Chapter XI.

Adjectives.

138. Adjectives in Kamrupi are of native or foreign origin and they do not distinguish gender. Examples:

- bhal äpää 'good boy'. (bhadra)
- bhal äpi 'good girl'.
- dāñjār māhnu 'big man' (influential)
- dāñjār tiri 'aged woman'.
- kalā māhnu 'black man'.
- kalā tiri 'black woman'.
- baia soli 'bad boy' cf. Pers. bad
- baia kathā 'bad thing'
- kharāp kām 'bad work' cf. Ar. kharāb.
- xoru soli 'small child'
- xoru ghar 'small house'

139. The adjectives rājā, kalā, bagā and mugā denoting colour change for gender only when they qualify a cow; e.g. rājā / koli / bogi / mugi gāi 'the red, black, white, or brown cow'. Sometimes the word 'gāi' is omitted and still the feminine forms of the adjectives are used; e.g. rājā gāi - tuk bāndh or rājī - k bāndh 'tie the red cow'. The inflected form rājī is also met with the expression rājī rod 'the morning sun-shine'.

In Bhoj. also adjectives denoting colour change for gender optionally. But 'black never changes for gender' (A. Dialect of Bhoj puri. § 32.)

Degrees of comparison.

140. There are no separate forms for the comparative or the superlative. The sense of comparative is expressed by (A) putting the compared standard in the
locative case followed by the post-position ke / kori / thāki (cf. St. coll. koi; kon. kāi); e.g.

paddut ke gapāl soru 'Gopal is younger than Padma'
tāt kori xi bhāl 'he is better than him'.
nalbārit thāki guāhāti bhāl 'Gauhati is better than Nalbari'.

(B) The sense of comparative also can be expressed by using such words as bohut, besi meaning more and kam meaning less. (cf. Aw. bahut, kam; Bhoj. kam; Hin. kam). Examples:

tāt ke xi kam pālīe 'he gets less than him'
etut ke xstu bohut / besi bhāl 'that is far better than this!'

141. The sense of superlative is expressed by the simple adjective preceded by such expressions as xaklot ke / xakāltit ke 'amongst all' or by putting the word gatāi before the adjective. (cf. Bhoj. sabh me / se; Hin. sab se; kon. sagā kāi). Examples:

xi xaklot ke bhāl 'he is the best of all'.
i xakāltit ke baīā 'this (man or boy) is the worst of all'.
dhūbri xaklot ke xastā sāgā 'Dhubri is the cheapest place'.
xi gatāi xoru 'he is the youngest'.

Adverbs

142. Like other N.I.A. languages in Kamrupi also adverbs are generally based on nouns, pronouns, adjectives, older adverbs or adverbial expressions; e.g. din - e 'daily'; snāi - te 'meanwhile'; bhāl - e / bhāl - ke 'well'; ājī (adya) 'to-day'; kāli (kalyam) 'to-morrow'. etc.
Among the chief types of adverbs may be mentioned adverbs of time, adverbs of place, adverbs of manner and miscellaneous adverbs.

Below are listed a few of each in the dialect.

I. **Adverbs of time:**

- itte *'just now'*
- ithān / itā *'now'*
- teite / teitā *'then'*
- keitā *'when'*
- zeitā *'when'*
- za kāli *'yesterday'* cf. St. coll. kāli
- āhā kāli *'to-morrow'* cf. St. coll. kāiloī
- pohri - dinā *'day before yesterday or day after to-morrow'*
- psthámote / pohilote / ramramāte *'in the begining'*. 
- pāse *'afterwards, then'*. 
- xankāle *'soon'*. 
- sapke / sapāte / khaske / patke *'soon'*. also *'hastily'*. 
- nite / xadāi *'daily, always'*. 
- basre *'yearly'*.
- māhe *'monthly'*.
- puā / puāte *'early in the morning'*. 
- keitābā *'sometimes'*. 
- innā *'recently'*. 
- xāiddahote *'at present'*. 

II. **Adverbs of place:**

- ēt *'here'*
- tāt *'there'*
- kōt *'where'*
- āhāl / ephle *'on this side'*
III. Adverbs of manner:

enāike / egke 'in this way'.

xnāike / xegke / tegke 'in that way'.

kenāike / kegke 'in what manner'.

zenāike / zengke 'in whatever manner'.

ālėgke 'separately'.

kenāikori / kegkori 'how'.

āklāi 'alone'.

āthāk 'incessantly'.

lāheke 'showly'.

ādbitke / ādbit kori 'hastily'.

gumut kori 'suddenly'.

hathāt kāre 'suddenly'.

khātāgke 'conclusively'.

tap - tape 'instantly'.

dekhā dekhike 'publicly'.

doibāt 'accidentally'.

giritke 'suddenly'.

xankālke 'soon'
### Miscellaneous Adverbs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adverb</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>khaskori/patkori</td>
<td>immediately.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bhūl kori</td>
<td>'well'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>āthuipāke</td>
<td>'hastily with eagerness'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pātāj - putuṅke</td>
<td>'at intervals'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ghakātke</td>
<td>'suddenly, unconsciously'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tih - bihe</td>
<td>'uneasily'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xar - xarke</td>
<td>'fluently'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thopote</td>
<td>'in wholesale'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khuisrāke</td>
<td>'in retail'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nisil - kisilke</td>
<td>'in a disciplined manner'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>salo - sapoke</td>
<td>'slovenly'.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3V. Miscellaneous Adverbs:

Under miscellaneous adverbs are included:

1. **Adverbs of quantity**
   - ārā 'more'; cf. Bhoj. auri; kam 'less';
   - besi 'more'; alāp 'little'

2. **Adverbs of reason**
   - ki 'what'; ke 'why'

3. **Adverbs of affirmation or denial**
   - hū / hoi 'yes'; cf. Bhoj. hū, hā.
   - uhū / nāi / nahāi / nui 'no, not'; cf. Bhoj. uhū; Awa. nāy, nāhī.

   - muthe / padde 'not at all'.
   - xoitte 'truly'.

4. **Compound adverbs**
   - ot - tot 'here and there'.
   - ok - tok 'to this and that place'.
   - seite - teite 'at any time'.
(102)

seihnā ........ teihnā 'whenever ...... then'.

zāhāi - xāhāi 'to any place'.

zāhāi ........ xāhāi 'wherever'

soke ............ tote 'wherever'

sote - tote 'in any place'

senāi ........... tenāi 'as ...... so'.

145. Comparison of adverbs is expressed in the same manner as that of adjectives (§ 140); e.g. sāi ei kām - tu tot ke xankāle koirbā pāru 'I can do this thing earlier than you can'.

146. A few adverbs of time and place can be employed with the affixes and post-positions - k legi or - r pāre / pāi to denote the idea of 'from' or up to; e.g.

āsi - r pāi / pāre senāi kām nakoirbi 'do not do such a thing from to-day'.
kāli - k legi 'upto to-morrow'.
Kāhāi - r pāi 'from which side ; from where'.

147. Where English uses an adverb (e.g. very, much) to modify an adjective, Kamrupi uses bar or bohut. (cf. Bhoj, Awa, Hin, barā). For example:

āpi - tu bar xundār 'the girl is very beautiful'.

xi bar bhāl 'he is very good'.

etu bohut bhāl 'this is much better'.