

A Comparative Analysis of Assamese and Nagamese Compound Words

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Abstract

This paper investigates the compound words in Nagamese. Nagamese is a creole spoken in one of the states of North-east India chiefly in Dimapur and Kohima district of Nagaland. Earlier Nagamese is known as Naga-Pidgin. According to Bhattacharya (1994), “Nagamese is Kachari’s language”. But people of Nagaland considered Nagamese as medium of communication among different tribes of Nagaland. According to Ethnologue (2015) there are around 30,000 speakers of Nagamese in Nagaland. In this study, data was collected by using word list. This word list of compound words is taken from Baishya (2003) work on ‘the structure of Nagamese’. This paper firstly talks about the compound words in Nagamese in terms of syntactic perspective namely Noun compound, Verb compound, Adjective compound and Adverb Compound. Even compound words in Nagamese are also discussed from semantic perspective namely endocentric, exocentric and copulative compound word. This paper also provides evidence of different possible combinations available to create compound words in Nagamese.

Nagamese is a creole which is highly influenced by Assamese. So, later this paper compares Nagamese compound words with their Assamese word forms or counterparts. This study was conducted to explore the relation between Assamese and Nagamese in case of one of the word formation processes namely compounding. It also highlights the similarities and differences between Nagamese compound words and their Assamese counterparts. For this comparison Nagamese data is collected from 5 participants and Assamese data is collected from single native speaker of Assamese. On the basis comparison, compound words have shown three conditions i.e. word substitution, borrowed compound words and non-compound words (totally different vocabulary).

Keywords: Nagamese, Compounding, Assamese-based creole, Naga-Pidgin.

Introduction

Nagamese is an Assamese based creole. Nagamese is a mixture of many languages i.e. Assamese, Bengali, Hindi, English, Naga (tribal) languages and so on. Nagamese creole is a

mixture of Indo-European Languages and Tibeto-Burman languages. It is spoken chiefly in Dimapur district of Nagaland. Dimapur is the gateway of Nagaland which connects Nagaland to other parts of India through railway and airport. Nagaland has only one railway station and a single airport, both are situated in Dimapur district. Kohima is the capital of Nagaland but Dimapur is a financial capital of Nagaland. Basically, Dimapur is a hub of commercial business activities. Other than Kohima, Dimapur is the only district in Nagaland which is multi-cultured, multi-tribal and multi-lingual because the residents of Dimapur belong to Assam, Bihar, Nepal, Rajasthan (Marwari), other tribes (like Angamis, Aos, Changs, Chakhesangs, Kacharis, Khamniauns, Konyaks, Kukis, Lothas, Phoms, Pochurys, Rengmas, Sangtams, Semas, Yimchungers, Zeliangs) and they live together. This kind of multi-cultured and multi-tribal area needs some contact language, and this need of time has been full-filled by the Naga Pidgin. Now this Naga Pidgin is known as 'Nagamese' creole. Many districts have particular tribe(s) predominance in Nagaland like Wokha district has majority population of Lothas, Mokokchung district has majority population of Ao and so on. According to Bhattacharya's review (1994) "Kachari is an indigenous group of non-Naga who are residents of Dimapur district. Kachari lost their own indigenous language i.e. Dimasa dialect so, now they speak Nagamese as their own language." But according to people of Nagaland, Nagamese is not Kachari's language but it is used as medium of communication. As Kacharis are residents of Dimapur, so, they have predominance in Dimapur. Earlier Dimapur district is known for Kachari tribe. But nowadays Dimapur becomes multi-cultured and multi-tribal as many people travel towards Dimapur for jobs, services, business, etc. and they do not know Naga tribal language(s) and even sometimes they do not know Nagaland's official language i.e., English, that's why they use Nagamese for communication.

As Nagamese is an Assamese based creole and it is a mixture of many other languages so, it takes different features from different languages like Nagamese do not have grammatical gender like Bengali. Similarly, it follows Subject Object Verb (SOV) word order like Hindi. Nagamese does not have its own script so, it follows Roman (Latin) script like English. Like many other languages, Nagamese also follows word formation processes to enrich their vocabulary. This paper discusses one of the word formation processes, i.e. compounding.

Compounding is a process which we study under morphology. Morphology is one of the subdiscipline of linguistics which deals with word and its structure. It also deals with word formation processes like compounding, affixation, blending, reduplication etc. According to Katamba (1993:54), "Two or more words or root morphemes come together to form compound words". Similarly, according to Booij (2005), "word formation process is the process in which two or more lexemes combined together and create a new word namely compound word". So, basically when two or more independent words or root morphemes clubbed together and form a new word then that new word is known as compound word.

Wibowo (2014) discussed about English compound words found in handbook of psycholinguistics. According to his morphological study, this handbook has 226 compound words. Out of which 158 are noun compound, 1 is verb compound and 67 are adjective

compounds. This study concluded that English has three types of compound words namely noun compound, verb compound and adjective compound. Even he also discussed compound words on the basis of meaning which concluded that compound words are of two types on the basis of meaning namely transparent and opaque. This handbook has 184 transparent compound words and 42 opaque compound words out of 226 English compound words.

Baishya (2003) talked about the structure of Nagamese. In his work, he highlighted the concept of compound words found in Nagamese. He has shown that in Nagamese, there are certain combinations available to create compound words like Noun + gerund/ gerund + Noun, Verb + Verb, Adjective + Adjective, Adjective + Noun, Adverb + Noun. This work highlighted certain possible combination of compounding. This work shows that Nagamese also uses compounding process to enhance their vocabulary.

Baishya (2003) provided evidence that Nagamese has compound words and also deals with certain possible combination to create compound words. So, the present paper explores compound words from syntactic as well as semantics perspective and attempt to categorise compound words syntactically and semantically. For this paper, data is taken through interview method. Nagamese data is taken from 05 participants. All participants are resident of Dimapur district from at least 15-18 years. Nagamese is second language of all the participants whereas data of Assamese is taken from single participant, who is the native speaker of Assamese and resident of Assam. Data is collected by using word list. The words of this list are taken from 'the structure of Nagamese' work by Baishya (2003). This word list carries word related to noun, verb, adjective and adverb (word list shown in appendix-1). The present paper deals with compound words found in Nagamese in terms of two perspectives. They are as follow:

1. Syntactic Perspective
2. Semantic Perspective

1. Syntactic Perspective: From syntactic perspective, this paper talks about the grammatical category of compound word. It is not necessary that the grammatical category of two or more words or root morphemes which clubbed together to form a new compound word are of same grammatical category. Sometimes they belong to different grammatical categories. The grammatical category of compound word decides the form of compound words. Nagamese has four forms of compound words based on the grammatical category of a compound word. These four forms of compound words are as follow:

- 1.1. Noun Compound
- 1.2. Verb Compound
- 1.3. Adjective Compound
- 1.4. Adverb compound

1.1. Noun compound: Noun compound is the compound word in which two or more words of same or different grammatical category combine together and form a new word of noun category. In Nagamese, Noun compound can be formed by using noun, verb, adjective, or

adverb words together. In Noun compound, it is compulsory that one word must be a noun. Noun compounds of Nagamese are shown below:

For example: 1 As per the available data, the possible combinations of Noun compound words of Nagamese as shown in below examples.

1a.	/ha:wa:/ wind NOUN	+	/pa:ni/ water NOUN	→	/ha:wa: pa:ni/ climate NOUN		
1b.	/gorom/ hot ADJ.	+	/ta:im/ time/season NOUN	→	/gorom ta:im/ summer NOUN		
1c.	/k ^h a:li/ empty ADJ.	+	/ja:ga:/ place NOUN	→	/k ^h a:li ja:ga:/ yard NOUN		
1d.	/pura:/ to read VERB	+	/ja:ga:/ place NOUN	→	/pura: ja:ga:/ institute NOUN		
1e.	/ma:ti:/ earth NOUN	+	/hila:/ shake VERB	→	/ma:ti hila:/ earthquake NOUN		
1f.	/d ^h up/ sun NOUN	+	/gira:/ fall VERB	→	/d ^h up gira:/ sunset NOUN		
1g.	/poila:/ Before ADV.	+	/ja:ma:na:/ era NOUN	→	/poila: ja:ma:na:/ primitive NOUN		
1h.	/poila:/ Before ADV.	+	la:ga:/ belonging to VERB	+	/ka:ha:ni/ story NOUN	→	/poila: la:ga: ka:ha:ni/ tale NOUN
1i.	/pa:ni/ water NOUN	+	/gira:/ fall VERB	+	/ta:im/ time/season NOUN	→	/pa:ni gira: ta:im/ monsoon NOUN
1j.	/cuku/ Eye NOUN	+	/la:ga:/ belonging to VERB	+	/culi/ hair NOUN	→	/cuku la:ga: culi/ eyelash NOUN
1k.	/sisa:/ Mirror NOUN	+	/la:ga:/ belonging to VERB	+	/gila:s/ glass NOUN	→	/sisa: la:ga: gila:s/ glass NOUN

Example (1a-k) have shown that in Nagamese, noun compound can be formed by following possible combinations.

- 1.1 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Noun} \\ \text{Verb} \\ \text{Adjective} \\ \text{Adverb} \end{array} \right\} + \text{Noun}$
- 1.2 $\text{Noun} + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Noun} \\ \text{Verb} \end{array} \right\}$
- 1.3 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Noun} \\ \text{Verb} \end{array} \right\} + \text{Verb} + \text{Noun}$

In above 1.1 combination, it is shown that left word or first word of noun compound word either be noun or verb or adjective or adverb but right word or last word is always noun. Similarly, in 1.2 combination, it is shown that left word or first word of noun compound word is always noun but right word or last word is either noun or verb. In 1.3 combination, it is shown that left word or first word either be noun or verb and middle word is verb and right word or last word is Noun. These are the possible combinations of noun compound words as per the available data.

1.2. Verb compound: Verb compound is the compound word in which two or more words of same grammatical category combine together and form a new word of verb category. In Nagamese, Verb compound can be formed by combining only verbs. Verb compounds of Nagamese are shown below:

For example: 2. The possible combination of Verb compound words of Nagamese as shown in below examples.

- | | | | | | |
|-----|---------------------------------|---|----------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| 2a. | /ula:i/
to take away
VERB | + | /diya:/
to give
VERB | → | /ula:i diya:/
remove
VERB |
| 2b. | /pa:i/
to get
VERB | + | /lowa:/
to take
VERB | → | /pa:i lowa:/
receive
VERB |
| 2c. | /a:ha:/
to come
VERB | + | /ja:wa:/
to go
VERB | → | /a:ha: ja:wa:/
stroll
VERB |

2d.	/dek ^h a:/ to see VERB	+	/kora:/ to do VERB	→	/dek ^h a: kora:/ visit VERB
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Example (2a-d) have shown that in Nagamese, verb compound can be formed by following combination.

Verb combination: 2.1 **Verb** + **Verb**

In above 2.1 combination, it is shown that both words of verb compound words are verb.

1.3. Adjective compound: Adjective compound is the compound word in which two or more words of same or different grammatical category combine together and form a new word of adjective category. In Nagamese, Adjective compound can be formed by using noun, verb or adjective words together. In Adjective compound, it is compulsory that one word must be an Adjective. Adjective compounds of Nagamese are shown below:

For example: 3. The possible combinations of Adjective compound words in Nagamese as shown in below examples.

3a.	/ekdom/ much ADJ.	+	/da:ŋor/ big ADJ.	→	/ekdom da:ŋor/ giant ADJ.
3b.	/ekdom/ much ADJ.	+	/sa:p ^h a:/ clean ADJ.	→	/ekdom sa:p ^h a:/ holy ADJ.
3c.	/da:ŋor/ big ADJ.	+	/na:m/ name NOUN	→	/da:ŋor na:m/ famous ADJ.
3d.	/misa:/ False/bad ADJ.	+	/ma:nu/ person/man NOUN	→	/misa: ma:nu/ liar ADJ.
3e.	ca:r/ four ADJ.	+	/kuniya:/ cornered VERB	→	/ca:r kuniya:/ quadrangular ADJ.

Example (3a-e) have shown that in Nagamese, adjective compound can be formed by following combinations.

Adjective compound: 3.1 **Adjective** + $\left. \begin{array}{c} \text{Adjective} \\ \text{Noun} \\ \text{Verb} \end{array} \right\}$

In above 3.1 combination, it is shown that left word or first word of adjective compound word is always adjective but right word or last word is either adjective or noun or verb.

1.4. Adverb compound: Adverb compound is the compound word in which two or more words of same or different grammatical category combine together and form a new word of adverb category. In Nagamese, Adverb compound can be formed by using verb or adverb words together. In Adverb compound, it is compulsory that one word must be an adverb. Adverb compounds of Nagamese are shown below:

For example: 4. The possible combinations of Adverb compound words of Nagamese as shown in below examples.

4a.	/a:ji/ today ADV.	+	/ka:li/ tomorrow ADV.	→	/a:ji ka:li/ nowadays ADV.
4b.	/ja:/ go VERB	+	/ka:li/ tomorrow ADV.	→	/ja:ka:li/ yesterday ADV.

Example (4a-b) have shown that in Nagamese, adverb compound can be formed by following combinations.



In above 4.1 combination, it is shown that left word or first word of adverb compound word is either adverb or verb and right word or last word is always an adverb.

2. **Semantic Perspective:** Semantic perspective is related to the meaning of compound word. In Nagamese, semantic classification of compound word gives three types of compound words. They are as follow:

- 2.1. Endocentric compound
- 2.2. Exocentric compound
- 2.3. Copulative compound

2.1 Endocentric compound: Endocentric compound words are those compounds in which one part of the compound word is head of it. In endocentric compound, meaning of the compound word depends either on the right-sided word or on the left-sided word. On the basis of this, there are two types of endocentric compounds. They are as follow:

2.1.1. Right-headed compound: Right-headed compounds are those compound words whose head is either on the right side of the compound word or the second part of the compound word. For example: 5 As per the available data, in Nagamese, there are evidences of Right-headed endocentric compound words. Some examples are given below:

5a.	/misa:/	+	/ma:nu/	→	/misa: ma:nu/
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	false/bad ADJ.		person/man NOUN		liar NOUN
5b.	/jənəm/ birth NOUN	+	/din/ day NOUN	→	/jənəmdin/ birthday NOUN
5c.	/k ^h a:li/ empty ADJ.	+	/ja:ga/ place NOUN	→	/k ^h a:li ja:ga/ yard NOUN
5d.	/ma:s/ + fish NOUN	/ma:ra:/ + kill VERB	ma:nu/ person/man NOUN	→	/ma:s ma:ra ma:nu/ fisherman NOUN
5e.	/sisa:/ + mirror NOUN	/la:ga:/ + belonging to VERB	/gila:s/ glass NOUN	→	/sisa: la:ga: gila:s/ glass NOUN

2.1.2. Left-headed compound: Left-headed compounds are those compound words whose head is either on the left side of the compound word or the first part of the compound word.

For example: 6 As per the available data, in Nagamese, there are evidences of Left-headed endocentric compound words. Some examples are given below:

6a.	/ula:i/ to take away VERB	+	/diya:/ to give VERB	→	/ula:i diya:/ remove VERB
6b.	/pa:i/ to get VERB	+	/lowa:/ to take VERB	→	/pa:i lowa:/ receive VERB

Examples 5 & 6 have shown that in Nagamese, endocentric compound has either right-headed word or left-headed word. Examples 5 have shown that the meaning of compound word has predominance of right word or last word of the compound word whereas examples 6 have shown that the meaning of compound word has predominance of left word or the first word of the compound word.

2.2 Exocentric compound: Exocentric compound are those compound words which do not have head in compound words. Exocentric compounds are headless compound words. It does not have any semantic head.

For example: 7 As per the available data, in Nagamese, there are evidences of Exocentric compound words in Nagamese. Example is given below:

7a.	/ha:wa:/ wind NOUN	+	/pa:ni/ water NOUN	→	/ha:wa: pa:ni/ climate NOUN
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Example 7a has shown that exocentric compound words are found in Nagamese.

2.3 Copulative compound: Copulative compound are those compound words in which every word of it is considered as head. The meaning of copulative compound is related with the meaning of every word.

For example: 8 As per the available data, Copulative compound words of Nagamese are as follow:

8a.	/ma:/ mother NOUN	+	/ba:ba:/ father NOUN	→	/ma:ba:ba:/ parents NOUN
8b.	/din/ Day NOUN	+	/rati:/ night NOUN	→	/din rati:/ day-night NOUN
8c.	/ekdom/ much ADJ.	+	/da:ɲor/ big ADJ.	→	/ekdom da:ɲor/ giant ADJ.
8d.	/la:l/ red ADJ.	+	/mula:/ raddish NOUN	→	/la:l mula:/ carrot NOUN
8e.	/ca:r/ Four ADJ.	+	/kuniya:/ cornered VERB	→	/ca:r kuniya:/ quadrangular ADJ.

Example (8a-e) have shown that copulative compound words are also found in Nagamese.

In Nagamese, we found the evidences of compound words like other languages namely Hindi, English etc. According to the available data, this paper discusses compounding in terms of syntactic and semantic forms. In Nagamese, syntactically compounding can be of four types namely noun compound, verb compound, adjective compound and adverb compound. This paper also highlighted the possible combinations to create different types of compound

syntactically. There is a possibility that Nagamese could have other combinations as well. As per the available data, limited possible combinations are discussed in this paper. In example (1a-k), this paper highlighted the noun compound. Noun compound could be formed by combining noun with other parts of speech like noun, verb, adjective and adverb. Example (2a-d) have shown verb compound combination. According to the example (2a-d), there is only one possible combination of verb compound i.e. both the words should be verb. Example (3a-e) have shown possible combinations of adjective compound. According to example (3a-e), adjective compound has only one possible combination i.e. adjective either combined with adjective or verb or noun. Example (4a-b) have shown adverb compound combinations. According to example (4a-b), there is one possible combination in case of adverb compound i.e. either adverb combined with adverb itself or adverb combined with verb.

This paper also discusses compounding from semantic perspective. In Nagamese, if compound words are divided on the basis of semantics, then compound words can be of three types namely Endocentric compound, Exocentric compound and Copulative compound. Example (5a-e) and (6a-b) have shown evidences of Endocentric compound words. In Nagamese, there are two types of Endocentric compound words namely Right-headed endocentric compound and Left-headed endocentric compound. Language like English has only Right-headed endocentric compound words but Nagamese has both types of endocentric compound words. Example (5a-e) have shown evidences of right-headed endocentric compound words whereas example (6a-b) have shown evidences of left-headed endocentric compound words. Example (7a) has limited data but it shows the evidences of exocentric compound words in Nagamese. Similarly, example (8a-e) have shown the presence of copulative compound words in Nagamese. Semantically, there is one more type of compound words available in many languages i.e. Appositional compound words but the available data do not encounter with the evidences of appositional compound words in Nagamese. There is a possibility that Nagamese might have this type of compound words.

As we have evidences of compound words in Nagamese from both syntactic and semantics perspective and know that Nagamese is highly influenced by Assamese. So, further this paper explores the relation between Nagamese compound words and their Assamese word forms or Assamese counterparts. Here, both Assamese and Nagamese are compared through compound word list shown in appendix-1. This paper highlights the similarities and dissimilarities between Nagamese compound words and their Assamese word forms during creolization process. Compound words of Nagamese and their Assamese words forms are shown below:

Nagamese Compound words and their Assamese word forms:

S.No.	Nagamese	Assamese	'Gloss' English
1.	/ha:wa: pa:ni/	/jolo-ba:yu/	Climate

2.	/gorom ta:im/	/grismo/	Summer
3.	/k ^h a:li ja:ga:/	/suṭal/	Yard
4.	/pura: ja:ga:/	/onusṭ ^h a:n/	Institute
5.	/ma:ti hila:/	/b ^h umi: kompo/	Earthquake
6.	/d ^h up gira:/	/hurjyo-osto/	Sunset
7.	/poila: ja:ma:na:/	/pra:sm/	Primitive
8.	/poila: la:ga: ka:ha:ni/	/had ^h u/	Tale
9.	/pa:ni gira: ta:im/	/borok ^h a:/	Monsoon
10.	/cuku la:ga: culi/	/sokur num/	Eyelashes
11.	/sisa: la:ga: gila:s/	/sisa: gila:s/	Glass
12.	/jənəmdin/	/jonmo din/	Birthday
13.	/ma:s ma:ra ma:nu/	/ma:s ma:ra ma:nuh/	Fisherman
14.	/ ma:ba:ba:/	/maa-deuta/	Mother-father/ Parents
15.	/ din rati: /	/din-rati/	Day-night
16.	/la:l mula:/	/gajor/	Carrot
17.	/ula:i diya:/	/gusa:i diya:/	Remove
18.	/pa:i lowa:/	/grohon kora:/	Received
19.	/a:ha: ja:wa:/	/k ^h us karha/	Stroll
20.	/dek ^h a: kora:/	/log kora:/	Visit
21.	/ekdom da:ṅor/	/prokando/	Giant
22.	/ekdom sa:p ^h a:/	/pobitro/	Holy

23.	/da:ɲor na:m/	/bik ^h ya:t/	Famous
24.	/misa: ma:nu/	/misoliya/	Liar
25.	/ca:r kuniya:/	/sa:ri kuniya:/	Quadrangular
26.	/a:ji ka:li/	/a:jika:li/	Nowadays
27.	/ja:ka:li/	/jua kali/	Yesterday

Table 1: Word list of Nagamese compound words and their Assamese word forms.

Table 1 has shown the word list of Nagamese compound words. This list contains words of different grammatical categories namely noun, verb, adjective and adverb. Words from serial no. 1-16 are nouns, words from serial no. 17-20 are verbs, words from serial no. 21-25 are adjectives and serial no. 26-27 are adverbs. These 27 words are Nagamese compound words which are compared with its most influential language namely Assamese word forms. Table 1 highlighted that out of 27 Nagamese compound words only 16 are also compound words in Assamese. Remaining 11 compound words of Nagamese are non-compound words in Assamese.

Assamese compound words are commonly used in Nagamese. Some words are borrowed from Assamese to Nagamese and some use substitute word of Nagamese. After analysis, this word list is divided into three parts. These three parts provide three conditions. They are as follows:

1. Word Substitution
2. Borrowed compound words
3. Assamese Non-compound words

1. Word Substitution: In this, Assamese words are substituted with Nagamese words and if needed then rearrange the structure of those compound words for acceptability. But mostly in this condition both Assamese and Nagamese words share meaning and structure (except few cases). Illustration of this condition is given in below table:

For example:

Assamese	Nagamese	'gloss' English
/jolo-ba:yu/ 'Water + air'	/ha:wa: pa:ni/ 'air + water'	Climate
/b ^h umi: kompo/ 'earth + shake'	/ma:ti hila:/ 'earth + shake'	Earthquake

/hurjyo-osto/ 'sun + set'	/dhup gira:/ 'sun + fall'	Sunset
/sokur num/ 'Eye's + hair'	/cuku la:ga: culi/ 'Eye's + hair'	Eyelashes
/sisa: gila:s/ 'mirror + glass'	/sisa: la:ga: gila:s/ 'mirror's + glass'	Glass
/jonmo din/ 'birth + day'	/jønəmdin/ 'birth + day'	Birthday
/maa-deuta/ 'mother + father'	/ ma:ba:ba:/ 'mother + father'	Mother-father/ Parents
/sa:ri kuniya:/ 'four + corner'	/ca:r kuniya:/ 'four + corner'	Quadrangular
/jua ka:li/ 'go(ne) + tomorrow'	/ja: ka:li/ 'go + tomorrow'	Yesterday
/gusa:i diya:/ 'take + give'	/ula:i diya:/ 'to take away + give'	Remove
/grohon kora:/ 'get + to do'	/pa:i lowa:/ 'to get + to take'	Received
/k ^h us karha/ 'walking + did'	/a:ha: ja:wa:/ 'to come + to go'	Stroll
/log kora:/ 'meet/see + to do'	/dekha: kora:/ 'to see + to do'	Visit

Table 2: Substitution of words in Nagamese.

Table 2 has shown that in Nagamese, compound words are linked to Assamese. This is condition 1. In this condition, words of Assamese are substituted with Nagamese words to create Nagamese compound words and few words rearrange their structure for acceptability like in case of /ha:wa: pa:ni/, first words are substituted with Nagamese words having same meaning and become /pa:ni ha:wa:/ then rearrange its structure to /ha:wa: pa:ni/ for acceptability. But mostly words are only substituted, not rearranged. Similarity between this

type of compound word is that both share same meaning and structure (mostly) in their respective languages as shown in above table 2.

2. Borrowed compound words: In this, Assamese compound words are borrowed in Nagamese with or without any modification. Illustration of this condition is given in below table:

For example:

Assamese	Nagamese	'Gloss' English
/ma:s ma:ra ma:nuh/ 'fish + kill + person'	/ma:s ma:ra ma:nu/ 'fish + kill + person'	Fisherman
/din-rati:/ 'day + night'	/ din rati: / 'day + night'	Day-night
/a:ji ka:li/ 'today + tomorrow'	/a:ji ka:li/ 'today + tomorrow'	Nowadays

Table 3: Borrowed compound words from Assamese in Nagamese.

Table 3 has shown that in Nagamese, few compound words are completely borrowed from Assamese without any modification and few with modification. Modification like in /ma:s ma:ra ma:nu/ of Nagamese deleted word final sound of /-h/ from /ma:nuh/ of Assamese to /ma:nu/ of Nagamese. This is second condition. Similarity between this type of compound word is that both share same meaning and same word form as shown in above table 3.

3. Assamese Non-compound words: In this, Nagamese compound words use different vocabulary and structure than Assamese vocabulary because Nagamese compound words are non-compound words in Assamese. Illustration of this condition is given in below table:

For example:

Assamese	Nagamese	'Gloss' English
/grismo/	/gorom ta:im/ 'hot + season/time'	Summer
/suṭal/	/k ^h a:li ja:ga:/ 'empty + place'	Yard
/pra:sm/	/poila: ja:ma:na:/ 'previous + era'	Primitive

/had ^h u/	/poila: la:ga: ka:ha:ni/ 'previous + related + story'	Tale
/borok ^h a:/	/pa:ni gira: ta:im/ 'water + fall + time'	Monsoon
/gajor/	/la:l mula: 'red + raddish'	Carrot
/prokando/	/ekdom da:ɲor/ 'much + big'	Giant
/pobitro/	/ekdom sa:p ^h a: 'much + clean'	Holy
/bik ^h ya:t/	/da:ɲor na:m/ 'big + name'	Famous
/misoliya/	/misa manu/ 'lie + person'	Liar
/onust ^h a:n/	/pura: ja:ga: 'to read + place'	Institute

Table 4: Assamese Non-compound words are compound words in Nagamese.

Table 4 has shown that there are compound words in Nagamese which show no relation with Assamese words. These compound words use different structure than Assamese because in Assamese, these words are not compound words. This is the third condition. In this condition, the similarity between Nagamese compound words and their Assamese word forms is that both share same meaning, but their structure and vocabulary is totally different.

Like other languages, Nagamese also uses same pattern to create or enrich their vocabulary with respect to compound words. This present paper compares Nagamese compound words with their Assamese word forms or counterparts. This comparison highlighted that Nagamese compound words are not always compound word in Assamese. Few Nagamese and Assamese compound words share meaning but they have different word forms according to their language. There are few Nagamese compound words which are borrowed from Assamese as they are. This resulted that Assamese compound words has effect on Nagamese compound words as they share same structure with different vocabulary but vocabulary is substituted word form according their language. Even there are evidences of borrowed compound words in Nagamese from Assamese and few compound words are not related to Assamese compound words as they are non-compound words in Assamese.

Conclusion

This paper concludes that Nagamese has compounding word formation process. Here, compounding in Nagamese discussed syntactically and semantically. Syntactically, Nagamese has four types of compound words namely noun compound, verb compound, adjective compound and adverb compound. Semantically, Nagamese has three types of compound words namely Endocentric compound (both; right-headed and left-headed), Exocentric compound and Copulative compound.

Nagamese is highly influenced by Assamese. The comparison between Assamese and Nagamese on the basis of compound words shows such relationship. Assamese has effect on Nagamese as Nagamese borrowed compound words from Assamese. Even a few compound words of Nagamese share meaning and words structure with Assamese compound words. But it also shows some dissimilarities like few compound words of Nagamese are non-compound words in Assamese. So, their compound word structure varies from one another to some extent.

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APPENDIX-1

List of words used for data collection.

S.No.	Word List
1.	Climate
2.	Summer
3.	Yard
4.	Institute
5.	Earthquake
6.	Sunset
7.	Primitive
8.	Tale
9.	Monsoon
10.	Eyelashes
11.	Glass
12.	Remove
13.	Received
14.	Stroll
15.	Visit
16.	Giant
17.	Holy
18.	Famous
19.	Liar
20.	Quadrangular
21.	Nowadays
22.	Yesterday
23.	Birthday
24.	Fisherman
25.	Mother-father/ Parents
26.	Day-night
27.	Carrot
