148. From the standpoint of the Kamrupi dialect there is hardly anything new to be added to the arrangement of verb roots as done by Dr. Kakati according to the scheme of classification drawn by Dr. Chatterji for the grouping of N.I.A. roots. Accordingly Kamrupi roots may be broadly classified into two groups: (1) Primary roots and (2) Secondary roots.

There are a few roots borrowed from Persian and Arabic; e.g. badl (Ar. badal) 'to change'; zaa (jama) 'to gather'; khams (Ar. khamas) 'to pinch', cf. Bg. khamsā; phəsk (phaskh) 'to slip from hold', cf. Bg. phaskā.

In the following sections some very common roots in Kamrupi with their origins have been shown.

(1) Primary Roots.

(A)

The following is a list of some of the common primary roots:

āśz (arjayati), 'to earn'.

kās (kṛtyate, kaccai), 'cut into pieces'.

gan (gaṇati). 'to count'.

gass (garjati), 'to roar, to rebuke'.

siy (chinatti), 'to tear'.

sās (takā), 'to cut, to cleanse'.

sākh (oakkhai), 'to taste'.

sānd (chandayati, to hide), 'to seek opportunity hiding'.

tan (tānesti), 'to spread'.

tut (trutati), 'to shorten'.

de (dadāti), 'to give'.
(104)

ne (nayati), 'to take'. cf. PK. AP. nei
par (patati), 'to fall'.
pi (privati), 'to drink'.
bu (vapati), 'to sow'.
bus (budhysate), 'to understand'.
mas (makkati), 'to sink, to be absorbed in'.
math (*santhati), 'to churn'.
mal (marati), 'to rub'.
mil (milati), 'to join, to be united, to get'.
muh (mukhyati - to swoon, to be fākhish), 'to charm'.
mai (arj, M.I.A. makkai), 'to clean by rubbing'.
ṣā (yāti), 'to go'. cf. AP. yāī.
sar (kṣarati), 'to ooze out'. cf. Bhoj. jhar 'to drip'.
rāṣ (raṇjayati) 'to tinge'.
bār (vardhate), 'to grow'.
bhāur (bhramati), 'to roam, to hover, to walk, cf. kon. bhāu.
batt (varṣate), 'to live, to survive'.
ber (vaṣṭate), 'to sorround. cf. PK. veḍhai'.
śāp (śapati), 'to course'.
xuā (śobhate), 'to suit'.
xah (sahate), 'to endure'.
xar (sarati - to go), 'to fall down'.
xāṣ (sajjati), 'to make ready as of meals'.
dub (M.I.A. budha> dubba > dūb - Dr. Tiwari),
'to sink'. Bhoj. dūb; St. coll. bur.
thām (stambhati), 'to stop', Bhoj. thashh.
dhāh (dhvasati), 'to sink, to fall down'. Bhoj. dhas.
150. The examples of prefixed roots are:

- **aklā** (utkālayati), 'to eject from the month'.
- **asā** (ā - cāmati), 'wash after eating', cf. Bhoj. ācaw
- **aln** (ava - lambate), 'to be suspended'.
- **ākhl** (ava - kṣālayati), 'to wash'.
- **pakhli** (pra - kṣālayati), 'to wash'.
- **uth** (ut - tisthati), 'to rise'.
- **nirkh** (nir - ikṣate), 'to observe closely', cf. Bhoj. nirekh.
- **bhis** (abhyanakti), 'to get wet', cf. Bg. bhij.
- **xap** (sam - arpayati), 'to make over, to entrust'
  
  cf. Bg. sāp, sāp
- **usā** (ud - yāti), 'flow up, go up'.
- **ubz** (utpadyate), 'to be born', cf. kon. ubjatā
- **pā** (prāpati), 'to get'.

151. The following are some of the primary roots of causative origin:

- **sār** (cārayati), 'to look over cows grazing'.
- **sār** (jātayati), 'to clean', cf. Bhoj. jhār
- **sāl** (jvālayati), 'to kindle', cf. Bhoj. jār
- **duh** (dūsayati), 'to blame'.
- **pār** (pātayati), 'to pluck, to stretch'.
- **phāl** (spātayati), 'to split', cf. Bhoj. phād.
- **mār** (mārayati), 'to kill; to beat'.
- **lamb** (lambhayati), 'to possess one'.
- **ru** (ropayati), 'to plant'.
- **hān** (hānayati), 'to pierce'.


152. A number of roots has been mentioned by Dr. Tiwari in Bhojpuri which in his opinion cannot be traced to any O.I.A. forms. Some of them are found in Karupi also; e.g.

sär 'to leave'. cf. piṇān sär 'to leave to suck mother's milk by young calf'.
tip 'to pinch with the finger'.
thal 'to push'. cf. thal - ā - thal - i 'rush'.
xān 'to mix'. cf. Bhoj. sān.
xalp 'to devour'. cf. Bhoj. sarpoṭ

(2). Secondary Roots.
(A) Causatives.

153. In Karupi causatives are formed by adding - ā ( - āpa > - āvā), - uā and - iā to the primary verb root; e.g. pār - e 'he plucks'; pār - ā - lāk 'he has caused to pluck'. pahr - e 'he reads'; pahr - uā - i > pouhroi 'he teaches'. Other examples:

- ā :
  ughā 'to up-root'; ughā 'to cause to up-root'.
  dhu 'to wash'; dhuā 'to cause to wash'.
  smā 'to pass urine'; smā 'to cause to pass urine'.
  kar 'to do'; karā 'to cause to do'.

- uā :
  kānd 'to weep, to cry'; kōndā 'to cause to weep or cry'.
  lar 'to move'; lourā 'to cause to move'.
  bāh 'to sit'; bōhā 'to cause to sit'.
  hāg 'to void stools'; hōgā 'to cause to void stools'.
  khā 'to eat'; khuā 'to cause to eat'.

(106)
The tendency to form verbs out of noun stems is greater in Kamrupi than in the St. coll. A few of the denominative roots in Kamrupi go back to O.I.A. nouns and participles; e.g. uka

\begin{itemize}
  \item ukā (udgata) 'to rise, to become soft as of dirt'.
  \item sir (civara) 'to slit'; cf., Bhoj. sir.
  \item sitā (ksipta) 'to sprinkle'.
  \item sut (jutta, yukta) 'to yeke'.
  \item poitā (pratyayā) 'to believe'. cf., Bhoj. patiā; Bg. paitāy.
  \item mig (naggai, mar gay at i, aiga - ) 'to beg'.
  \item xukha (sukkha, saska - ) 'to dry'.
  \item bhagā (bhagna) 'to change as of coin; to defeat'.
  \item bakhn (vyākhyāna > PK. vakhāna) 'to praise'. cf., Bhoj. bakhān
    'praise'. Bg. bakhāne 'explains, praises'.
  \item pemā (prema, M.I.A. pamma), 'to cry in a piteous tone by a child to attract sympathy and attraction'.
  \item naidā (nāda), 'to cry loudly'.
\end{itemize}

But large majority of the denominative roots in Kamrupi are formed out of nouns in Kamrupi with the noun stems as they are or by adding suffixes like -ā, -iā or -uā. Examples:

\begin{itemize}
  \item āuigla (āupli, finger) 'to point out with the finger'.
  \item āitā (āti, a tied bundle) 'to tie as a bundle'.
\end{itemize}
ui̱khnā (ukhni, a kind of stick for threshing corn) ‘to act with this instrument’.

kānā (kām, work) ‘to earn, to shave’ cf. nakh kānā ‘the shaving of nails’.

kilā (kil, a blow) ‘to beat with a blow’.

kubā (kub, a stroke with a stick) ‘to strike, to beat’.

khurā (khur, razor) ‘to shave’.

gāṅthā (gāthi, knot) ‘to tie’.

guirā (guri, a kick) ‘to kick’.

geirā (geri, a call) ‘to call in a long voice’.

ghāmā (ghām, sweat) ‘to sweat’ cf. Bg. ghāme ‘sweats’.

sarū (sar, a slap) ‘to slap on the cheek’.

surū (sur, cool) ‘to become cool’.

tuṅpā (tupi, cap) ‘to arrange pieces of betel-nuts with the betel-leaf like a cap’.

dāibā (dābi, a threat) ‘to threaten, to intimidate with loud, sudden and angry words’.

dilā (dil) ‘to begin to bear fruit as of paddy’.

dhārā (dhār, sharpness) ‘to sharpen’.

boinnā (banni, stringing) ‘to string, to describe from one end to the other’.

bhāṣthā (bhāthi, the lower or western part of a country) ‘to go down, to go west’.

xāṅkhā (xākhi, witness) ‘to complain against as an eye-witness’.

hāṁā (hāmi, a yawn) ‘to yawn’.

-iā :

āṅkhā (ākhi, a bunch of banana) ‘to separate into bunches as of banana’.

khāṁā (khān, a piece) ‘to make into pieces’.

khumndā (khundā, a bump) ‘to thump’.
gāilā (gāl, cheek), 'to put a handful of something into the mouth'.
saikli (sakāl, a slice), 'to make slices'.
sāiprā (sāpār, a slap), 'to slap'.
sāipa (sāp, a jump), 'to jump'.
thāipā (thāp, a snatch), 'to snatch'.
thuithā (thoth, the beak), 'to begin to eat with the help of the beak'.
daikhrā (dakhār, a piece), 'to cut into pieces'.
dheikā (dhekā, a push), 'to give a push'.
pāikā (pāk, a bend, a turn), 'to twist'.
phoila (phāl, a fruit), 'to bear fruit, i.e. to come true'.
meirā (mer, a loop), 'to encircle'.
muithā (muthā, a small bundle), 'to make a bundle'.
lāidā (lād, dung), 'to void stools'.

- uā :
āugā (āg, front, fore part), 'go in advance'.

The noun stems:
dhāhā (dhāhā, smoke), 'to give smoke'.
mukh (mukh, mouth), 'to tie the border as of a sat'.

156. After addition of suffixes to the noun stems some denominative roots slightly change the form from the noun stems, e.g.
sālā (sāl, skin), 'to skin'.
balā (bol, colour), 'to paint'.
baikhālā (bakhāl, slice), 'to cut into slices as if skinning'.
hinkā (xin < śrṅga, horn of an animal), 'to pierce with the horn by an animal'. 
157. Compounded roots are very few in Kamrupi as is the case with the St. coll. The only example is nar 'is unable' (na + pārāya + ) St. coll. noār. The following are some of the suffixed roots:

- k : ātk 'to be confined'. cf. Bhoj. atak (PA. aṭṭo, PK. aṭṭa < ārtah + kr - Dr. Tiwari.)
  xurk 'to enter' cf. Bhoj. suruk 'to inhale'.
  thamk 'to stop' (stambha)
  gurk 'to trample' (M.I.A. godda)
  surk 'clear with a hoe' (kgür, to scratch)
  hulk 'scoop out' (M.I.A. hulai, scour).
  hahk 'recede' (dhvās -)

- s : thēks 'crush down', cf. St. coll. thekes.

- t : ghakt 'stir with a stick' (cf. kām. ghuk)
  xāpt 'embrace, hold with both arms'.

- r : khaer 'turn up as earth with a rod'. (M.I.A. √khaṅc)
  saer 'move by dragging' (√caṅc, to move)
  bhoukhr 'rot' cf. Bhoj. bhakār (∗bhakka - d)
  sāmr 'subside as a swelling' (kṣāma).
  āsr 'scratch' cf. Bg. ściṛā (√aṅc - Dr. Chatterji)
  dhāukr 'lament loudly'. cf. Bg. ḍukrā (ḍāk, shout)

- l : andlā 'to darken' (andha + la). cf. St. coll. ondolā
  thēthlā 'to pound'. cf. Bg. thētlā.
Both the groups (a) onomatopoeics proper used singly and (b) roots reduplicated or repeated are found in Kamrupi. The following are some of the examples of the former class. (For the latter class see Appendix I.)

kekā 'groan as in bodily pain'.
gethā 'groan'.
geigrā 'growl like an angry dog'.
dedā 'roar'.
phaphā 'pant' (as after running).
phāphā 'prove efficacious' (as medicine).
phuslā 'lead astray by whispering in the ear'. cf. Bg. phuslā.
hās 'sneeze'. cf. Bg. hās