Chapter XV.

Nominal Formation.

In this chapter the principal affixes in Kamrupi by which one grammatical form can be had from another have been discussed. Prefixes are very few in number. The suffixes are divided into two classes, primary and secondary.

The primary suffixes are added on to verbal roots for the formation of nouns and adjectives. Secondary suffixes are added on to (a) nouns for forming nouns, (b) nouns for forming adjectives, (c) adjectives for forming abstract nouns and (d) adjectives for forming adjectives.

Primary Suffixes:

(1) -ān (O.I.A. - ana). Used to form nouns:

- bhar-ān 'expense' (bhar 'to incur loss')
- mār-ān 'thrashing as corn' (mār, to beat)
- mār-ān 'death' (mār, to die)
- nās-ān 'dancing' (nās, to dance)
- bār-ān 'growth' (bār, to grow)
- bul-ān 'act of walking or way of walking' (bul, to walk)
- māg-ān 'act of begging' (māg, to beg)
- pi-ān 'act of giving a suck, i.e. act of giving birth' (in the case of animals only) (pi, to suck, to drink), cf. pi kā 'take drinking'
- bu-ān as in buān-kātān 'act of weaving' (bu, to weave)
- kāt-ān 'sharpness of instrument' (kāt, to cut)
- bhan-ān / bhaṅ-ān 'change of money for small values' (bhaṅ, to break)
- lāg-ān 'act of bearing fruit' (lāg, to bear fruit)
sār-ān 'escape' (sār, to give up). cf. Hin.
chōdnā, O.I.A. chardyati, M.I.A.
chaddēi; M. sādanā, cast away, drop.
xās-ān as in xāsān - kāsān 'act of dressing'.

- i. It is used to form nouns: e.g.
xāgur - i > xāgri 'the act of reaping the harvest by uniting

 the people of the neighbourhood without wages'.
 cf. xāgur, to yoke together.

- iā, added after a few roots to form a noun, e.g.
roikhā 'one who guards or watches' (rākh, to wait,
to watch).

- in, added after a few roots to form nouns, e.g.
gā - in - bāin 'singer and player on a musical instrument'
 cf. gā, to sing; bā, to sound.

- inā. It forms nouns, e.g.
sukeinā 'the act of sub-letting a piece of land for a
term'. (sukā, to arrange).

- uk, - ukā, adjectival, e.g.
sār - uk as in sāruk mane 'with a killing mind, i.e. with

 the intention of killing'. (sār, to kill).
bouhkā 'sedentary' (bah, to sit)

- urā, - uā; adjectival, e.g.
kāundrā 'incessantly crying' (kānd, to cry).
kāührā / kāuhā 'constantly coughing' (kāh, to cough).
hāugrā 'frequently voiding stools' (hāg).
(8) - unā. It is used to form nouns and adjectives, e.g.

pā - unā as in pāunā poīsā 'money that is to be got'.

pā - unā 'asset'.

(9) - eni. Used to form nouns, e.g.

bu - eni 'act of weaving, a female weaver' ( bu, to weave).

dhu - eni 'a ceremonial bathing' ( dhu, to wash).

bhuk - eni 'barking' ( bhuk, to bark).

rāndh - eni 'a cook' ( rāndh, to cook).

pih - eni 'grinding' ( pih, to grind).

ru - eni 'a female sower' ( ru, to sow).

(10) - einā, - einār. Used to form nouns and adjectives, e.g.

puh - einā 'domestic' ( puh, to domesticate).

xās - einā / xās - einār 'kept for future use' ( xās, to hoard).

bhāh - einā 'inundating' ( bhāh, to float).

khus - einā 'beggar' ( khus, to beg).

māg - einā 'beggar' ( māg).

(11) - oru. It forms nouns (St. coll. - ēra), e.g.

sus - oru 'one proficient in fighting' ( sus, to fight).

lekh - oru 'one who writes' ( lekh, to write).

khand - oru 'one unnecessarily busy in something' ( khand, to thrust, to pound).

ghuk - oru 'one unnecessarily busy in something'.

(12) - ti. Used to form nouns, e.g.

sal - ti 'currency' ( sal, to be in use).

sal - ti 'brilliance' ( sal, to shine)
bhar-ti > bhatti 'filling up' (bhar, to fill)
gan-ti 'counting' (gan, to count).
khusa-ti > khuseti 'itching' (khusa, to itch).

(13) - nā. Used to form nouns, e.g.
dhāk-nā 'a cover'. (dhāk). cf. Bhoj. dhāknā
sek-nā 'a strainer' (sek)
pāt-nā 'a small bridge on a tank for fetching water'

(14) - ni. Used to form nouns, e.g.
kār-ni > kān-ni 'a comb for extending warp yarn'
(dār, to take out).
dhar-ni > dhanni 'a ligature tied to prevent the spread of
make poison' (dhar, to hold).
bah-ni 'the day's first ready sale money' (bah)
kāh-ni 'labour' (kāh, to labour).
gar-ni 'wage paid to a goldsmith' (garā, to
make).
keke-ni 'groaning' (kekā).
gethe-ni 'groaning' (gethā).
phale-ni 'waste' (phelā, to throw away)
ghure-ni 'dizziness' (ghurā, to cause to
rotate).
phure-ni as in mur phureni 'dizziness' (phurā, to
cause to move, to cause to walk).

(15) - rā. Adjectival, e.g.
mut-rā 'urinating constantly' (mut)
lut-rā 'lit. plunderer, hence covetous, greedy'
Similarly, to plunder. cf. biri lutral guru 'a cow that injures crops by trespassing'; ghar lutral soli 'a child who moves about in the house to get something to eat'.

193. **Secondary Suffixes:**

(1) -ā. Used after nouns to form nouns and adjectives. This is a very frequent suffix in the dialect, e.g.

- **bun-ā** 'born in or coming from a forest' cf. bun 'forest'.
- **māti-ā > mātā** 'having the colour like earth'.
- **pāni-ā > pālā** 'watery, liquid'. cf. pāni 'water'.

Similarly, **āhin-ā > āhinā** 'one born in the month of Asvina'.
- **kāti-ā > kātā** 'one born in the month of Kartika'.
- **āghan-ā > āghnā** 'one born in the month of Agrahayana'.
- **pūh-ā** 'one born in the month of Fausa'.
- **phāgun-ā > phāgnā** 'one born in the month of Phalguna'.
- **soit-ā** 'one born in the month of Caitra'.
- **xāun-ā** 'one born in the month of Sravana'.
- **maḍal-ā > maḍalā** 'one born on Tuesday'.
- **budh-ā > budā** 'one born on Wednesday'.
- **birāhpoti-ā > birāhpotā** 'one born on Thursday'.
- **xukur-ā > xukrā** 'one born on Friday'.
- **xoni-ā > xonā** 'one born on Saturday'.
- **robi-ā > roibā** 'one born on Sunday'.
- **possim-ā** 'western, a man coming from the western region specially the people coming from Bihar who come to work in constructing roads or digging tanks etc.'
- **bhakti-ā > bhoikta** 'relating to devotion'
(148)

din - ā 'kept for a day'.
gāthi - ā > gāithā 'knotty'
sukā - ā 'having a border' cf. mukh 'face'; mukhā 'an artificial face'; mukhā dhārā 'a mat with its border made smooth'.
godhul - ā > goudhā 'afternoon'.
gās - ā 'lamp stand' cf. gās 'tree'.
horin - ā > hoinnā 'spotted like a deer' cf. St. coll. harin 'deer'.
sokhu - ā > soukā 'spectacles'. cf. sokhu 'eye'.
kāli - ā > kālā 'fifer'.

(2) - āk. Used after nouns to form nouns, e.g.
zan - āk 'moon shine' cf. zan 'moon'.
pāth - āk 'reader'.

(3) - ār. Used after nouns to form nouns indicating profession, e.g.
kheti - ār > kheitār 'expert cultivator' cf. kheti 'cultivation'.
boid - ār 'one who castrates animals' cf. boid 'physician'.
xut - ār 'carpenter'. cf. xutar kusi 'a village where the carpenters live' (akt. sūtradhāra);
cf. M. sutār

(4) - āl. Used after nouns to form nouns and adjectives, e.g.
lāg - āl 'reach'.
āg - āl 'advance'. cf. āgal taka 'advance money'.
dig - āl > dighāl 'long', cf. dig 'length'.
nodi - āl > noidāl 'fisher man'. lit. a man connected with the river; cf. nodi 'river'.
dit - al 'tusked'.
les -al 'having a tail'.
dhar - al 'sharp'. cf. dhir 'sharpness'.
pst - al 'big bellied'.
ga - al 'corpulent'.

(5) - āmi. Used after adjectives and nouns to form abstract nouns, e.g.
dustu - āmi > dustāmi 'wickedness'. cf. dustu 'wicked'.
bhando - āmi > bhandāmi 'hypocrisy'.
bāndār - āmi > bāndrāmi 'silliness'.
soli - āmi > soilāmi 'childishness'. cf. Bg. - āmi, - mi
< karnākā

(6) - i. Added after nouns to form nouns and adjectives, e.g.
bhār - i 'load carrier'. cf. bhār 'load'.
duār - i > duēri 'door keeper'.
tel - i > teli 'oil man'. cf. Hin. teli
bhāg - i 'kins man'. lit. sharer, cf. bhāg 'share'.
tāmul - i 'one who chews betel nuts much'.
sāur - i 'batch' (of people).
xohur - i > xouhri as in xouhri khat 'to get oneself adapted in the father-in-law's house'.
dakān - i 'shop-keeper'.
hēti - i > heti as in āth heti kāpur 'a cloth of four yards'.
bilēti > 'foreign'.
dāktāri as in dāktāri okhud 'medicine given by a medical practitioner'.
xer - i > xeri 'having the weight of a seer'.

(150)

baran - i > * barni > banni as in banni dhān 'a kind of coloured paddy'. cf. barān 'colour'.

pātna - i 'coming from Patna'.

(7) a. - iā. Used after nouns to form nouns and adjectives. This is also a very frequent suffix, e.g.

kāmrup - iā > kāmrupā 'belonging to Kamrup'.
tespur - iā > tespurīā 'belonging to Tespur'.
barpsta - iā > barpseitā 'belonging to Barpsta'.
sorhāt - iā > sorheitā 'belonging to Jorhat'.
upār - iā > upesirā 'senior'.
san - iā > zoinā as in dah zoinā 'sufficient for ten people'.
bārasāh - iā > bāra meihā 'lasting for twelve months'.
ott - iā > uitā 'idle'.
bimajāl - iā > bimajelā 'in auspicious'.
kapāl - iā > kapelā 'fortunate', cf. kapāl 'forehead'.

xaään - iā > xaaeinā 'of equal age'.
sal - iā > suillā 'liquid'.
goph - iā > guiphā 'having mustacher'.
bhāḍā - iā > bhoidā 'one born in the month of Bhadrapada'.
dhol - iā > dhulīā 'one playing on a dhol', cf. dhol 'a kind of drum'.
khol - iā > huulā 'one playing on a khol', cf. khol 'a kind of musical instrument'.
budh - iā > budhā 'one born on Wednesday'.

(7) b. - iā. Used in a diminutive sense, e.g.

sāl - iā > sāilā 'small roof'.
(8) - il, - ilā. Used after nouns to form adjectives, e.g.
rağ - il > rogīl  'coloured'.
kām - ilā > kāmālā  'active'.
masā - ilā > masilā  'liar'.
hāse - ilā > hāselā  'made in Haso'.

(9) - isā. Used after adjectives to form adjectives, It conveys the sense of 'a little', e.g.
rağā - isā > rāiga  'red' (a little)
bağa - isā > boiga  'white' (a little).
kalā - isā > koilsā  'black' (a little)
kerā - isā > keisā > keisā  'oblique' (a little) cf. kerā 'squint-eyed'.

(10) - u. Used after nouns to form nouns and adjectives, e.g.
āhār - u > āhoru  'one born in the month of Asadha'.
boihāg - u > boihogu  'one born in the month of Vaisakha'.
āghān - u > āghonu  'one born in the month of Agrahayana'.
Ūudh - u > ūdu  'one born on Wednesday'.
mağāl - u > magolu  'one born on Tuesday'.
deubār - u > deboru  'one born on Sunday'.
mas - u  'second'.
baḵhār - u > bākhoru  'maker or dealer in fire works'.
   cf. bākhrā  'a precious stone, gun - powder'.

(11) - uā. Used after nouns to form nouns and adjectives. This is also a very frequent suffix, e.g.
bhās - uā > bhānsā  'having bend'.
khaḵh - uā > khoukhā  'greedy'.
thag - uā > thougā  'beautiful'.

(151)
ghar - uā > ghourā 'pertaining home; born born; a servant like class related with the house'.

lag - uā > lougā 'a close attendant'.

pathār - uā > pathourā 'running through a field'.

sēth - uā > seuthā 'one born in the month of Jyaistha'.

māgh - uā > māughā 'one born in the month of Magha'.

mās - uā > māusā 'pertaining to fish; non-vegetarian'.

boihāg - uā > boihougā 'one born in the month of Vaisakha'.

āhār - uā > āhourā 'one born in the month of Asadha'.

mānāl - uā > māpoulā 'one born on Tuesday'.

xāubār - uā > xāubourā 'one born on Monday'.

deubār - uā > debourā 'one born on Sunday'.

khār - uā > khāurā 'seasoned with alkali'.

batār - uā > batourā 'seasonal'.

bisāl - uā > bisoulā 'slimy'.

bāsār - uā > bāsourā 'available in a market, vulgar'.

dhār - uā > dhourā 'debtor'.

xār - uā > xāurā 'fertile'.

mār - uā > māurā 'greasy'.

bākhar - uā > bākhourā 'set with precious stones'.

dām - uā > dāmnā 'which is offered as a gift in a death ceremony'.

xāt - uā > xāntā 'a spell of continuous rain generally about seven days'.

- uāl. Used after nouns to form nouns, e.g.

dāk - uāl > dāukāl 'post man'.

ghāt - uāl > ghāntāl 'ferryman'.

(152)
- urā. Used after nouns to form nouns and adjectives, e.g.

sek - urā > sekkrā 'stain'.
adhā - urā > adhourā 'half done'.

- ulā. Used after nouns to form adjectives, e.g.

theh - ulā > theuhlā 'sullen'.
dandh - ulā > doundlā, dondhlā 'quarrel some'.
pet - ulā > peutlā 'pot-bellied'.

- ue. Used after nouns to form adjectives and nouns, e.g.

hal - ue > hāule 'a plough man'.
zāl - ue > zāule 'a man fishing with nets'.
gās - ue > gāuse 'an expert tree-climber'.
bun - ue > bounē 'an active workman'.

- eni. Used after nouns to form abstract noun, e.g.

tel - eni 'the act of adding condiments to a curry'.

- eita. Used after nouns to form adjectives, e.g.

tal - eita 'subordinate, junior'.

- eri. Used after adjectives to form abstract nouns, e.g.

bhal - eri 'friendship'.

- eirl. Used after nouns to form nouns and adjectives, e.g.

bun - eirl 'wild'.
lag - eirl 'companion'. cf. lag 'companion'.

- ell. Used after nouns to form adjectives and after adjectives to form abstract nouns, e.g.

gid - ell 'expert in singing'.
kirpin - ell 'niggardliness'.

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(13) - urā. Used after nouns to form nouns and adjectives, e.g.

sek - urā > sekkrā 'stain'.
adhā - urā > adhourā 'half done'.

(14) - ulā. Used after nouns to form adjectives, e.g.

theh - ulā > theuhlā 'sullen'.
dandh - ulā > doundlā, dondhlā 'quarrel some'.
pet - ulā > peutlā 'pot-bellied'.

(15) - ue. Used after nouns to form adjectives and nouns, e.g.

hal - ue > hāule 'a plough man'.
zāl - ue > zāule 'a man fishing with nets'.
gās - ue > gāuse 'an expert tree-climber'.
bun - ue > bounē 'an active workman'.

(16) - eni. Used after nouns to form abstract noun, e.g.

tel - eni 'the act of adding condiments to a curry'.

(17) - eita. Used after nouns to form adjectives, e.g.

tal - eita 'subordinate, junior'.

(18) - eri. Used after adjectives to form abstract nouns, e.g.

bhal - eri 'friendship'.

(19) - eirl. Used after nouns to form nouns and adjectives, e.g.

bun - eirl 'wild'.
lag - eirl 'companion'. cf. lag 'companion'.

(20) - ell. Used after nouns to form adjectives and after adjectives to form abstract nouns, e.g.

gid - ell 'expert in singing'.
kirpin - ell 'niggardliness'.

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(21)  - eilā. Used after nouns to form adjectives, e.g.
    gāu - eilā  'belonging to a village'.
    mās - eilā  'middle-sized'.

(22)  - oitā. Used after nouns to form adjectives, e.g.
    āgh - oitā  'growing early'.
    xāh - oitā  'latest'.
    sāk - oitā  'living in a flock, joint'.
    bāp - oitā  'ancestral'.

(23)  - ourā. It forms adjectives from nouns, e.g.
    bāt - ourā  'travelling'.

(24)  - ki,  Used after nouns to form nouns and adjectives to form
    adjectives indicating 'a little', e.g.
    mel - ki  'a member of a sitting'.
    sah - ki  'cultivator'.
    bāsār - ki > baserki  'the ceremony held on the completion
    of one year of the deceased'.
    titā - ki > titki  'slightly bitter'.

(25)  - ku. Used after nouns to form adjectives, e.g.
    kathā - ku > kathoku  'talkative'.

(26)  - sā. Used after nouns to form adjectives, e.g.
    khār - sā > khāssā  'a little alkaline'.

(27)  - si. Used after adjectives to form adjectives indicating
    'a little', e.g.
    teqā - si > teqsi  'slightly acid'. 
(155)

(28) - mi. Used after adjectives to form abstract nouns, e.g.
phätär - mi 'insincerity; jest'.
phāislā - mi 'insincerity, lightness'.
pātlā - mi 'lightness'.
pāglā - mi 'madness'.

(29) - r. Used after nouns to form nouns indicating profession, e.g.
kāhā - r / kāhar 'a worker in bell-metal' (kānsya+ kāra)
cf. M. Kāsār, kāsār.

(30) - rā. Used after nouns to form nouns, e.g.
mukh - rā 'a covering made of bamboo put on the
mouth of a cattle at time of thrashing corn'.

(31) - ri. Used after nouns to form nouns indicating profession, e.g.
xanā - ri > xaneri 'goldsmith'.
pusā - ri > puseri 'priest'. (pūjā + kārika).

(32) - ru. Used after nouns to form nouns, e.g.
tikhā - ru > tikhoru 'one who easily gets angry'.
cf. tikhā 'steel, anger'.

(33) - l. Used after nouns to form adjectives, e.g.
āthā - l 'gluey'.

(34) - lā. Used after nouns to form nouns and adjectives, e.g.
kām - lā 'day labourer'. cf. kām 'work'.
dig - lā > diglā 'long'.

(35) - li. Used after nouns to form nouns, e.g.
āg - li 'fore part of a bamboo'.
khar - li > khalli as in khalli - r māh - keità
'months of dry season'.

Foreign Suffixes: Persian.

(1) - ān. (Pers. - vān), e.g. gāri - ān > gārān 'cart driver'.

(2) - kānā. (Pers. khanā), e.g. dāktār - khanā 'dispensary'.

   ukil - khanā 'drawing room of a pleader'.

(3) - gīrī. (Pers. - gārī), e.g. bābu - gīrī 'the ways of a
gentleman i.e. soft living'.

(4) - dār. (Pers. - dār), e.g. khorid - dār 'a buyer'.

   mousā - dār 'revenue collector'.

   zonī - dār 'land-holder'.

(5) - dānī. (Pers. - dānī), e.g. pik - dānī 'spittoon'.

   phul - dānī 'flower vase'.

   dānī / sāh - dānī 'tea-pot'.

Prefixes.

The following are some of the few important prefixes of native origin.

(1) a - : a - bāh 'early age'.

    a - sāti 'other caste, low-caste'.

    a - xalāg 'ungratefulness'.

    a - xalāgi 'ungrateful'.

    a - poti 'non attention in nursing'.

    a - boitī 'non - seasonal'.

    a - kārī as in akārī sāul 'unelean rice'.

(2) ānā : ānā - lāgā 'unburnt'.

    ānā - sātā 'uncalled'.

    ānā - dhuā 'unwashed'.

(156)
inā - sārā 'unclean' (as of rice).
inā - kānā 'unsuit' (as of cloth).

(3) ku - : ku - rup 'ugly'. cf. rup 'beauty'.
  ku - tarko 'unnecessary discussion'.
  ku - bhābā 'bad thought'.
  ku - sintā 'bad thought'.
  ku - loikkhan 'bad trait'.
  ku - xah 'cultivation other than paddy'.

(4) dur - : dur - dakhā > duddakhā 'misfortune'.
  dur - kapsilā 'unfortunate'.
  dur - nām > dunnām 'infamy'.
  dur - buddhi 'silliness'.

(5) ni-, nir : ni - lās 'shameless'.
  nir - dhak > niddhak 'shameless'.

196. Foreign Prefixes:

(A) Persian.
  (1) bad : bad - rakh 'bad juice or liquid thing coming out of a wound'. cf. rah.
    rakh < rasa.
    bad - nām 'infamy'.
    bad - hazmi 'indigestion'.
  (2) be : be - hūs 'senselessness'.
    be - kāidā 'disadvantageous position'.
    be - tām / tām 'improper time'.

(B) English.
  (1) hed : hed - pandit 'head master of a primary school'.
    hed - māstar 'head master of a M.E. or High school'.

(157)