



A SKETCH OF ODISIA MORPHOLOGY

**Dr. Debasis
Mohapatra**

Research Associate, Kedarnath Gaveshana Pratisthan, Bhubaneswar

ABSTRACT

Morphology describes the structure of words in a language. It basically deals with the description of the internal structures of the words better known in linguistics as the minimum free forms. Morphology is the details of word formation in a language. The morphological constructions which consist of both inner and outer layers may be called as formatives. Thus the basic structure of any word can be divided into stem plus formatives. Certain characteristic features of both derivational and inflectional formation are discussed for a better understanding of Odia word formation. We can take the last word in the sentence and pronounces it slowly and carefully are over and over again until he is sure that he is pronouncing every sound correctly. This may have come from our own knowledge that in Indian languages the verb forms which occur at the end of the sentences in the center of expressions.

KEYWORDS : MORPHOLOGY, ODISIA, LANGUAGE, WORDS

Odia the state language of Odisha, is spoken by nearly thirty five million people as mother tongue inside and outside Odisha province and nearly half figure reported here also speak this language as their other tongue. Odia is an essential tool for anyone planning to work among people of Odisha as ninety percent of the state's population use it for their major purposes. In addition to this the unsurpassed value it has as a contact language makes its status further remarkable. Odia also has a stock of written literature which has noticeable richness, both contemporary and traditional type. Linguists divided Odia lexicon into four separate sections; Tatsama, Tadbhava, Deshaja and Ahuta or Baideshika.

Odia being an inflectional language, it is possible to conceive the concept of word easily and to use it for teaching purpose is a teacher's delight. The Odia word may be defined in any linguistic unit functioning under a prominent stress. The stem puts the foundation in the inner most layer for the formation of any word except functor words. The inner most layer when consists a single morpheme is called a simple stem and when consists of more than one morpheme is called a derived stem. The morphological construction which consists of both inner and outer layers may be called as formatives. Thus the basic structure of any word can be divided into stem plus formative. Certain characteristic features of both derivational and inflectional formation are discussed for a better understanding of Odia word formation Prof. G.N. Dash (1982) classifies the derivation and inflection according to the following characters discussed below –

The Derivational Formation

Belong to substantially the same external distribution class as the simplest member class in question.

- The inner formation of a morphological construction
- Tend to be statistically more numerous
- Have derivational morphemes with more restricted distribution class membership

The Inflectional Formation

- Do not belong to general substantially the same general external of the distribution class as the simplest member of the class in question
- The outer formation of a morphological construction
- Tend to be statistically less numerous
- Have inflectional morphemes with more extensive distribution
- Exhibit no change in major distribution class membership

In Odia, the distribution of morphemes distinguishes three principal word classes –

- The substantives
- The verbs
- The particles

The substantives may not include the inflectional affix but always include the stem. The verbs always include both the inflectional affix and the stem. The words other than the substantives and the verbs are the particles which include neither the stem nor the inflectional affix. Whether simple or derived the substantive stem are free forms and the verb stems are bound forms. The inflectional affixes occurring with the substantive stems are different from the inflectional affixes occurring with the verb stems. As such the verbs and substantives are easily distinguishable. Neither the inflectional affixes occurring with the substantive stems nor the inflectional affixes occurring with the verb stems occur with the particles which are free forms. As such the particles as words are also clearly distinguishable from the substantives and verbs.

Odia word

Simple word complex word
Inflectional derived
Affixational Compound
Reduplicative Blending
Clipping Echo words

From the semantic point of view Odia words can be divided into functional word, grammatical word, lexical word, contain word, compositional word, and lexicalized word. Onomatopoeic word etc. derivational morphology which is responsible for structuration of Odia lexicon may be discussed under the following points –

- Morphological derived form
- Compound
- Incorporation

Without getting into the problem whether the derivational has category or subcategory changing power we may straight produce the evidences more the sets of lexical items can be derived from other steps of lexical items. It is possible to know the category of the term where as from the derivation it cannot be predicted so. The major derivational processes are:

- The de-nominals
- The de-verbals

As there is no clear cut boundaries between the adjectives and the nouns are may discuss them under substantive an opposed to the verbs known as the operator. Within the operator class it is possible to incorporate the negations and negative particles within this class as verbs in Odia are characteristics as higher verbs. Within the substantive classes there are regular derivation changing from the derivation of Noun to Common Noun, Common Noun to Abstract Noun etc. in one direction and in other direction the derivation of

Agentive Nouns (guRA > guRIA, teLA > teLI etc.). The question of number marking agrees with the equality of noun always a fuzzy area between the derivation and inflection.

Number is meant as a grammatical category here like person and case etc.

Unquestionably the most effective way to practice Odia is to work backwards through each sentence. The morphology of Odia deals with two types of morphemes: free and bound, for formation of derivational words and inflectional forms. Besides primary words made of free morphemes, it has derived words made of free + free, bound + bound, and free + bound morphemes. The bound morphemes are mainly derivative affixes which are suffixed, prefixed or infix. All these words are classified under three broad form classes, nominal's, verbal's and functions. The nominal constitute Nouns, Pronouns and adjectives and these are inflected with the categories of number, gender and case. The verbals are mainly action words and are inflected with the categories of tense, mood aspects etc. The functor words are indeclinable, therefore do not take any morphological marker, such as Odia, morphology of the sixth classical language of India, therefore is really remarkable.

Derivational morphology which is responsible for structure of Odia lexicon may be discussed under the following points:

1. Morphologically derived form
2. Compound
3. Incorporation

Without getting into the problem whether the derivational has category or subcategory changing power we may straight produce the evidences more the sets of lexical items can be derived from other sets of lexical items. It is possible to know the category of the item whereas from the derivation it cannot be predicted so. The major derivational processes are; i) The Denominals; ii) The Adverbials. As there is no clear-cut boundaries between the adjectives and the nouns we may discuss them under substantive as opposed to the verbs known as the operator. Within the operator class it is possible to incorporate the negations and negative particles within this class as verb in Odia are characterized as higher verbs. Within the substantive classes there are regular derivation changing from the derivation of noun of common noun, common noun to abstract noun etc., in one direction and in other direction the derivation of agentive noun.

The morphology of Odia deals with two types of morphemes: free and bound for formation of derivational words and inflectional forms. Besides, primary words made of free morphemes, it is derived words made of free + free, bound + bound, and free + bound morphemes. The bound morphemes are mainly derivative affixes which are suffixed, prefixed or infix. All these words are classified under three broad form classes, nominals, verbals and functors. The nominal constitute nouns, pronouns and adjectives and these are inflected with the categories of number, gender and case. The verbals are mainly action words and are inflected with the categories of tense, mood aspects etc. The function words are indeclinable, therefore do not take any morphological marker.

In Odia the distribution of morphemes distinguishes three principal word classes; a) The substantives, b) The verbs, c) The particles. The Substantives may or may not include the inflectional affix but always include the stem. The verbs always include both the inflectional affix and the stem. The words other than the substantives and the verbs are the particles which include neither the stem nor the inflectional affix. Whether simple or derived the substantive stem are free forms and the verb stems are bound forms. The inflectional affixes occurring with the substantives stems are different from the inflectional affixes occurring with the verb stems. As such the verbs and substantives are easily distinguishable. Neither the inflectional affixes occurring with the substantives stems nor the inflectional affixes occurring with the verb stems

occur with the particles which are free forms. As such the particles as words are also clearly distinguishable from the substantives and verbs. Odia has no grammatical gender. The gender of a noun is determined by its natural sex. There are three ways of expressing the difference between masculine and feminine counter parts- a) by using separate words for opposite sex, (B) by prefixing descriptive terms of sex, and (C) by suffixing derivative suffixes i.e., -a, l, ni. Examples : bapa-ma, kuja-kuji, casa-casuni etc. Singular number is generally not marked. It is sometimes indicated with the suffix-e (eka- one) or -ta/ti/tie (determinative suffix). Dual number is indicated by using words meaning two, pairs, twin etc. plurality is expressed by suffixing the plural marker-mane or in certain case-e, and by using words denoting all, many, herds, groups etc. Examples: singular- pila/pilata (child), plural- pila-e/ pila- mane/ pila- sabu etc., Dual- pila- duhe/ pila- jorika etc. The affixes are added directly to the base words. But in the case of plural nouns they occur with same sort of oblique bases formed with - mana + nka. These plural forms are on the other hand used in respect of honorific singular nouns. The Odia verbal system is at once simple and complete. It has two types of verb forms-non-finite and finite. The non-finite forms are obtained with the addition of aspectual affixes to the verb root and are used for construction of compound verb phrases and sentences.

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