Chapter 11:  
Achievements and Future  
Prospect of the study

Both Hindi and Assamese belong to the Indo-European family of languages through the Indo-Aryan branch. These Modern Indian languages have developed from Sanskrit. Hindi has developed from Shourseni, Ardha Magadhi and Magadhi Apabhrangshas. Assamese has been developed from the Magadhi Apabhrangshas but, because it is surrounded by different families like Tibeto-Burman and Austric family of languages, the impact of these languages can be traced in the Assamese languages. This is the reason why Assamese is concentrated in a specific reason unlike Hindi that has a very broad base. Since both the languages have developed from Sanskrit they have some similarities but at the same time there are remarkable differences between the two languages. These differences can be noticed in their respective shape, meaning, uses etc. The Bhāṣik Vyaghatas i.e., linguistic interferences are faced by the Hindi-speaking Assamese learners and Assamese-speaking Hindi learners between the two languages in respect of the Adjectives. If a person is not careful on linguistic interference neither he will be able to write or speak in Hindi nor Assamese in a correct way.

11.1. Linguistic Interferences: In case of Adjectives Linguistic interferences can occur at many stages—

11.1.1. At the stage of Definitives: In Hindi definitives are not use with Adjectives. But in Assamese they, according to their nature come with the Adjectives. Definitives are used in Assamese with Adjectives of Quantity, Adjectives of Number, Pronominal Adjectives and some other Adjectives of Quality or with its respective noun or pronoun. If definitives are used with Adjectives of Quality, then they are not used as an Adjective instead, they are used as noun. Some of the examples of definitives used with various Adjectives are as below—

Hindi – इतनी चाय मैं नहीं पीती।
Assamese – ইমানিচিনি চাহ মো নাখাও।

(I do not drink this much of tea.)

Hindi – सारे चावल लाओ।
Assamese – সকলসোনিনি চায়ল আনা।

(Bring all the rice.)

Hindi – तात तीनों कुत्ते हैं।
Assamese – তাত তিনিতা কুকুর আছে।

(There are three dogs.)

Hindi – दोनों औरतों को मेरा प्रणाम।
Assamese – দুইয়োগাকী মহিলাক মো প্রণাম।

(Adjective of Collective Definite Number)
None of the Hindi sentences mentioned above has a definitive. But in the examples from Assamese as cited above a definitive 'खिन्न' is used with Adjective of Quantity 'हमान' and 'सकल' respectively. Similarly, definitives 'टा' and 'गरांज' are used with Adjective of Number 'तिन' and 'हुजो' respectively. Definitives 'खान' and Indefinitive and 'मान' are used with Adjective of Indefinite Number 'केह', by which indefinite meaning is revealed. Feminine definitive 'जनी' is used with Fundamental Pronominal Adjective 'हें', thereby plural suffix 'केह' is used after Fundamental Pronominal Adjective 'सेह' while 'जोपा' and 'जन' (honouring) definitives are used there after. With Adjective of Quality 'केह', suffix 'बो' denoting plural form of the Adjective and with 'कल', definitive 'टो' are used. But 'बेयारो' and 'केला टो' are used as nouns.
Regarding definitives, it is notable that where definitives like ‘जन’, ‘गर्लिक’, ‘दि’, ‘दा’ are used with Adjective in Masculine gender in Assamese, and definitives like ‘जनी’ and ‘गर्लिक’ are used with Adjective in Feminine gender. To denote feminine gender of a Adjective, definitive ‘जनी’ is used with inferior living beings also. For example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Masculine Gender</th>
<th>Feminine Gender</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>पुजन मानुह</td>
<td>पुजन निरोतै।</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>पुरारकी व्यक्तिः</td>
<td>पुरारकी महिला।</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>पुड़ि सह लंगा</td>
<td>पुजनी सह छोवाली।</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>पुड़ा मखना/ पुड़ा दंताल</td>
<td>पुजनी माखुन्दी।</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>पुड़ा लंगा</td>
<td>पुजनी छोवाली।</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Thus we can say that at the level of definitives, linguistic interferences can occur. Particularly when a Hindi speaking person speaks Assamese, he has to be careful in using definitives, otherwise he may commit mistakes.

11.1.2. At the level of Arabic and Persian Adjectives:

Arabic and Persian Adjectives are lesser in number in Assamese language than they are used in Hindi. Therefore, a Hindi speaking person should be more careful, while using Adjectives in Assamese taken from Arabic and Persian, so that linguistic interference can be avoided. Arabic and Persian Adjectives as used in Hindi in the following examples are shown in their Assamese version:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hindi sentences</th>
<th>Assamese sentences</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>अक्समद्दं लाहार (Arabic + Persian)</td>
<td>बुधियथं लंगा</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(A wise boy)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>जालिम बादसाह (Arabic)</td>
<td>क़ूर बादसाह/ निपरूर बादसाह</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(A cruel king)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>आवाराः ईसान (Persian)</td>
<td>अवरी मानुह</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(A vagabond man)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>खुशाहत जिंदगी (Persian)</td>
<td>सुखी जीवन</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(A happy life)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11.1.3. At the level of Adjectives used in different sense in both the languages:

Some of the Adjectives are common in both the languages. But they give different meaning in Hindi and Assamese. An Adjective having different meaning in languages should be known to the non-native speakers to avoid linguistic interference. A Hindi speaking person, or, for that matter, an Assamese speaking person should be alert while using Adjectives as their second language.

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Some of the examples of such uses are as follows –

Hindi – वे श्रवंश विद्वान है। (He is a great scholar.)
Assamese – যে এদা শ্রবণশ লো। (He is a cunning boy.)
Hindi – उसने बाम चाल चली। (He made an opposite move.)
Assamese – যুধখন বাম ঠাহ। (This is a higher place.)

In the examples cited above in Hindi the Adjective 'धूर्ण' is used to express superior sense and 'वाम' is used at opposite sense, where is the Assamese sentences 'ধূর্ণ' is used to express cunning sense and 'বাম' is used for a place which cannot sink in the water or a higher ground.

11.1.4. At the level of dissimilarity of pronunciation and spelling between Hindi and Assamese Adjectives

Hindi and Assamese languages have their distinct characters. They have some Adjectives that differ in pronunciation but similar in spelling and meaning. These Adjectives are not smoothly pronounced by non native speaker. For example, we can take the following words –

Hindi – दुष्ट लड़का।
Assamese – दुष्ट লেঁষ। (A bad boy)
Hindi – शांत लड़की।
Assamese – শাংত ছোলালী। (A sober girl)

In the first set of sentences the Adjective 'दुष्ट' is pronounced as 'Dust'. 'ष' is pronounced as 'V in Hindi. But is Assamese language 'অ' of 'ট' is pronounced in the pronunciation of 'Duṣṭa' and 'ষ' is pronounced as 'স'।

In the second set of sentences 'স' of 'শাংত' is pronounced as 'স' and 'শাংত' is pronounced as 'শাংত' in Hindi whereas in Assamese the 'শ' is pronounced as soft 'হ' and 'অ' of 'নাল' is pronounced is the pronunciation of 'শাংত'।

Similarly, in 'चन्द्र वानर' (Hindi) and 'चন्द्र বানর' (Assamese) 'चन्द्र' is written identically. But the words differ in their pronunciation. 'चन्द्र' in Hindi has 'दीर्घ' ओ' but in Assamese the 'दीर्घ' ओ' becomes 'হল্ল ও'. We can take another set of examples –

Hindi – पर्याप्त धन।
Assamese – পর্যাপ্ত ধন। (Sufficient amount of money.)

In Hindi 'पर्याप्त' is pronounced as 'paryāpt'. The 'अ' vowel at the last is not pronounced. But in Assamese, 'পর্যাপ্ত' is pronounced as 'parjāpta'. Here 'য' is pronounced as 'জ' (j) and the last vowel 'অ' is distinctly pronounced.

Contrary to the discussion made above, there are some Adjectives in Hindi and Assamese
language that have similarity in their meaning but great dissimilarity in spelling and pronunciation, we can take some set of examples –

Hindi – सब धन।
Assamese – সব ধন।

Hindi – वार्षिक आय।
Assamese – বার্ষিক আয়।

The two sets of examples cited above bear similarity in meaning. But their spelling and pronunciation in their respective languages are different. In Hindi ‘सब’ is written with ‘ब’ whereas in Assamese it becomes ‘সব’. Similarly ‘वार्षिक’ is written as ‘বার্ষিক’ in Hindi and ‘বার্ষিক’ in Assamese. Some more examples can be found as below –

Hindi – सरकारी (सरकारी काम)
Assamese – চার্টারী (চার্টারী কাম)

Hindi – गृहिण (पुलिस आदमी)
Assamese – পুলিচ (পুলিচ মানুষ)

Hindi – मीठा (मीठा स्वाद)
Assamese – মিঠা (মিঠা সোবাদ)

(Hind in Assamese ‘ड’ and ‘इ’ has no difference in pronunciation)

Hindi – काला (काला आदमी)
Assamese – কালা (কালা মানুষ)

Hindi – तीन (तीन लीटर दूध)
Assamese – তিনি (তিনি লিটার গাছি)

Hindi – नी (नी लीटर तेल)
Assamese – ন (ন লিটার তেল)

Hindi – दस (दस लीटर पानी)
Assamese – দক (দক লিটার পানী)

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We should be a little careful in using such Adjectives in Hindi and Assamese or else there may be linguistic interference with regard to pronunciation, spelling, etc.

In addition to what has been discussed above we have found certain other features. They are mentioned as below—

11.2. Other findings

11.2.1. With regard to Hindi and Assamese languages we can define Adjectives in the following words—Adjectives are those declinable (some times non-declinable also) words which take place either before or after the noun or pronoun, qualifies its speciality with respect to its quality, distinctive character, number, quantity etc. and makes the sentence more meaningful, clear and attractive.

11.2.2. From the point of view of its ‘रूप’ (structure) Adjectives are classified as ‘विकारी’ (declinable) and ‘अविकारी’ (non declinable).

11.2.3. From the point of view of ‘रचना’ (formation) Adjectives are classified as ‘रूढ़ि’ (Fundamental) and ‘ौनिक’ (Compound).

11.2.4. With regard to its uses, Adjectives can be classified into two parts ‘विशेष विशेषण’ (Nominal Adjective/Adjective to a noun) and ‘विशेष विशेषण’ (Predicate Adjective).

11.2.5. On the basis of quality, number, quantity, etc. Adjectives of Hindi and Assamese can be divided into the following classes—

Adjective of Quality, Adjective of Quantity, Adjective of Number and Pronominal Adjectives.

11.2.6. Adjectives of Quality in Hindi and Assamese can be defined in the following words—The word proceeding or following a noun or a pronoun defines its virtue, vice, condition, time, size and shape, colour, place, direction, material, profession, taste, individuality, importance, rank, human relationship etc. and give more precise meaning to the sentence and it is called an Adjective of Quality.

11.2.7. Adjectives of Quality in Hindi and Assamese can be mainly classified into the following groups—‘गुण सूचक गुणवाचक विशेषण’ (Adjective of Quality indicating virtue), ‘अवगुण सूचक गुणवाचक विशेषण’ (Adjective of Quality indicating vice), ‘अवस्था सूचक or दशा सूचक गुणवाचक विशेषण’ (Adjective of Quality indicating condition), ‘काल सूचक or समय सूचक गुणवाचक विशेषण’ (Adjective of Quality indicating time), ‘आकार सूचक गुणवाचक विशेषण’ (Adjective of Quality indicating size & shape), ‘रंग सूचक गुणवाचक विशेषण’ (Adjective of Quality indicating colour), ‘आदेश सूचक गुणवाचक विशेषण’ (Adjective of Quality indicating individuality), ‘स्थान सूचक गुणवाचक विशेषण’ (Adjective of Quality indicating place/location), ‘दिशा सूचक गुणवाचक विशेषण’ (Adjective of Qualitv indicating direction), ‘पदार्थ सूचक गुणवाचक विशेषण’ (Adjective of Quality indicating material), ‘आन्तरिक सूचक गुणवाचक विशेषण’ (Adjective of Quality indicating livelihood/profession), ‘महत्त्व सूचक गुणवाचक विशेषण’ (Adjective of Quality indicating taste), ‘हत्या सूचक
11.2.8. There are many such Adjectives classified on the basis of meaning, in Hindi and Assamese languages. They may not confine to their own class only, rather they can be use for specific purpose identified under other class as well.

11.2.9. Many nouns in Hindi and Assamese languages are used as an Adjective of Quality.

11.2.10. In Hindi and Assamese, majority of Adjectives are developed from Sanskrit. Sanskrit remains the major source of Adjectives of Quality, Adjectives of Quantity, Adjectives of Number and Pronominal Adjectives in Hindi and Assamese language. Besides, Hindi and Assamese have their native Adjective and some adopted ones from Arabic and Persian.

11.2.11. Adjective of Quantity of Hindi and Assamese languages express their quantity of weightage by preceding or following a noun and make it more specific.

11.2.12. On the basis of certainty the Adjectives of Quantity in both the languages can be classified into two kinds—निरिक्षयता परिणामीज्ञता विशेषण (Adjectives of Definite Quantity) and अनिरिक्षयता परिणामीज्ञता विशेषण (Adjectives of Indefinite Quantity).

11.2.13. The Adjective that gives a definite idea of measurement or weight of a noun and thus make the meaning more explicit is called Adjective of Definite Quantity.

11.2.14. The Adjective that qualify a nouns indefinite quantity of a noun and thus makes the meaning more explicit is called Adjective of Indefinite Quantity.

11.2.15. To denote quantity 'पर्य' is suffixed to noun in Hindi, whereas 'प' is preceded to the noun in Assamese. As —

Hindi – पाकंबर चौनी लाओ।
Assamese – পাকোলা চৌনী আনাও।

11.2.16. To denote sufficiency or insufficiency of quantity in Hindi 'सा'/ 'सी' is suffixed to the Adjective. In Assamese sometimes, we use 'অ' to denote sufficiency or insufficiency of quantity. To express the lesser quantitative value of a noun or a pronoun, 'মান' is suffixed to Assamese Adjective of Quantity.

11.2.17. Adjectives of Number in Hindi and Assamese can be define in the following words—Those Adjectives which reveals the number of a noun or pronoun, and makes them more clear, they are called as Adjective of Number.

11.2.18. In Hindi and Assamese the Adjectives of Number denote the numeric value of a noun or a pronoun, whereas an Adjective of Quantity tells about the weight and measurement value. Since both of the two define two different qualities, we classify them in two different classes of Adjectives.
11.2.19. Adjectives of Number of both the languages can be subdivided into two groups—
‘निशिचत संख्यावाचक विशेषण’ (Adjective of Definite Number) and ‘अनिशिचत संख्यावाचक विशेषण’
(Adjective of Indefinite Number) There can be five further division of ‘निशिचत संख्यावाचक विशेषण’
They are ‘गणनावाचक निशिचत संख्यावाचक विशेषण’ (Adjective of Countable Definite Number),
‘संमतावाचक निशिचत संख्यावाचक विशेषण’ (Adjective of Serial Definite Number), आयुतियाचक निशिचत
संख्यावाचक विशेषण' (Adjective of Repetitive Definite Number), ‘समुदायवाचक निशिचत संख्यावाचक
विशेषण’ (Adjective of Collective Definite Number), ‘प्रत्येकवृक्षक निशिचत संख्यावाचक विशेषण’
(Adjective of Singularity Definite Number). The ‘गणनावाचक निशिचत संख्यावाचक विशेषण’ can be
further subdivided into three groups—‘पूर्णाक्षेपक गणनावाचक निशिचत संख्यावाचक विशेषण’ (Adjective
of Non Fractional Countable Definite Number), ‘अपूर्णाक्षेपक गणनावाचक निशिचत संख्यावाचक
विशेषण’ (Adjective of Fractional Countable Definite Number) and ‘गणनावाचक गणनावाचक निशिचत
संख्यावाचक विशेषण’ (Adjective of Subtractive Countable Definite Number).

11.2.20. By preceding and following noun or pronoun, Adjective which gives meaning of
definite numbers of them are called Adjective of Definite Number (निशिचत संख्यावाचक विशेषण).

11.2.21. These Adjective expresses the indefinite numbers of noun and pronoun by preceding
or following it. (अनिशिचत संख्यावाचक विशेषण)

11.2.22. Adjectives of Subtractive Countable Definite Numbers are made by adding ‘कम’.
‘कम’, ‘मात्र’

11.2.23. The Pronominal Adjectives of Hindi and Assamese can be defined in the following
words – Excepting the personal and reflexive pronouns (मैं, तू, आप) the pronoun that precedes a
noun qualifies, and defines clearly and gives limited meaning to it as an Adjective is called Pronominal
Adjectives. They are used as Adjectives and make the sentence precise.

11.2.24. With reference to the etymology, Pronominal Adjectives of both the languages can
be subdivided into two groups- Fundamental Pronominal Adjectives (सैलिक सार्वनामिक विशेषण)
and Compound Pronominal Adjectives (सैलिक सार्वनामिक विशेषण). All the Pronominal Adjectives
of both the languages are covered under these two groups.

11.2.25. The Fundamental Pronominal Adjectives are used with noun as original pronoun
without any change.

11.2.26. The Compound Pronominal Adjectives are derived from addition of suffixes with
original pronoun and it comes with a noun.

11.2.27. We can define the ‘प्रविशेषण’ (Adverbal Adjective) of Hindi and Assamese language
in the following words— The Adjective that preceding another Adjective, qualifies and increases
or decreases its intensity of meaning of the former with respect to its virtue, vice, condition, size
& shape, colour, number, quantity, etc. and make the meaning more precise.

11.2.28. The etymology of the word ‘प्रविशेषण’ is considered to be an addition of ‘प्र’
(प्रथांक) and ‘विशेषण’ (विशेषण) (विशेषण).

11.2.29. With regard to it use, the Prawiseshana can be divided into two kinds. They are—
Original Adjectives used as Pravīšeṇa and original Pravīšeṇa used as Pravīšeṇa.

11.2.30. ‘अतीव’ (अतीव दुर्दंशत राजका – very indomitable boy), ‘निहायत’ (निहायत गंदी चीज़ – very much dirty thing) are original Pravīšeṇa. They are very less in both the languages.

11.2.31. Sanskrit, Arabic–Persian are the source of Pravīšeṇa in both the languages–Hindi and Assamese.

11.2.32. No other Adjective is used as a Pravīšeṇa (प्रवीशेषण) before the following Pravisheshanas–‘अति’, ‘अतीव’, ‘अत्यंत’, ‘बहुत’; ‘खूब’, ‘ख़ूब’, ‘निहायत’ (used only in Hindi), etc. But the Adjectives of the Number and Pronominal Adjectives sometimes precede these Pravisheshanas.

11.2.33. In Hindi almost all ‘अनाकारणत’ (not ending with ‘आ’) Adjectives are non declinable. But in Hindi almost all the ‘आकारणत’ (ending with ‘आ’) Adjective of Quality, Adjective of Quantity, Adjective of Serial Definite Number and Adjective of Repetitive Definite Number, Compound Pronominal Adjectives are declinable with respect to gender and number. These ‘आकारणत’ Adjectives are declinable in case of masculine in plural form becomes ‘एकारणत’ (ending with ‘ए’) and in case of feminine singular or plural, they become as ‘एकारणत’ (ending with ‘ए’).

In Assamese almost all ‘अनाकारणत’ (not ending with ‘आ’) Adjectives of Quality are non declinable. Excepting a few ‘आकारणत’ Adjectives of of Quality, all are declinable with regard to gender of the nouns/pronouns. But some Adjectives of Quality take suffixes (singular or plural). In that case, they are used as nouns. In Assamese ‘अनाकारणत’ (not ending with ‘आ’) and ‘आकारणत’ (ending with ‘आ’) Adjectives of Quantity and Adjective of Repetitive Definite Number are non declinable. In a few Tatsam (तत्सम) Adjective of Serial Definite Number (ऋषिवाचक निर्णय संख्यावाचक विशेषण) gender related declination take place. In Assamese, sometimes, suffixes indicating gender and number are used with some select Pronominal Adjectives. It shows the change in gender and number.

11.2.34. In Hindi almost all the Adjective of Countable Definite Number (गणनावाचक निर्णय संख्यावाचक विशेषण), Adjective of Collective Definite Nummber (समुदायवाचक निर्णय संख्यावाचक विशेषण) and Adjective of Singularity Definite Nummber (प्रत्येकवीचक निर्णय संख्यावाचक विशेषण) are non declinable. Masculin and Feminine definitives like ‘ता’, ‘जन’ etc. are used with these Adjectives in Assamese by which it shows change of gender.

11.2.35. In Sanskrit almost all ‘अनाकारणत’ (not ending with ‘आ’) Adjectives of Quality are non-declinable in modern Hindi and modern Assamese languages. But Adjectives ending with ‘जन’ and ‘मान’ get changed in ‘जनी’ and ‘मानी’ respectively.

11.2.36. In Hindi ‘आ’‘कारणत’ (ending with ‘आ’) nouns and ‘आ’‘कारणत’ Adjective of Quality becomes ‘ए’‘कारणत’ (ending with ‘ए’) in singular masculine after being ended with case of noun. In Hindi masculine noun ended with case (पुंजीय विभक्ति विशेषण) when in plural form, then ending ‘आ’ of declinable ‘आ’‘कारणत’ Adjective becomes ‘ए’ in plural form. But in Assamese, there is no change in Adjective whether in singular or plural form of masculine noun ended with case. In
Hindi, when the masculine nouns, ended with case and used in plural, the declinable 'आकार' become 'एकार' in plural form. But in Assamese masculine Adjectives ended with case, do not change whatever its number may be.

11.2.37. In Hindi 'आकारां' masculine Adjectives of Quality becomes 'ईकारां' in both the singular and plural forms in feminine gender after being ended with case of noun. Such change sometimes happen in Assamese also. But the 'आकारां' non-declinable masculine Adjectives of Quality remains 'आकारां' in singular and plural of feminine gender.

11.2.38. In Hindi, 'आकारां' Adjectives changes according to the gender of the concerned animate or inanimate nouns. But in assamese the inanimate nouns, generally do not influence their Adjectives with reference to their genders. Such inanimate nouns are suffixed with definitives 'दे', 'खन', 'झाल' etc. These inanimate nouns are counted under neuter gender.

11.2.39. In Hindi and Assamese, if the 'कारक चिह्न' (case ening) are used with Adjectives they are not used as Adjectives. They are used as nouns.

11.2.40. We can define the Comparative Adjectives of Hindi and Assamese in the following words—The Adjectives that make a comparison more than one noun/pronoun with respect to its virtue, vice, condition, size & shape, time, colour, etc, some times number and quantity also, are called Comparative Adjectives.

11.2.41. In both the languages Adjectives have three degrees—'मूलकवास्था' (Positive Degree), 'उत्तरवास्था' (Comparative Degree) and 'उत्तमवास्था' (Superlative Degree).

11.2.42. Positive Degree of an Adjective is that type of degree where no comparison is made with other, with respect to its character virtue, vice, colour, size & shape, etc. some times number and quantity also.

11.2.43. The Comparative Degree of an Adjective where a comparison between two nouns/pronouns are made and one of the two is meant inferior/superior than the other in virtue, vice etc. some times number and quantity also.

11.2.44. Superlative Degree of an Adjective in both the languages can be defined in the following words—The Superlative Degree of an Adjective is that degree where quality like virtue, vice, condition, size & shape, colour etc, some times number and quantity also of a given noun/pronoun is shown as highest amongst all.

11.2.45. In Hindi and Assamese Adjectives precede with 'से', 'लैंके' to denote Comparative Degree and 'सब से', 'सभी से', 'सकलोंकै', 'आयालोंकै' to denote Superlative Degree.

11.3. Future prospect of the study: Comparative study of Adjectives of Hindi and Assamese has been opted and discussion thereon was confined mainly to the standard uses. Examples, therefore, have been given mainly from published literature and standard use in day-to-day life. It is possible that some more addition to this study is made in future. Besides there can be a study on dialects. Some research scholar can take the 'क्रिया विशेषण' (Adverbs) of Hindi and Assamese for his/her comparative study. Comparative study of Adjectives of dialects of Hindi and Assamese can also be a subject of study by a prospective research scholar. Comparative study of Hindi and Assamese or for that matter of another set of languages can be
made in a variety of schemes. Some are suggested below—

(1) A comparative study of Adjectives of Hindi and Assamese with regard to their formation.

(2) A comparative study of archaic Adjectives of Hindi and Assamese languages.

(3) A comparative study of Adjectives used in spoken Hindi and Assamese.

(4) A comparative study of Adjectives used by individual literature taken from Hindi and Assamese languages from their respective poetry.

(5) A comparative study of Adjectives used by two/three/four poets of Hindi and Assamese in their respective works.

(6) A comparative study of Adjectives of Hindi and Bengali.

(7) A comparative study of Adjectives of Hindi and Bodo languages.

In addition to the suggested topic, as given above some other topics can be taken for study in future in Assamese and other languages. This study may show a new path in the area of comparative linguistic in the days to come.