Blending as a Major word formation process in Adi
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Adi is a Tibeto-Burman language spoken by Adi tribe with population of nearly 2 lakhs, in the state of Arunachal Pradesh, India. Among the word formation processes, the major focuses and studies have been devoted to processes like Derivation, Compounding and Reduplication. Here I highlight and describe a lesser studied word formation process which is ***Blending*** and present it as one of the major word formation processes in Adi. In the words of Fábregas and Scalise:

> "Blending takes two different roots or words, generally belongings to the same category, and combines them into a single word. Each one of the roots loses some of its segments in the combination, and they are substituted by segments of the other root"

The prominence of blending is evident not only in the already existing blended lexemes but also in coining new terms (neology). Abundance of blended words in day to day conversation and its use in coining new word clearly indicate the high productivity of the process in this language.

The most constant phonological rule for formation of blending in Adi is: *'combination of second syllables of two different words'* as shown in the data below:

	W1		**W2**		→	**Blended**	**Gloss**
a.	a**mik**	'Eye' +	a**mɨt**	'Hair'	→	mikmɨt	Eyebrow
b.	pə**rok**	'Fowl' +	a**nə**	'Mother'	→	roknə	Hen
c.	si**dum**	'Deer ' +	a**ki**	'Stomach'	→	dumki	Deer intestine
d.	ə**jek**	'Pig' +	a**lə**	'Leg'	→	jeklə	Pig leg
e.	a**bal**	'Money'+	a**təl**	'One'	→	baltəl	One rupee

Note: W1= word 1, W2 = word2.

Blending in Adi is possible only in disyllabic words. Another interesting importance of blending in Adi is its role in *Partonomic* relationship of *Body-Parts*. The semantic part-whole relationship (like finger is part of hand) of body parts are indicated through blending. And those body parts which do not have part-whole relationship (Like Head-Stomach) do not follow blending. Such as:

Partonomic examples of body parts
Whole	alak 'Hand'
Part	laknə 'Thump finger' (alak+anə 'Hand+mother')
	lakjin 'Nails' (alak + ijin 'Hand + end')

Non-Partonomic examples of body parts:
atuk 'Head'
amik 'Eye'
mikmo 'Face'
dumɨt 'Hair"

When it comes to ***Neology,*** process of blending is used frequently to form new words. Example: *sargom* (asar 'Air' + agom 'Word') 'Mobile Phone'.

All the above mentioned aspects will be discussed in detail with first hand data and examples along with description of *Predictability and Blocking of Blending in Adi*.

References:

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