contexts (Lieber 2009, p 88) ^[5]. TB inflections are carried out through declension and conjugation by suffixes only.

2.1.1. Declension

Declension is a type of inflection of nouns, articles, adjectives, numerals, and pronouns that varies according to case, gender, and number. It is found that in TB, only noun and pronoun undergo declension for number and case.

2.1.1.1. Number: Noun

In TB, noun ^[1] gets inflected for number in terms of definiteness:

(1)

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¹+human proper noun does not get inflected for pluralization in TB, it gets pluralized by compounding it with the plural pronoun for third person:

a. ram 'Ram (a name).sg.' ramṭara 'Ram and all'(pl.)
 b. mɔni 'Moni (a name).sg.' mɔniṭara 'Moni and all'(pl.)

a. maja 'girl'	majada 'girl.def.sg.'	majadı 'girl.def.pl.'
b. ϕ ula 'boy'	ϕ ulada 'boy.def.sg.'	ϕ uladı 'boy.def.pl.'
c. taha 'money'	tahada 'money.def.sg.'	tahadı 'money.def.pl.'
d. gas 'tree'	gasta 'tree.def.sg.'	gastı 'tree.def.pl.'
e. kak 'crow'	kakta 'crow.def.sg.'	kaktı 'crow.def.pl.'

Data in (1) show that the initial phoneme in the definite marker can be both *d* and *t* agreeing in voice with final phoneme in the base. The definite singular marker *-da* and *-ta* are allomorphs and the definite plural marker *-dı* and *-tı* are allomorphs.

2.1.1.2. Number: Pronoun

Pronominal declension for number is shown in (2).

(2)

a. amı 'I'	amra 'we'
b. \ddot{t} ımı 'you (neutral).sg.'	\ddot{t} ımra 'you (neutral).pl'
c. \ddot{t} ı 'you (non-hon.).sg.'	\ddot{t} ıra 'you (non-hon.).pl'
d. a ϕ ne 'you (hon.).sg.'	a ϕ nera 'you (hon.).pl.'
c. he/ \ddot{t} e ^[2] 'he.-hon.'	\ddot{t} ara 'they'
d. \ddot{t} ai 'she (non-hon.)'	\ddot{t} ara 'they'
e. \ddot{t} am 'he/she (hon.).sg.'	\ddot{t} ara 'they'
f. ida 'this.def.'	ıdı 'these.def.'
g. hıda 'that.def.'	hıdı 'those.def'

Data in (2) show, *-ra* is a specific plural marker in TB which gets attached to *+human* base only irrespective of definiteness. Noun pluralization with *-ra* is shown in (3).

(3)

a. maja 'girl'	majara 'girl.pl'
b. ϕ ula 'boy'	ϕ ulara 'boy.pl'
c. gas 'tree'	*gasra
d. kak 'crow'	*kakra

2.1.1.3. Case

In TB, inflection marks six cases on noun and pronoun.

2.1.1.3.1. Nominative Case

(4)

a. amı 'I'	amı 'I. NOM'
b. \ddot{t} ai 'she'	\ddot{t} ai 'she. NOM'
c. \ddot{t} am 'he/she (hon.)'	\ddot{t} am/ \ddot{t} ame 'he/she (hon.). NOM'
d. amra 'we'	amra 'we. NOM'
e. ram 'Ram (a name)'	ram/rame 'Ram. NOM'
f. monı 'Moni (a name)'	monı 'Moni. NOM'
g. manu \ddot{f} 'man'	manu \ddot{f} /manu \ddot{f} e 'man. NOM'

Data in (4) show, \emptyset is the nominative case marker in TB. (4)c, (4)e and (4)g show \emptyset and *-e* are allomorphs for marking the nominative case in C-ending base in TB.

2.1.1.3.2. Genitive Case

(5)

a. amı 'I'	amar 'I. GEN'
b. \ddot{t} ai 'she'	\ddot{t} aire 'she. GEN'
c. \ddot{t} am 'he/she (hon.)'	\ddot{t} amer 'he/she (hon.). GEN'
d. amra 'we'	amrar 'we. GEN'
e. ram 'Ram (a name)'	ramer 'Ram. GEN'
f. monı 'Moni (a name)'	monir 'Moni. GEN'
g. manu \ddot{f} 'man'	manu \ddot{f} er. GEN'

Data in (5) show, the nominative case marker is *-r* for V-ending base and *-er* for C-ending base in TB.

2.1.1.3.3. Accusative Case

(6)

a. amı 'I'	amare 'I. ACC'
b. \ddot{t} ai 'she'	\ddot{t} aire 'she. ACC'
c. \ddot{t} am 'he/she (hon.)'	\ddot{t} amre 'he/she (hon.). ACC'
d. amra 'we'	amrare 'we. ACC'
e. ram 'Ram (a name)'	ramre 'Ram. ACC'
f. monı 'Moni (a name)'	monire 'Moni. ACC'
g. manu \ddot{f} 'man'	manu \ddot{f} re 'man. ACC'

² Both *he* and *\ddot{t} e* are used in TB for non-honorific third person singular number masculine gender.

Data in (6) show, *-re* is the accusative case marker in TB.

2.1.1.3.4. Ablative Case

(7)

a. ami 'I'	amaṭṭe 'I. ABL'
b. ṭai 'she'	ṭaiṭṭe 'she. ABL'
c. ṭam 'he/she (hon.)'	ṭamette 'he/she (hon.). ABL'
d. amra 'we'	amraṭṭe 'we. ABL'
e. ram 'Ram (a name)'	ramette 'Ram. ABL'
f. moni 'Moni (a name)'	moniṭṭe 'Moni. ABL'
g. manuḥ 'man'	manuḥette 'man. ABL'

It is very tempting to decide upon *-ṭṭe* and *-ette* are the Ablative markers in TB for V-ending and C-ending base respectively from data in (7). But that would be a tapestry of facts. In Sadhu Bangla (SB), ablative case inflection is formed by compounding the output of genitive case inflection of the noun or pronoun with a fixed post-position *ṭ^hakija* 'from' comparable to SCB *ṭ^heke* and TB *ṭeikka* which is a free morpheme. In TB, *ṭeikka* gets contracted to a monosyllabic bound morpheme, a suffix *-ṭe*. the final *r* in the output of genitive case inflection geminates with the following initial consonant of the suffix *-ṭe* in ablative case inflection.

2.1.1.3.5. Instrumental Case

(8)

a. ami 'I'	amareḍa 'I. INS'
b. ṭai 'she'	ṭaireḍa 'she. INS'
c. ṭam 'he/she (hon.)'	ṭamreḍa 'he/she (hon.). INS'
d. amra 'we'	amrareḍa 'we. INS'
e. ram 'Ram (a name)'	ramreḍa 'Ram. ACC INS'
f. moni 'Moni (a name)'	monireḍa 'Moni. INS'
g. manuḥ 'man'	manuḥreḍa 'man. INS'

In (8), it is shown that *-ḍa* gets attached the output of the accusative case inflection to form instrumental case inflection. Like suffix *-ṭe* for ablative case marker, *-ḍa* is also a reduced form of the post-position *ḍija* 'by'.

2.1.1.3.6. Locative Case

(9)

a. adu 'knee'	aduṭ 'knee. LOC'
b. barī 'house'	barīṭ 'house. LOC'
c. mad 'field'	madṭ 'field. LOC'
d. bazar 'market'	bazarṭ 'market. LOC'

Data in (9) show, the locative case marker is *-ṭ* for V-ending base and *-ṭ* for C-ending base for TB nouns [3].

2.1.2. Conjugation

Conjugation is the morphological marking of the verb stems with regard to the verbal grammatical categories of person, number, gender, voice, tense, mood, and aspect. In TB, as in Bangla in general, verbs do not undergo inflection for number, gender and voice but for person, tense, mood and aspect. (10)

a. Verbal inflection for V-ending verb root:

		Verb root			k ^h a 'eat'	
		Infinitive			k ^h awa	
Participle		Imperfective			k ^h aṭe	
		Perfective			k ^h aja	
		Conditional			k ^h aile	
Tense		1 st Person	2 nd Person			3 rd Person
			(non-hon)	(neutral)	(hon)	
Present	Imperative	-	k ^h a	k ^h ao	k ^h an	k ^h ak
	Indefinite	k ^h ai	k ^h as	k ^h ao	k ^h an	k ^h aj
	Progressive	k ^h aṭasī	k ^h aṭasṭ	k ^h aṭaso	k ^h aṭasen	k ^h aṭase
	Perfect	k ^h aisī	k ^h aisṭ	k ^h aiso	k ^h aisen	k ^h aise
Past	Habitual	k ^h aṭam	k ^h aṭi	k ^h aṭa	k ^h aṭen	k ^h aṭo
	Indefinite	k ^h ailam	k ^h aili	k ^h aila	k ^h ailen	k ^h ailo
	Progressive	k ^h aṭaslam	k ^h aṭasli	k ^h aṭasla	k ^h aṭaslen	k ^h aṭaslo
	Perfect	k ^h aislam	k ^h aisli	k ^h aisla	k ^h aislen	k ^h aislo
Future	Imperative	-	k ^h ais	k ^h ajo	k ^h ajen	k ^h aibo

³ Both TB nouns and pronouns can enter as Noun Phrase in genitive form in a post-positional phrase for locative case inflection. Instances with post-position moṭḍe 'inside' are shown below:

a. ami 'I'	amar 'I. GEN'	amar moṭḍe 'I. LOC'
b. adu 'knee'	adur 'knee. GEN'	adur moṭḍe 'knee LOC'

	Indefinite	k ^h amu	k ^h aɪbɪ	k ^h aɪba	k ^h aɪben	k ^h aɪbo
	Progressive	k ^h aɪtɛ t ^h akmu	k ^h aɪtɛ t ^h akbɪ	k ^h aɪtɛ t ^h akba	k ^h aɪtɛ t ^h akben	k ^h aɪtɛ t ^h akbo
	Perfect	k ^h ajalamu	k ^h ajalɪbɪ	k ^h ajalɪba	k ^h ajalɪben	k ^h ajalɪbo

b. Verbal inflection for C-ending verb root:

		Verb root			kɔr 'do'	
		Infinitive			kɔra	
Participle		Imperfective			kɔtɛ	
		Perfective			kɔira	
		Conditional			kɔlle	
Tense		1st Person	2nd Person			3rd Person
			(non-hon)	(neutral)	(hon)	
Present	Imperative	-	kɔr	koro	kɔren	k ^h ak
	Indefinite	kɔrɪ	kɔrɔs	koro	kɔren	kɔre
	Progressive	kɔttasɪ	kɔttasɔs	kɔttaso	kɔttasen	kɔttase
	Perfect	kɔrsɪ	kɔrsɔs	kɔorso	Kɔrsen	kɔorse
Past	Habitual	kɔttam	kɔttɪ	kɔtta	kɔtten	kɔtto
	Indefinite	kollam	kollɪ	kolla	Kɔrɛn	kollo
	Progressive	kɔttaslam	kɔttasɪ	kɔttasla	kɔttasɛn	kɔttaslo
	Perfect	kɔrsɪlam	kɔrsɪ	kɔrsɪla	kɔrsɪɛn	kɔrsɪlo
Future	Imperative	-	kɔrɪs	kɔro	kɔren	kɔrbo
	Indefinite	kormu	kɔrbɪ	korba	Kɔrben	korbo
	Progressive	kɔtɛ t ^h akmu	kɔtɛ t ^h akbɪ	kɔtɛ t ^h akba	kɔtɛ t ^h akben	kɔtɛ t ^h akbo
	Perfect	kɔiralamu	kɔiralɪbɪ	kɔiralɪba	kɔiralɪben	kɔiralɪbo

It is evident from the contrast shown in the data presented in (10)a and (10)b that the morphological make up of verbal inflection in TB can be projected as in (11) where S= verb stem. (11)

		Infinitive			[S]-a	
Participle		Imperfective			[S]-ɪtɛ	
		Perfective			[S]-ɪja	
		Conditional			[S]-ɪle	
Tense		1st Person	2nd Person			3rd Person
			(non-hon)	(neutral)	(hon)	
Present	Imperative	-	[S]-∅	[S]-o	[S]-en	[S]-uk
	Indefinite	[S]-ɪ	[S]-ɔs	[S]-o	[S]-en	[S]-e
	Progressive	[S]-ɪtɛ + [as ^[4]]-ɪ	[S]-ɪtɛ + [as]-ɔs	[S]-ɪtɛ + [as]-o	[S]-ɪtɛ + [as]-en	[S]-ɪtɛ + [as]-e
	Perfect	[S]-ɪja + [as]-ɪ	[S]-ɪja + [as]-ɔs	[S]-ɪja + [as]-o	[S]-ɪja + [as]-en	[S]-ɪja + [as]-e
Past	Habitual	[[S]-ɪtɛ]-am	[[S]-ɪtɛ]-ɪ	[[S]-ɪtɛ]-a	[[S]-ɪtɛ]-en	[[S]-ɪtɛ]-o
	Indefinite	[[S]-ɪl]-am	[[S]-ɪl]-ɪ	[[S]-ɪl]-a	[[S]-ɪl]-en	[[S]-ɪl]-o
	Progressive	[[S]-ɪtɛ] + [[as]-ɪl]-am	[[S]-ɪtɛ] + [[as]-ɪl]-ɪ	[[S]-ɪtɛ] + [[as]-ɪl]-a	[[S]-ɪtɛ] + [[as]-ɪl]-en	[[S]-ɪtɛ] + [[as]-ɪl]-o
	Perfect	[[S]-ɪja] + [[as]-ɪl]-am	[[S]-ɪja] + [[as]-ɪl]-ɪ	[[S]-ɪja] + [[as]-ɪl]-a	[[S]-ɪja] + [[as]-ɪl]-en	[[S]-ɪja] + [[as]-ɪl]-o
Future	Imperative	-	[S]-ɪs	[S]-ɪjo	[S]-ɪjen	[[S]-ɪb]-o
	Indefinite	[[S]-ɪm]-u	[[S]-ɪb]-ɪ	[[S]-ɪb]-a	[[S]-ɪb]-en	[[S]-ɪb]-o
	Progressive	[S]-ɪtɛ # [[t ^h ak ^[5]]-ɪm]-u	[S]-ɪtɛ # [[t ^h ak]-ɪb]-ɪ	[S]-ɪtɛ # [[t ^h ak]-ɪb]-a	[S]-ɪtɛ # [[t ^h ak]-ɪb]-en	[S]-ɪtɛ # [[t ^h ak]-ɪb]-o
	Perfect	[S]-ɪja # [[la ^[6]]-ɪm]-u	[S]-ɪja # [[la]-ɪb]-ɪ	[S]-ɪja # [[la]-ɪb]-a	[S]-ɪja # [[la]-ɪb]-en	[S]-ɪja # [[la]-ɪb]-o

The facts observed in (11) can be stated under the following categories.

- (i) Infinitive marker is *-a*.
- (ii) Imperfective participle marker is *-ɪtɛ*, perfective participle marker is *-ɪja* and conditional participle marker is *-ɪle*.
- (iii) Present tense second person non-honorific imperative marker is *-∅*. Present tense second person neutral imperative marker is *-o*. Present tense second person honorific imperative marker is *-en*. Present tense third person imperative marker is *-uk*.
- (iv) First person marker is *-ɪ*, second person non-honorific marker is *-ɔs*, second person neutral marker is *-o*, second person honorific marker is *-en* and third person marker is *-e* for present indefinite, present progressive and present perfect.
- (v) First person marker is *-am*, second person non-honorific marker is *-ɪ*, second person neutral marker is *-a*, second person honorific marker is *-en* and third person marker is *-o* for past tense.
- (vi) Future tense second person non-honorific imperative marker is *-ɪs*. Future tense second person neutral imperative marker is *-ɪjo*. Future tense second person honorific imperative marker is *-ɪjen*. Future tense third person imperative marker is *-ibo*.

⁴ *as* 'be present/exist/have' is a verb root.

⁵ *t^hak* 'stay' is a verb root which often alter with the verb root *as* and takes the future conjugational forms for *as* like English *go* → *went*.

⁶ *la* is an allomorph for the verb root *lɔ* 'take'.

- (vii) First person marker is *-u*, second person non-honorific marker is *-i*, second person neutral marker is *-a*, second person honorific marker is *-en* and third person marker is *-o* for future indefinite, future progressive and future perfect.
- (viii) *-il* is a past tense marker. Future tense marker for first person is *-im* and for second person and third person, it is *-ib*. Present tense is marked by only person markers.
- (ix) Inflection for progressive and perfect aspect is formed by compounding the output of participle inflection of the verb with conjugational form of another fixed verb.

2.2. Derivation in TB

New lexemes that are formed with prefixes and suffixes on a base are often referred to as derived words, and the process by which they are formed as derivation. The base is the semantic core of the word to which the prefixes and suffixes attach (Lieber 2009, p 33) [5]. TB deploys prefixes and suffixes for formation of new words in derivation. There are instances of class maintaining as well as class changing affixation. Prefixes and suffixes available in TB are shown in the following sections.

2.2.1. Prefixation

2.2.1.1 Class maintaining Prefix

(12) ɔ-

In TB, this prefix gets attached to nouns to imply the opposite of them.

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| a. niɔm 'regulation' | oniɔm 'irregularity' |
| b. ʃubiɔa 'advantage' | oʃubiɔa 'disadvantage' |
| c. ʃuk 'happiness' | oʃuk 'illness' |

This prefix also carries out the same job while affixed to an adjective.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| d. baɔɔb 'real' | ɔbaɔɔb 'unreal' |
| e. ʃɔɔt 'virtuous' | ɔʃɔɔt 'unhappy' |
| f. k ^h uʃi 'happy' | ok ^h uʃi 'unhappy' |

(13) bi-

This prefix gets attached to the base noun to mean 'another or different'.

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| a. ɔɔkkɔ 'supporter' | biɔɔkkɔ 'opponent' |
| b. ɔɔɔf 'country' | biɔɔɔf 'foreign country' |
| c. ɔɔɔt 'ways' | biɔɔɔt 'different ways' |
| d. zaɔt 'caste' | biɔzaɔt 'different caste' |

(14) be-

This prefix gets attached to an adjective to negate it.

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| a. zur 'pair' | bezur 'odd/unpaired' |
| b. t ^h ik 'right' | bet ^h ik 'not right' |
| c. aini 'lawful' | beaini 'unlawful' |
| d. hiʃabi 'parsimonious' | behiʃabi 'extravagant' |

(15) ʃu-

For addition of a positive sense to the meaning of the base noun, this prefix is added.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| a. nɔzɔr 'eye' | ʃunɔzɔr 'favor' |
| b. nam 'name' | ʃunam 'fame' |
| c. ʃɔmɔj 'time' | ʃuʃɔmɔj 'good time' |
| d. gɔndɔ 'smell' | ʃugɔndɔ 'aroma' |

(16) ku-

For addition of a negative sense to the meaning of the base noun, this prefix is added.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| a. nɔzɔr 'eye' | kunɔzɔr 'evil eye' |
| b. kam 'work' | kukam 'crime' |
| c. mɔɔlob 'intension' | kumɔɔlob 'bad intension' |
| d. ɔɔɔt 'ways' | kuɔɔɔt 'evil ways' |

(17) ɔur-

This adds a pejorative sense to the meaning of the base noun.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| a. nam 'name' | ɔurnam 'disgrace' |
| b. ʃɔmɔj 'time' | ɔurʃɔmɔj 'bad time' |
| c. gɔndɔ 'smell' | ɔurgɔndɔ 'malodor' |
| d. sinɔt 'worry' | ɔurɔt 'anxiety' |

(18) bɔɔ

This is a demeaning prefix added to noun.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| a. nam 'name' | bɔɔnam 'disgrace' |
|---------------|-------------------|

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| b. meazaz ‘temper’ | bəḏmeazaz ‘short temper’ |
| c. əbbaf ‘habit’ | bəḏəbbaf ‘bad habit’ |
| d. həzəm ‘digestion’ | bəḏhəzəm ‘indigestion’ |

2.2.1.1 Class Changing Prefix

(19) ə-

ə- as a class-changing prefix gets added to noun base to derive negative adjective.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| a. buz ‘maturity’ | əbuz ‘immature’ |
| b. səl ‘trend’ | əsəl ‘outdated’ |
| c. doirzə ‘patience’ | ədoirzə ‘impatient’ |
| d. foıııə ‘tolerance’ | əfoıııə ‘intolerable’ |

(20) be-

be- as a class-changing prefix gets added to noun base to derive negative adjective.

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| a. jur ‘tune’ | besura ‘dissonant’ |
| b. laz ‘modesty’ | belaza ‘immodest’ |
| c. akkəl ‘intellect’ | bekkəl ‘unintellectual’ |
| d. aḏəb ‘etiquette’ | bəḏḏəb ‘undisciplined’ |

2.2.1. Suffixation

2.2.1.1. Class maintaining Suffix

(21) -ı

This is a class maintaining suffix that derives noun indicating profession from the base noun.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| a. sur ‘thief’ | surı ‘stealing’ |
| b. ḏalal ‘broker’ | ḏalalı ‘brokerage’ |
| c. dak ‘drum’ | dakı ‘drummer’ |
| d. kərəḏ ‘saw’ | kərəḏı ‘lumberjack’ |

(22) -ula

This is also a class maintaining suffix that derives noun indicating profession related to the base noun.

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|
| a. rıkfə ‘rickshaw’ | rıkfəula ‘rickshaw-driver’ |
| b. mas ‘fish’ | masula ‘fish-seller’ |
| c. barı ‘house’ | barıula ‘house-owner’ |
| d. ḏukan ‘shop’ | ḏukanula ‘shop-owner’ |

(23) -ḏar

This suffix also instantiates cases of intra-category derivation of noun to noun.

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| a. ḏukan ‘shop’ | ḏukanḏar ‘shop-keeper’ |
| b. zomı ‘land’ | zomıḏar ‘zaminder’ |
| c. ḏabı ‘clam’ | ḏabıḏar ‘claimant’ |
| d. bebfa ‘business’ | bebfaḏar ‘stakeholder’ |

(24) -anı

This suffix gets added to verb root to form causative verb.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| a. k ^h a ‘eat’ | k ^h awanı ‘eat.caus’ |
| b. ga ‘sing’ | gawanı ‘sing.caus’ |
| c. kər ‘do’ | kəranı ‘do.caus’ |
| d. nas ‘dance’ | nasanı ‘dance.caus’ |

These outputs are gerund form of the causative verbs.

2.2.1.2 Class changing Suffix

(25) -ı

-ı as a class changing suffix derives adjective from noun indicating the characteristics related to the base noun.

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| a. ḏam ‘price’ | ḏamı ‘expensive’ |
| b. raḡ ‘anger’ | raḡı ‘rude’ |
| c. nam ‘name’ | namı ‘famous’ |

This suffix also derives abstract noun from adjective.

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| d. salak ‘clever’ | salakı ‘cleverness’ |
| e. bəḏḏəb ‘undisciplined’ | bəḏḏəbı ‘impertinence’ |
| f. bəḏmaıf ‘rascal’ | bəḏmaıfı ‘improbity’ |

(26) -ija

This suffix gets added to noun to form adjective indicating the characteristics of belonging to the base noun.

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| a. ʃəkəl 'morning' | ʃəkaiilla 'of morning' |
| b. ʃəhər 'town' | ʃəhoira 'of town' |
| c. matı 'clay' | matıta 'of clay' |
| d. holdı 'turmeric' | holdıa 'of turmeric' |

(27) -k^hur

This suffix gets added to noun to form adjective indicating the characteristics of addiction to the base noun.

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| a. məɖ 'wine' | məɖk ^h ur 'addicted to wine' |
| b. ganza 'marijuana' | ganzak ^h ur 'addicted to marijuana' |
| c. nefə 'drugs' | nefak ^h ur 'addicted to drugs' |
| d. zuwa 'gambling' | zuwak ^h ur 'addicted to gambling' |

(28) -baz

This suffix gets added to noun to form adjective indicating the characteristics of expertise in the base noun.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| a. ʃakı 'bilk' | ʃakıbaz 'remish' |
| b. ʃurɥı 'merrymakings' | ʃurɥıbaz 'rollicking' |
| c. ʃəndı 'contrivance' | ʃəndıbaz 'scheming' |
| d. mamla 'case' | mamlabaz 'litigious' |

(29) -aɥɥ

This suffix changes a noun to adjective to indicate the relation with first cousins.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| a. ʃara 'locality' | ʃaraɥɥ 'from locality' |
| b. mama 'mother's brother' | mamaɥɥ 'from mother's brother' |
| c. ʃıʃı 'father's sister' | ʃıʃıaɥɥ 'from father's sister' |
| d. kaha 'father's younger brother' | kahaɥɥ 'from father's younger brother' |

(30) -uk

This suffix gets added to noun to form related adjective.

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| a. laz 'modesty' | lazuk 'shy' |
| b. ʃet 'tummy' | ʃetuk 'greedy' |
| c. mıʃa 'unify' | mıʃuk 'sociable' |
| d. hıɥɥa 'envy' | hıɥɥuk 'envious' |

(31) -amı

This suffix gets added to adjective to form abstract noun.

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| a. ɖuʃɥ 'naughty' | ɖuʃɥamı 'naughtiness' |
| b. kɥɥta 'miser' | kɥɥtamı 'miserliness' |
| c. ʃazıl 'flippant' | ʃazılamı 'flippancy' |
| d. ʃakna 'ripen' | ʃaknamı 'precociousness' |

(32) -anı

This suffix gets added to noun to form denominative verb.

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| a. gum 'sleep' | gumanı 'act of sleeping' |
| b. sılı 'shout' | sıllanı 'act of shouting' |
| c. ɖour 'run' | ɖouranı 'act of running' |
| d. ɖəmək 'rebuff' | ɖəməkanı 'act of rebuffing' |

These outputs are gerund form of the denominative verbs.

(32) -a

This suffix gets added to verb root to form adjective.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| a. mər 'die' | məra 'dead' |
| b. bər 'fill' | bəra 'full' |
| c. sak 'strain' | saka 'strained' |
| d. sal 'sift' | sala 'sifted' |

(33) -nı

This suffix gets added to verb root to form noun for related tool.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| a. sak 'strain' | saknı 'strainer' |
| b. bel 'roll out' | belnı 'rolling-pin' |
| c. sal 'sift' | salnı 'sifter' |
| d. ses 'crush' | sesnı 'pestle' |

(34) -t̥

This suffix gets added to verb root to form adjective.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| a. ut 'rise' | ut̥t̥ 'rising' |
| b. bar 'grow' | bat̥t̥ 'growing' |
| c. φ̥or 'fall' | φ̥ot̥t̥ 'falling' |
| d. s̥ol 'move' | s̥olt̥t̥ 'moving' |

(35) -a/-ɔn

This suffix gets added to verb root to form verbal noun.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| a. k ^h a 'eat' | k ^h awa/k ^h awɔn 'eat' |
| b. ga 'sing' | gawa/gawɔn 'sing' |
| c. k̥or 'do' | k̥ora/k̥orɔn 'do' |
| d. nas 'dance' | nasa/nasɔn 'dance' |

(36) -omna

This suffix gets added to verb root to form noun to mean who does the action.

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| a. k ^h a 'eat' | k ^h awomna 'who eats' |
| b. ga 'sing' | gawomna 'who sings' |
| c. k̥or 'do' | k̥oromna 'who does' |
| d. nas 'dance' | nasomna 'who dances' |

A close introspection of the suffixes available in TB shows that -omna is a sum of two different suffixes -ɔn and -ija. So we may say outputs of (36) are instances of deadjectival noun (Crystal 2008, p 130).

2.2.1.3 Verbal root featuring Suffix**(37) -a**

This suffix gets attached to primary verb root to add causative sense to secondary verb root for causative verb during inflection.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| a. k ^h a 'eat' | k ^h awa 'eat.CAUS.R' |
| b. ga 'sing' | gawa 'sing.CAUS.R' |
| c. k̥or 'do' | k̥ora 'do.CAUS.R' |
| d. nas 'dance' | nasa 'dance.CAUS.R' |

This suffix gets attached to noun to form secondary verb root for denominative verb during inflection.

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| e. gum 'sleep' | guma 'act of sleeping.R' |
| f. sill̥i 'shout' | silla 'act of shouting.R' |
| g. ɖour 'run' | ɖoura 'act of running.R' |
| h. ɖom̥ək 'rebuff' | ɖom̥ka 'act of rebuffing.R' |

Both these causative and denominative outputs are identical with their present tense 3rd person non-honorific inflectional form and as they end in *a*, they take inflection of vowel ending root.

2.3. Compounding in TB

Compounds are words that are composed of two (or more) bases, roots, or stems (Lieber 2009, p 43) ^[5]. Compounding is the word formation process in which more than one lexical unit join together all of which are already existing words in the language. Compounding is another important way of adding word to the word stock of TB. Sometimes it is bare lexical unit that are combined in compounds and sometimes an input base contains an affixed form. Compounds behave grammatically and semantically as a single word. There are two types of Compounds: Coordinating Compound and Subordinating Compound.

2.3.1. Coordinating Compound

In coordinating compound, lexical units of equal weight join together. TB coordinating compounds are illustrated below.

2.3.1.1. Noun+ Noun→ Noun

- | | | | | |
|---------------------|---|------------------|---|-----------------------|
| a. bai 'brother' | + | bom 'sister' | → | baibom 'siblings' |
| b. ma 'mother' | + | baba 'father' | → | mababa 'parents' |
| c. maja 'affection' | + | ɖɔja 'sympathy' | → | majaɖɔja 'attachment' |
| d. φ̥ora 'reading' | + | ʃuna 'listening' | → | φ̥oraʃuna 'study' |

(38)

2.3.1.2. Adjective+ Adjective→ Adjective

(39)

- a. gomno 'regarded' + mamno 'honorable' → gomnomainno 'respectable'
 b. sudu 'small' + boro 'big' → suduboro 'small and big'
 c. beka 'curved' + tera 'coiled' → bekatera 'curved and coiled'
 d. bala 'good' + mondo 'bad' → balamondo 'good and bad'

2.3.1.3. Verb+ Verb→ Adverb

Imperfective participles of verbs join together to make adverbs.

(40)

- a. haissa 'laugh' + kheilla 'play' → haissakheilla 'laughing and playing'
 b. narcca 'dance' + gaja 'sing' → narccagaja 'dancing and playing'
 c. heilla 'lean' + duilla 'swing' → heilladuilla 'leaning and swinging'
 d. k'haja 'eat' + barcca 'live' → k'hajabarcca 'surviving'

2.3.2 Subordinating Compound

In subordinating compound, one lexical unit is interpreted as the argument of the other. TB subordinating compounds are illustrated below.

2.3.2.1. Noun+ Noun→ Noun

(41)

- a. hat 'hand' + ghori 'watch' → hatghori 'wristwatch'
 b. bom 'sister' + fut 'son' → bomfut 'sister's son'
 c. ranna 'cooking' + gor 'room' → rannagor 'kitchen'
 d. natin 'granddaughter' + zamar 'groom' → grandson-in-law

2.3.2.2. Adjective+ Noun→ Noun

(42)

- a. kasa 'raw' + kola 'banana' → kasakola 'green plantain'
 b. kasa 'raw' + mal 'material' → kasamal 'raw materials'
 c. miftu 'sweet' + alu 'potato' → miftualu 'sweet potato'
 d. gorom 'hot' + mofla 'spice' → goromofla 'a sort of spice'

2.3.2.3. Noun + Adjective → Adjective

(43)

- a. mon 'mind' + mora 'dead' → monmora 'upset'
 b. mon 'mind' + khula 'open' → monkhula 'open-hearted'
 c. gas 'tree' + fakna 'ripped' → gasfakna 'tree-ripped'
 d. zom 'Yama' + kala 'black' → zomkala 'black like Yama'

2.3.2.4. Noun + Verbal noun→ Verb

(44)

- a. suk 'eye' + mara 'kill' → sukmara 'wink'
 b. hat 'hand' + dekha 'see' → hatdekha 'palm-reading'
 c. tel 'oil' + mara 'kill' → telmara 'buttering'
 d. dhul 'drum' + phida 'beat' → dhulphida 'spread'

2.4. Reduplication in TB

Reduplication is a process of morphological doubling. It conveys grammatical function such as plurality, intensification. It is also used to create new words. There are four type of reduplication: complete, partial, echo word formation and mimic word. These are illustrated below.

2.4.1 Complete Reduplication

In complete reduplication, the whole base is duplicated.

(45)

Complete reduplication of base noun makes adjective.

- a. tel 'oil' → tel tel 'oily'
 b. zol 'water' → zol zol 'watery'
 c. ada 'glue' → ada ada 'sticky'
 d. dor 'fear' → dor dor 'eerie'

Complete reduplication of noun with locative marker makes adverb.

(46)

- a. hate 'hand.LOC' → hate hate 'in or by every hand'
 b. dne 'day.LOC' → dne dne 'in day time or day by day'
 c. barit 'house.LOC' → barit barit 'in every house'
 d. rastat 'road.LOC' → rastat rastat 'in every road'

Complete reduplication of adjective pluralizes the following noun.

(47)

- a. boro 'big' barit 'house' → boro boro barit 'many big houses'
 b. sudu 'small' mas 'fish' → sudu sudu mas 'many small fish'
 c. lomba 'tall' gas 'tree' → lomba lomba gas 'many tall trees'

d. kala ‘black’ sagol ‘goat’ → kala kala sagol ‘many black goats’

Complete reduplication of imperfective and perfective participle makes adverbs. (48)

- a. k^haiṭe ‘eat.IP’ → k^haiṭe k^haiṭe ‘by eating’
- b. koṭṭe ‘eat.IP’ → koṭṭe koṭṭe ‘by doing’
- c. k^haja ‘eat.PP’ → k^haja k^haja ‘by having eaten’
- d. koira ‘do.PP’ → koira koira ‘by having done’

Complete reduplication of postposition makes adverbs. (49)

- a. age ‘before’ → age age ‘fast/ preceding’
- b. piṣe ‘behind’ → piṣe piṣe ‘slow/ following’
- c. samne ‘infront’ → samne samne ‘showing/leading’
- d. ṭole ‘under’ → ṭole ṭole ‘hiding’

2.4.2 Partial Reduplication

Partial reduplication is a process where part of the base is reduplicated. Two kinds of partial reduplication in TB are shown below.

2.4.2.1 Partial Reduplication by a-i Pattern

This kind of partial reduplication create new verbs from base noun. A meaning of reciprocity is added in the outputs. (50)

- a. kan ‘ear’ → kanakan ‘whisper’
- b. gola ‘neck’ → gōlagōli ‘embrace’
- c. nas ‘dance’ → nasanas ‘dancing’
- d. zur ‘force’ → zurazuri ‘insisting’

2.4.2.1 Partial Reduplication by Stipulated Prefix

The stipulated prefix in this kind of partial reduplication pluralizes the base noun. (51)

- a. oṭṭ ‘guest’ → aj oṭṭ ‘guest and all’
- b. ḍorbar ‘quarrel’ → ḍoj ḍorbar ‘quarrel and all’
- c. ḍorṭkar ‘clean’ → ḍoj ḍorṭkar ‘cleanliness and all’
- d. murubbi ‘patron’ → māj murubbi ‘patron and all’

2.4.3 Echo Word Formation

Echo word formation is a process of reduplication where the reduplicant is the rhyming word with the base and has no core meaning but means ‘etc.’ (52)

- a. ḍol ‘fruit’ → ḍol ṭol ‘fruit and etc.’
- b. ḍam ‘price’ → ḍam tam ‘price and etc.’
- c. ṭila ‘toft’ → ṭila ṭula ‘toft and etc.’
- d. tutka ‘spell’ → tutka utka ‘spell and etc.’

2.4.4 Mimic Word

Mimic word is a reduplication like complete onomatopoeic reduplication. This are words originated from natural sounds or emotional feelings. (53)

- a. benben ‘buzz’
- b. k^hitk^hit ‘nag’
- c. ḍerḍer ‘chatter’
- d. ṭontṭon ‘aching’

3. Conclusion

This article is an attempt to throw light in the morphological profile of TB. In consequence of the present study, a detailed and in-depth study of the morphology-phonology interaction deriving from inflection, derivation, morphophonemics promises to be attractive and worth undertaking.

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