Chapter IV.

Emphatic Forms.

184. Two varieties of emphatic forms, Inclusive and Restrictive, are obtained by adding terminations to the inflected forms of nouns, pronouns and verbs, post-positions, adjectives, numerals, definitive and indefinite tokens and adverbs. For instance, tāt xi āsil 'he was there'; tāt xi - o āsil 'he also was there'; tāt xi - he / - e āsil 'only he was there'.

Inclusive Forms.

185. The affix for the inclusive emphatic form is - o (cf. Bhog. - o). It denotes the sense of also. Examples:

(a) Nouns:
- ghar - o 'house also'.
- gharok - o 'to house also'.
- sāhnu - o 'man also'.
- xokhi - o 'friend also'.
- dādā - o 'brother also'.
- ankho - o 'share also'.
- xa - o 'dead body also'.
- ākhe - o 'parched rice also'.
- xa - o 'salutation also'.

(b) Pronouns:
- āmi - o 'we also'.
- xēhāt - o 'they also'.
- nise - o 'by oneself also'.
- xeṭe - o 'that thing also'.
- tuṇār - o 'your also' etc.
Verbs:
- khāu - o 'take also'.
- khālāk - o 'took also'.
- khābo - o 'will take also'.
- khāslū - o 'had taken also' etc.

Post-positions:
- tāk legi - o 'for him also'.
- tār dārāi - o 'by him also'.
- ēr pāi - o 'from this place also'.

Adjectives:
- bhāl - o 'good also'.
- rāgā - o 'red also'.
- xəru - o 'small also'.

Numerals:
- xāt - o 'all the seven'.
- dah - o 'all the ten'.
- dui - o 'both'.
- āittesā - o 'the year before last year also'.
- āk lāg - o 'once also'.
- ādhā - o 'half also'.

Definitive and Indefinitive particles:
- kitāp - khān - o 'the book also'.
- pāin - tapā - o 'the drop of water also'.
- āpā - tu - o 'the boy also'.
- kal - thok - o 'the cluster of banana also'.
- ētti - mān - o 'this much also'.
- takā - dutā - mān - o 'two rupees or se also'.

Adverbs:
- āxi - o 'to-day also'.
- teitā - o 'then also'.
- ēt - o 'here also'.
uprot - o 'above also'.

aklai - o 'alone also'.

xenke - o 'in that way also'.

Restrictive Forms.

186. The affixes for this emphatic form are - i, - e / ei and - he .

(cf. Bhoj. o). - i occurs after forms ending in vowels except in - i . With - u ending forms it is found, optionally. Examples:

(a) Nouns:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>gāt - e / ei</td>
<td>'the village itself'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gāut - e / ei</td>
<td>'in the village itself'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kāpur - he</td>
<td>'cloth only'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gharot - he</td>
<td>'in the house only'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bastu - e / ei</td>
<td>'things only'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dādā - i</td>
<td>'brother only'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ankho - i</td>
<td>'share itself'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xa - i</td>
<td>'dead body itself'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xe - i</td>
<td>'salutation itself'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mīthe - i</td>
<td>'sweet-meat only'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xokhi - e / ei</td>
<td>'friend himself'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>māhna - i</td>
<td>'man only'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) Pronouns:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>xi - e / ei</td>
<td>'he himself'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xi - he</td>
<td>'he only'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tumār - ei</td>
<td>'your only'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tumār - he</td>
<td>'your only'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xeta - ei / - i</td>
<td>'that itself'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xeta - he</td>
<td>'that only'.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(c) Verbs:

- ghumān - ei 'sleep only'.
- kham - ei 'eat only'.
- xamā - he 'hear only'.
- sāu - he 'go only'.
- aihbo - he 'will come only'.
- habo - i 'will certainly become'.

(d) Post-positions:

- tāk legi - ei 'for him only'.
- tkā legi - he 'for him only'.
- tār dārāi - ei 'by him only'.

(e) Adjectives:

- bhāl - ei 'good only'.
- rāgā - i 'red only'.
- xoru - i / ei 'small only'.
- alāp - he 'only a little'.

(f) Numerals:

- āk - ei bār 'only at one time'.
- āk bār - ei 'only once'.
- ādhā - i 'half itself'.
- ādhā - he 'half only'.
- aitteā - i 'in the year before last year itself'.

(g) Definitive and Indefinite particles:

- kitāp - khān - ei 'the book itself'.
- kitāp - khān - he 'the book only'.
- āpā - tu - ei 'the boy itself'.
- āpā - tu - he 'the boy only'.
- e - tā - he 'one only'.
- ētti - mān - ei 'this much itself'.
- ētti - mān - he 'this much only'.
- takā - dutā - mān - he 'two rupees or so only'.
(h) Adverbs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>äsi - e / ei</td>
<td>'to-day itself'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>äsi - he</td>
<td>'to-day only'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>et - e / ei</td>
<td>'here itself'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>et - he</td>
<td>'here only'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uprot - e / ei</td>
<td>'above itself'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uprot - he</td>
<td>'above only'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xēŋke - i</td>
<td>'in that way itself'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xēŋke - he</td>
<td>'in that way only'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xinnā - i</td>
<td>'on that day itself'.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

187. For the sake of emphasis a verbal form may be reduplicated and after the first form an emphatic particle is added. This may be served by putting the word *serul* (Ar. *zarūr*) before a verbal form. Examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sentence</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>xi sābo - i sābo</td>
<td>'he will certainly go'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sāi khām - ei khām</td>
<td>'I will certainly eat'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kathā - tu xūnū - he xūnū</td>
<td>'I hear the matter only'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xi pahr - e - he pahre</td>
<td>'he reads only'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xi serul sābo</td>
<td>'he will certainly go'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sāi serul khām</td>
<td>'I will certainly eat'.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Repetition.

188. "Some grammatical forms are repeated and as such denote the sense of entirely, repeatedness, continuity or intensity" (Ev. Awa. § 381). The following are some of them in the Kamrupi dialect. The repeated forms may be stems or inflected ones. Examples:

(a) Nouns:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stem</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ghar - e</td>
<td>'in every house'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sāk - e</td>
<td>'shower after shower'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bhāto - k bhāt - e</td>
<td>'entirely of boiled rice'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Pronouns:</td>
<td>suni - suni 'those who'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ki - ki 'what and what'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>kiho - r kiho - r 'of what and what'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) Adjectives:</td>
<td>rāgā rāgā 'the red ones'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>bhāl bhāl 'the good ones'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pakā pakā sāi 'selecting the ripened ones'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Numerals:</td>
<td>āk - o āk - o lāg 'at some moments'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xa - i xa - i 'in hundreds'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>e - tā e - tā ke 'one by one'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>du - tā du - tā ke 'two each'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) Conjunctives:</td>
<td>koi - koi 'telling and telling'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>rokhi rokhi 'waiting and waiting'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>āhi āhi 'coming and coming'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>deikhe deikhe 'showing and showing'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>phele phele dei 'throws and throws away'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(f) Present Participles:</td>
<td>deūte deūte 'in giving and giving'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sāute sāute 'in waiting and waiting'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xunāute xunāute 'in hearing and hearing'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>hāhāute hāhāute 'in laughing and laughing'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(g) Adverbs:</td>
<td>sāhāi sāhāi 'wherever'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ghane ghane 'repeatedly'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>āste āste 'slowly and slowly'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>lāhe lāhe / lāh lāh 'slowly and slowly'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>basre basre 'in every year'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>bhāle bhāle 'safely'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>upre upre 'superficially'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The use of idiomatic expressions is very common in the dialect of
Kamrupi. Below a list of such expressions along with the sense has been given:

antho kantho xukhā  'to become very much thirsty'.
abasan kāri       'disobedient'.
āhus lāg           'giving birth to a child'.
ālā uhār gandh nāpa 'an idiot'.
ākār kāi batē      'to secure small but constant gains'.
ādār dhar           'to show unnecessary affection'.
āne bāne sā        'to be wasted'.
ānāli ha           'to have no body to take care of'.
cihi bādi sur      'to refuse to work unless another joins or co-operates in the same'.
kāthok kāthe par   'to have fight with equals'.
kirā dhar          'to observe fasting on account of the death of some body'.
kirā kār           'to take an oath'.
kundot kātā        'well shaped, beautiful'.
khen sai dhein de   'to avail opportunity'.
khatā de            'to confront by imputing ungratefulness'.
kāhā de             'to patch by thatching'.
kāmā kāhā          'to cake, to assemble'.
khuti tāl bāsā      'to be engaged in petty quarrels'.
kholi pāt           'to visit a place very often'.
gā dhubā lāg       'to feel the call of nature'. (only in the case of females).
gā dhubā kāmā sā   'to go to latrine'. (only in the case of females).
phurā habā sā  'to go to latrine'.
bāhīr phūrībā sā  'to go to latrine'.
sārā phurā ha  'to go to latrine'.
gā solī āh  'to get enraged'.
gāhāi erā de  'to approach the untimaly specially in the evening'.
gārī xuār  'lazy, inactive'.
gā xār  'to deliver a child'.
gar lāg  'to feel rough and uneven as a bed'.
gā tha  'to find a footing in water'.
gā ra  'to escape loss'.
gāi duā de  'to extract everything'.
gāsot gorū uthā kathā  'extremely impossible'.
guruman-delī  'introduction'.
gun dhar/ kar  'to affect'.
gharā bagār de  'to lie down on bed and take rest for a while'.
gharot  'the wife'.
ghunṭī lāg  'to feel drowsy'.
ghunṭī mār  'to enjoy sleep'.
ghunṭī sā  'to fall asleep'.
sal sā  'to avail opportunity'.
sarāg par  'to fall the thunder bolt'.
sāh - sōh de  'to allure, to give future hope'.
sitā mār  'to sprinkle'.
sutā lāg  'to make an excuse'.
suā ha  'to have menses'.
subā nara ha  'to have menses'.

(137)
āilağa ha 'to have menses'.
lahān lāg 'to have menses'.
sepā lāg 'to be injured in one's sentiment'.
soil tul 'to produce children'.
sokhu tānī na 'to feel drowsy'.
sokhu sip 'to slumber'.
sokhut tel di kānd 'to show feigned sympathy'.
sokhut sāt māri dhar 'to dazzle'.
sāb di dhar 'to accuse a person without any proof'.
suā sā 'to attain puberty, to become impure'.
dakh ha 'to attain puberty'.
dhueni ha 'to attain puberty'.
pheleni sā 'to attain puberty'.
māhnu ha 'to attain puberty'.
lāiāk ha 'to attain puberty'.
sak uth 'to become irritated'.
sāg de 'to come down the water level so that the things under it become visible; to warm to hasten ripening'.
suti sā 'to taste'.
suti lāg 'to become tasteful'.
sarā lugā 'to exaggerate'.
sibhār pānī par 'to feel the temptation of taking something too strongly'.
salām lugā 'to make something out of nothing, to decorate'.
sit kar 'to pacify a child from crying'.
talkā mār 'to fall in a slight slumber'.
tālāpi kar 'to attend to, to take care of'.


tag kar 'to pay heed to'.
tiki mār 'to shout out'.
tēgā lāg 'to become sick of'.
the nose kha 'to lead a life of ease and comfort'.
tat dhar 'to catch the main point'.
dāti kar 'to be annoyed by a child'.
dāg maithā 'having no child' (in the case of female only).
dak sā 'to fade colour'.
dām lāg 'to heap together'.
deu ki ha 'to get a start from fright'.
dēṅ sāl 'to stretch the legs to cross something'.
dhek dhar 'to sing in a tune'.
dhein de 'to give birth to' (in the case of animals only).
naśār lāg 'to be affected with evil eye'.
poṭi kar 'to nurse'.
pōri aar 'to be much interested in'.
pāk lāg 'to become complicated'.
pētor sahi 'own son'.
pithi de 'to cease to take interest'.
pōni sā 'to melt, to dissolve'.
pāniṭ phēlā 'to squander'.
phalā mār 'to run away taking something'.
phutā kori 'a single penny'.
phuteni mār 'to boast'.
bara bhāt kāri khā 'to put obstacles'.
bān mār 'to spell'.
bāndh tha 'to bet'.
bārān dhar 'to begin to ripen'.
bādi sur 'to make a pretext'.
bhagābati alā 'to be attacked with small pox'.

(139)
āi alā 'to be attacked with small pox'.

bhūṁrāt roḍ de 'to approach good days'.

bhelki lāg 'to be charmed or hypnotised'.

bhaṭṭhī bhāṇ 'to enjoy at the cost of another'.

bhu pā 'in the know of'.

bhu la 'to enquire'.

māṇḍhāḷīr dinor 'very old'.

hāpur dinor 'very old'.

māṁ toilā 'to have no real relationship'.

masā de 'to retaliate'.

masā bāhir kar 'to teach a lesson'.

xēkā de 'to teach a lesson'.

mukh bhēiḥā 'to make faces'.

moh lāg 'to excite love or affection'.

meḥ kar 'to show affection, to love'.

māihlā mērī phur 'to be engaged in idle gossiping'.

mur ghāmā 'to bother about'.

raḥāṭtāle sā 'to be doomed'.

raŋ kar 'to play, to frolic'.

raŋ sā 'to enjoy the fun'.

raū sur 'to lament loudly'.

rāhi āḥ 'to be in accord with'.

lagot sa 'permanent'.

lāk - pāk kori 'some how'.

lās khā 'to bend'.

lāg khāi par 'to lie down on bed'.

laghu ḫa 'to be put to shame, to be put in an awkward position'.

xākhe xindme din sā 'to have the fortune of dying before
the husband'.

xākhe xindme din sā 'to have the fortune of dying before
the husband'.
xamāndh lāg 'to be in relationship with'.
xiōi kār 'to confess'.
xoihrā dē 'to hang oneself by the neck'.
xās lāg 'to approach dusk'.
xādhi āh 'to be fortunate in having something'.
xāg mār 'to be in intimate friendship'.
hā-hā kā-kā kori phur 'to fall in heavy pecuniary embarrassments'.
hejār dē 'to bolt as a door'.
hāmskuri khāi par 'to fall suddenly on the face'.
hāthi kapeilā 'fortunate'.
hukār dhar 'to support by nodding the head'.
hāṭā hāṭi kar 'to co-operate'.
halār bhāi malā 'very simple'.

Some very common phrases in the dialect have been listed below:

äke uāhe 'at once, immediately'.
äke lethrite 'continuously'.
āgā patte 'in the earlier part of the day'.
innā khāne 'recently'.
hēr xinnā khāne 'recently'.
enāi holi 'if it is so'.
enāmānote 'at this stage'.
ei bhāse 'in this condition'.
kathāk kathāi 'by the by'.
kerā diprā 'at the time immediately preceding the mid day'.
khanik - mānor mārot 'after a while'.

(141)
'tolerable'.
'at the time of adversity'
'some how, dragging with difficulty'.
'then'.
'in abundance'.
'at noon'.
'at noon'.
'èh day time'.
'in day time'.
'in appearance'.
'very early in the morning'.
'very early in the morning'.
'storing in a big heap'.
'very well'.
'for the benefit of'.
'that is why'.
'much'.
'in the after noon'.
'in a month or so'.
'in course of anger'.
'considering the whole situation'.
'at dusk'.
'that is why'.
'sometimes'.
'in the meantime'.
'therefore'.

(112)