CHAPTER – VI

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF HINDI AND ASSAMESE RIDDLES RELATED TO FOOD
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6.1. PREAMBLE OF THE CHAPTER

Food occupies a very important place of the other basic needs of human i.e. – cloth and shelter. People can even survive without cloth and shelter but without food survival of men and other animals are quite impossible. To energies our body and for its proper functioning food has a important role. As fuel is needed for a engine, in the same way food is needed for our body. It seems very difficult to stay honest and perform our duties if there is scarcity of food. In assamese there is a proverb – “Abhabat swabhaw nasto hoye” – which means scarcity destroys our nature. In such situation men often forgets to distinguish or differenciate between right and wrong.

Due to abundant availability of rice, our country was rich in ghee and milk in early times. This is because the people belongs to farmer class did hard work and lived satisfactorily and agriculture was done systematically. Generally people of India and Assam depends on wheat and paddy as their staple food. Fruits and vegetable are supplementary foods. That is why special care should be taken for the production of food like fruits and vegetables.

As long as people’s hunger are not satisfied, neither he can develop himself nor can contribute towards nations development. So for the development of the people and the nation, it is very much required that food problem should be solved because without solving this problem life will become tough and miserable.

Many Riddles related to food is prevalent in both Hindi and Assamese language. Through these Riddles we can have knowledge of many food related things of people
belongs to both languages. Analysis of the same is done in this chapter under different sections.

6.2. Hindi Riddles related to food.

6.3. Assamese Riddles related to food.

6.4. Comparison of both Riddles.

6.5. Abstract of the chapter.

6.2. HINDI RIDDLES RELATED TO FOOD

Food is very important as it gives energy to our body and helps for its proper functioning. Not only human beings need food, animals also need the same. Food is not only includes rice but also fruits, vegetables, sweets etc. comes in this category. Riddles related to foods are as follows–

6.2.1. Mango:

Mango is a very tasty fruit. The colour of the raw manogo is green and ripped one is yellow. Due to its taste, mango is also known as “King of fruits”. Not only mango but its kemels are also having its value – “Aam ke Aam, guthle ke dam”. Riddles related to mangoes are as follows–

“जबानी में नहीं भावे, बुद्धापे में जिलना,
बूझो मेरे नई पहेली, उत्तम कौन डालना॥”
(अर्थात् - आम)

This Riddles informs us about the taste of a ripped mango. Raw mangoes are sour by taste but when get ripped it becomes very tasty to eat.

“राजा की बेटी, अटेरी पर बेटी।
ऊपर से गिरि, लूटेरे गे बूटी॥”
(अर्थात् - आम)

Everyone loves mango and runs to pick it up when it falls from the tree.
Mango is liked by everyone, either younger or elders. It is round in shape and yellow in colour like gold and having kemeI (seed) inside. Few people take mango syrup and few enjoys mango with rice.

“बचपन होता है हंराँ—हरा,
और बुढ़ापे में पीला।
सभी फलों के राजा है यह,
सचमुच बड़ा रसीला।”

(अर्थात् - आम)

Here, 'Bachpan' means non-ripe mangoes. Sour mango is of green colour and 'burhapa' means after getting ripe it becomes yellow. Mangoes are really very tastely and that is why it is called ‘king of fruits’.

“पीला-पीला ढीला-ढीला,
चीर दिया तो गीला-गीला।
अन्दर बाहर है चमकीला,
सबको माता बड़ा रसीला।”

(अर्थात् - आम)

Here shape of the mango is informed.

“हरी गेंद पर गोल नहीं है,
फिर भी वह बेड़ोल नहीं है।
पकने पर हो जाती पीली,
थी खड़ी अब बड़ी रसीली।”

(अर्थात् - आम)
Here, the difference between a ripe and non-ripe mango. Non-ripe mangoes are sour but same mango after getting riped becomes very juicy and sweet.

6.2.2. Coconut:

Coconut tree is very tall and its fruits are very big. We peel the coconut and then crack the fruit inside it for eating. The water inside the coconut is very sweet in taste and it is also considered to be good for health. Coconut is used in many ways like coconut oil for preparing cake etc. It is very popularly used with pan. Riddles related to coconut are as follows –

"पैड की चोटी पर बैठता है,
पर गरम नहीं।
ओरै मितली तीन है,
पर वह शब्द नहीं है।
भगवाद वस्त्र पहनता है,
पर सिद्ध महात्मा नहीं है।
जल को धारण करता हुआ भी,
न वह घड़ा है, न ही बदल है।"

(अर्थात् - नारियल)

The structure and colour of coconut is mentioned here.

"बिन कुम्हार गड़ी एक हंडी,
बिन जामन का जामा दही,
मद्दे के पेट में औरत रही।"

(अर्थात् - नारियल)

‘Dahi’ indicates the white part of the coconut is informed.

"बारह हाथी की डंडी,
बिन कुम्हार की हंडी।"
The shape and structure of coconut is mentioned.

"कटोरा के भीतर कटोरा।
बेटा बाप अल्ले गोरा।!"

The Riddles is informing about the two parts of coconut.

"गामर में जैसे सागर,
वैसे में मटके के अंदर।
जाटा जूट और बेड़गा,
ऊपर काला अंदर गोरा।
पानी हूँ मीठा ठंडा,
रहता हूँ लम्बे पैड़ी पर।!"

As pots contains water, in the same way coconut also contains water inside it. The outer parts seems to be black but the inner part is white like curd. It is informed that the coconut tree is very tall.

6.2.3. Watermelon:

Watermelon is a fruit which produces cooling effect. It contains red and sweet juice inside. We cann’t live without it during summers. By shape it is round and its colour is green and yellow.

"अक्कल की कोठरी, बक्कल के किवाअ।
मोटियाँ के झुमके, पानियाँ के दर्याव।!"

(Aryan - Tarbooj)
The outer part of watermelon is hard and inside it contains seeds and sweet juice.

“केचन का कोट, कचनार की कली।
चखने में मालू मिसरी की डली।”

(अर्थात् - तरबूज)

Here, Through ‘Misri ki dali’ sweetness of watermelon is mentioned.

“बाजार जाना, एक बीज लाना,
खाने को हलवा, पीने की शरबत,
बकरी का चारा, इलायची दाना।”

(अर्थात् - तरबूज)

The watermelon is soft and sweet like pudding. Through ‘sarbat’ its water juice is informed and its peels are given to goats for eating. Its seeds are used in pans (betels) and sweets.

“एक फल ऊपर से हरा,
भीतर से सीना लाल।
रस से है भरा सारा,
खाने में लगता है भ्यारा।”

(अर्थात् - तरबूज)

Shape and belovedness of watermelon is informed.

“गार्मी में यह प्यारी जाता,
टेंद में बार-बार छूप जाता।
पेट लाल है, रस भरा शरीर,
खाते इसे क्या राजा, क्या फकीर।”

(अर्थात् - तरबूज)

Watermelon is liked by everyone either king, poor, yougners and elders. Its availability in summer and its scarcity during winter is mentioned here.

6.2.4. Jackfruit:

Jackfruit is available in summer which is sweet, juicy and tastey. The outer part
of jackfruit is thorny. It is very big in size. In its raw form, it is used as vegetable and when get riped, it is taken as fruit. It is green in colour when it is raw and after getting riped, it becomes light yellowish in colour.

“एक संदूक कटिब जड़ी।
जब खोली तब चम्पाकली।”

(अर्थात् - कटहल)

'Sanduk' indicates the hugeness of jackfruit.

“एक पेड़ धीमसूह सा,
फल उसका पनसेरी सा।
कच्चा बह तरकारी का,
पकका लगे मिठाई सा।”

(अर्थात् - कटहल)

'Pansari' is used for the bulkners of jackfruit. In its raw form it is used as vegetable and after getting riped it becomes sweet to taste.

“हरी हरी धरती काटा जड़ी।
खोल के देखो खड़ी।”

(अर्थात् - कटहल)

The prickling and of seeds jackfruit are mentioned.

6.2.5. Onion:

It grows under the land and used in the form of vegetables and spices. Its smell is very acute. Its juice is so strong that while cutting onion, tears rolls from our eyes. Few people especially vegetarian stays away from it. It is more available in winters.

“छोटे से मेरे दुष्कादास।
कपड़ा पहिले सों पचास।”

(अर्थात् - प्याज)
Onion is very small in size but it has many layers inside which seems as if it wears many dresses at a time.

“मियों के गाँड़ में पक्के पक्के दाढ़ी।”

(अर्थात् - प्याज)

There are roots on the bottom part of the onion which is mentioned as beard here.

“तनका सा लरका पैठा मैठा।
कसके बाँधे पेटा।”

(अर्थात् - प्याज)

AND

“छोटा सा लड़का एक गाढ़ा कपड़े पहने।”

(अर्थात् - प्याज)

Here shape and structure of onion is mentioned.

“ज्यो – ज्यो चाकू से कटता जाता,
सामीप खड़ी को खूब रूलता।
हर सब्जी में जान जलकर,
उसको खुशबूद्वार बनाता।”

(अर्थात् - प्याज)

Onion has a strong smell and its juice is also equally strong. That is why while cutting onions, tears rolls out from eyes. It gives good smell and taste to other vegetables by mixing with them.

6.2.6 Radish:

Radish is a root vegetable which is cultivated in water. It is white in colour and its leaves are of green colour. It is long shaped vegetable which grows under the ground. We can eat radish in form of vegetables, sauce and its leaves can be taken as greens (saag). Riddles related to radish are as follows —
Here, 'Bagula' signifies the whiteness of radish and 'Suwa' signifies the greenness of its leaves.

“हरी बिलैया, सफेरद पूंछ।

नहीं जानो तो हमसे पूछ।”

(अर्थात् - मूली)

Growing of radish under the ground is informed here.

“उजरी भूजी हरी पूंछ।

न बुझावे तो अपने बाप से पूछ।”

(अर्थात् - मूली)

The structure and colour of radish is mentioned here.

6.2.7. Carrot:

It is also a root vegetable produced during winter season. Its colour is yellow and leaves are green. Like radish it is also a long shaped vegetable which grows under the ground. Carrot can be taken as vegetable and sauce (Chutni).

“कोमल पतली लाल छड़ी।

पतले बाहर खुद गड़ी।”

(अर्थात् - गाजर)

Like radish, carrot grows under the ground.
शकरकंद (स्वेट पोटॉट) भी जरूरी है जो भूमि में आकर आसार हो।

"लाल छँटी मैदान गाढ़ी।" (अर्थात् - शकरकंद)

शकरकंद (sweet potato) also grows under the land.

"लाल छँटी भूई में गाढ़ी।
सादु ते पतलहि बढ़े।!" (अर्थात् - शकरकंद)

It is an abundant source of fulfilling the hunger of poors.

6.2.8. चीली:

चीली लम्बी और लम्बी रुप से होती है। नॉन राइप्चीलिय्स लाल होते हैं और बनकर लाल होते हैं। यह चीली स्वाद के है। चीली से संबंधित हर मस्तिष्क के रुक्त हैं जिनसा-जिनसा -

"चोटी मेरी हरी - हरी,
बदन है मेरे लाल।
खाकर मुझको सी-सी,
करते हो जाते बेहाल।!" (अर्थात् - लाल मिर्च)

Chili sticks are green in colour. Whoever takes it, a sound like ‘see-see’ comes spontaneously from their mouth.

"छोटी छोटी बढ़ा बढ़ा रूआंदी।" (अर्थात् - मिर्च)

After taking chili everyone cries, whether they may be young or old.

"लाल गार, हरपो ठकणो,
मॉय चलण की दाल।
चातर होय सो अरख बतावे,
गुरख मिरे गेवार।!" (अर्थात् - मिर्च)
‘Lal gagar’ indicates red chili and ‘Chana dal’ indicates seeds of chili.

“पहाड़ से बुगले आए,
हरी टोपी पीले लाल भुगले।”

(अर्थात् - हरी मिर्च)

‘Hori topi’ signifies the upper part of the chili which is like a hat shape.

“हरी टोपी लाल कमान।
तीबा तीबा करे पठाल।”

(अर्थात् - लाल मिर्च)

After eating chili, muslims do taoba means ‘Oh god’.

“जो बी खाये ऑसू आये।
कट कालकर हम बी खाये।”

(अर्थात् - लाल मिर्च)

Everyone cries after taking red chili.

“दिखल के लाल लाल, छुअल में गुजमुज।
थोरकी खाके देखो, ता चाब दिहि बुहु।”

(अर्थात् - मिर्च)

Acridity of chili is mentioned here.

“पहले हरी और फिर लाल,
देखा हमने एक कमाल।
इसके बिना रसोई सूती,
नीरस व्यंजन सब्जी दाल।”

(अर्थात् - मिर्च)

Raw chili is green in colour and after getting riped its colour becomes red. It is mentioned that dishes are tasteless without chili.

6.2.9.Brinjal:

Another name of brinjal is ‘Bhata’. Brinjals are of green, black, blue in colour.
Brinjals seeds are similar to chili seeds. Riddles related to brinjal are as follows –

“तीन अक्षर का मेरा नाम, 
तरकारी में आता काम। 
प्रथम काटे बौदूक बनें, 
अंत काटे चैला बनें।”

(अर्थात् - बेंगन)

This Riddles is based on the three letters of 'Bengan'. If we remove first letter from it, it will become 'gan' and by removing last letter, the word will be 'Bang'. After combining 3 letters together it becomes 'bengan'.

“बिल्ली काली हरि पूछ, 
लगाओ अपने सूझाबूझ। 
या फिर मम्मी से पूछ।”

(अर्थात् - काला भटा)

'kali billi' signifies kala bhata and 'Hari puch' signifies the upper part of the brinjal which is hat/cap shaped.

“महता रे महता तू कौन गली में रहता। 
ढीकरी का पानी पीता, पत्ते नीचे रहता।”

(अर्थात् - बेंगन)

'Patte' signifies the green part of the brinjal.

“हरि टोपी, काला बाना, 
सिर पे बैठ शहर को जाना। 
गली-गली में शेर मचाना, 
अच्छा लगता इसके खाना।”

(अर्थात् - बेंगन)

'Hari topi' of brinjal means its upper part which has cap chaped cover. Generally
brinjal are purple in colour and sellers carries it in busket on their head and roams in the lanes of the city to sell brinjals.

6.2.10. Cabbage:

Cabbage is a vegetable. There are 3 types of cabbages. Riddles related to cabbage are as follows –

“एक फल यहाँ फला,
एक फल कोलकाता।
एक फुल ऐसा फला,
जिसके ऊपर पत्ता।”

(Cabbage is covered by leaves all over. These leaves are large in size.

“भारी भरकम होता फूल।
खाते उसको काट समूल।”

AND

“देश देखा प्रदेश देखा,
और देखा कोलकाता।
एक अंधं हमने देखा,
फूल के ऊपर पत्ता।”

Structure of cauliflower is mentioned here.

“हर कंद जड़ में बाढ़े,
वह पातों के बीच।
सूखी जनीन से उखाड़े,
बोये पानी साँच।”

(Cauliflower is mentioned here.)
It is mentioned that cabbage is covered by leaves all around and grows upper the land.

“लो थे और अजयब।
कपड़े लत्ते उतर गये तो गायब।”

(Cabbage are surrounded with layers of leaves. Existance of cabbage vanishes if all leaves are taken out. That is why the word 'gayeb' is used here.

6.2.11. Papaya:

It is such a fruit which can be also taken as vegetable. It clears the stomach of people and is a very healthy fruit. It is also used as prasada in worshiping God. Riddles related to papaya are as follows –

“अंत कठा तो ‘पपी’ रहा,
कुछ शी मतलब नया।
आदि काटकर ठीक है,
पीता-पीता जाय।
मध्य कटे झाट जान लो,
तुरंत ‘पता’ लगा जाय।”

(Aर्थत् - पपीता)

This Riddle is based on the 3 letters of the word 'papita' which gives different meaning if separated.

“पीली हरी हवेली एक, उसमें बैठे कालू राम।
पैट सफ करता हूं में, बोलो बहु मेरा नाम।”

(Aर्थत् - पपीता)

Colour of raw papita is green and when it get riped, it becomes yellow in colour. The seeds inside the papaya are generally black. Papaya is an healthy food and it clears the stomach of the people.
Papaya is a type of fruit which carries inside its stomach seeds like black chili.

‘Papita’ is a combination of 3 letters. If the middle letter is removed then the word will become ‘pata’. If first and last is head and leg are removed, then it will ‘pee’ means to drink (pita). If only first letter is removed then also the remaining word will be ‘pita’ means ‘to drink’. It is an interesting fact.

6.2.12. Wood apple:

Wood apple tree is very long and the shape of wood apple is round. In its raw form, its colour is green and it becomes yellow after getting riped. It is a healthy fruit and during summers it is taken in form of syrup.

Here yellowish colour of wood apple is indicated.

“फल की जात,
अखंड पात।
काली मिच्छ से है बीज,
क्या है वह चीज।”

(Papita - पपिता)

“पेट काट कर पता बनाया,
बिन पांव – सिर पी होता।
बड़े मजे की बात हो गई,
सिर तोड़ फिर भी पीता।”

(Papita - पपिता)

6.2.12. Wood apple:

Wood apple tree is very long and the shape of wood apple is round. In its raw form, its colour is green and it becomes yellow after getting riped. It is a healthy fruit and during summers it is taken in form of syrup.

“हसदी के गाव गुच पितारे के लोटा।
बुझवे तो बुझ न तो बनरे के बेटा।”

(Arthit - बेल)

Here yellowish colour of wood apple is indicated.

“गधो हम कोलकाला।
पेड़ न देखे पत्ता।”

(Arthit - अमर बेल)
There are lens number of leaves on wood apple tree.

6.2.13. Custard apple:

It is round in shape cut marks are there in its entire body. It is green in colour both in raw and riped form.

“एक फल सबने देखा,
कटा कटा सा अंग।
कच्चा हो या पक्का,
रहता एक ही रंग।”

(Sitaphal)

Simuture, shape and colour of sitaphal is focused.

“अंतिम दो काटो – बना जानकी,
पहले दो काट के हो गया फल।
गोल मोल भारी भरकम,
नाम कहो तो बनो सफल।”

(Sitaphal)

If we remove last two letters from the four letter word, ‘Sitaphal’, then it will become ‘Sita’ of ‘Janki’. It is 2 letters are removed, then the remaining word will be – ‘Phal’.

“आधा नाम जानकी,
आधा नाम नलीजा।
बाई – बहन राधी खाये,
खायेकाका-मलीजा।”

(Sitaphal)

Two Riddles is also fromed on basis of letters (alphabets). Halt of the word ‘Sitaphal’ stands for ‘Sita’ and the remaining half-stands for ‘Phal’ which means result.
6.2.14. Gulab Jamun:

It is a very tasty sweet which is required in many occasions and festivals.

“आधा फल बरसात का,
आधा सुन्दर फूल।
पूरा नाम मिटाई,
खा करके मत भूल।”

(अर्थात् – गुलाब-जामुन)

Jamun (Blackberry) grows more in rainy season and rose which is also known as ‘queens of flowers’ in a very beautiful flower. By combining two or will get the name of a sweet Gulab Jamun.

“ऐसा लिखकर शब्द बनाये।
फूल, मिटाई, फल बन जाये।”

(अर्थात् – गुलाब-जामुन)

Gulab jamun is a sweet. It is combination of two woods – ‘Gulab’ and ‘Jamun’.

The first means rose and the second one is the name of a fruit.

“छः असर का मेरा नाम,
आता हूँ खाने के काम।
फूल, फल, मिटाई कहलाता,
सबके मुंह में पानी लाता।”

(अर्थात् – गुलाब-जामुन)

“Gulab jamun’ is combination of 6 letters. It has three different names. Gulab is the name of a flower, ‘Jamun’. Stands for the name of a fruit and ‘Gulab Jamun’ is the name of a sweet which is liked by everyone.

6.2.15. Singhara:

It is a fruit which grows in water. It is black in colour but its fruit is white and sweet to taste. Its shape is triangular. Riddles related to singhara are as follows –
Shape of singhara and its sweetness is informed.

“श्याम बरन सिंगा धारे,
तन काले दिल स्वेत।
महुया बाकी जल बसे,
पिता बसे आकाश।
पुराने चाहिए तो भेज दे,
नये तो काल्क मास।"

The growth of this fruit is more available seen in the month of kartika. Its upper part float over the water and the rest part remains under the word.

“तीन पेड़ का घेरना,
ढौँजा सखर जाय।
जो हो पंक्ति जानी,
इसका अर्थ लगाय।"

Triangular shape of singhara is being informed here.

“सिंगा रिना तीन सिंधा।
बैंस काला दूध मिठा।"

Colour and sweetness of singhara is mentioned in this Riddle.

6.2.16. Pomegranate:

It is a very tasty fruits whose seeds are like pearls. It is healthy fruit with hard peel outside. Its colour is red.
Here two types of pomegranates -- one which can be eaten and another one is used in sense of crackers.

"एक फल कढ़ेर अंग का,
पत्ता का लाल कच्चा हरा।
तोड़े रस जिरे नहीं,
पर रहता रस भरा।"

(Arhat - Anar)

The peel of pomegranate is tough. It is informed in this Riddle that raw pomegranate is green in colour and the ripe one is red in colour.

"घट जैसा एक रूप बनाया,
मोतियल छुपाकर हजार।
शुभा बढ़ाए राज बाग की,
चलकर आए वह बाजार।"

(Arhat - Anar)

Pomegranate seems to be like a pot cracking from which many pearl like seeds comes out they are very tasty to eat.

"ठक्का अंग दुप डूंगर में खुले,
मोती जहाँ जात हांग।
मोती बाबा दूध सा,
पक्का लाल मुरंग।"

(Arhat - Anar)

This Riddle mentions about the structure of pomegranate and ‘Moti’ means its seeds.
6.2.17. Banana:

Banana tree is a long and straight tree. It has broad and bowed tree. It is more used in worshiping god. Both banana and each part of banana tree is useful for human being and serve their many purposes.

“पत्ते में है बंद,
स्वादिष्ट कलाकुंद।
बाजार हो या मेला,
खाया जाता अफेला।”

(Aarthit - Kela)

Banana is very tastey. Here, the structure of banana is informed.

“ऊपर से कुछ हरा हरा,
अंदर से है भरा भरा।
खिलके दूर हटा लो जी,
बीज नहीं है खा लो जी।”

(Aarthit - Kela)

Structure, shape and colour of banana is mentioned here.

“खिलके दूर हटाते जाओ,
बड़े मजे से खाते जाओ।
इतना पर जरूर देखना,
खिलके इसके दूर फेंकना।”

(Aarthit - Kela)

We can eat banana by peeling it off. It is also mentioned here that we should not throw banana peel anywhere because the peels are very slippery. Anyone may slip if stepped or the peel of banana.

6.2.18. Pulse:

It is a type of dal whose front part is bit bended. Pulse is used to prepare many dishes like dal and sweets. Riddles related to pulse are as follows –
The word ‘chana’ is made of two letters (alphabets) which if we reverse, the word will become ‘nach’.

“घर में उन्जे घर बह जायें।
खेत में उन्जे सब कोई खायें।”

(अर्थात् - चना)

Here ‘foot’ is two different meaning- one meant for ‘kalah’ and second means ‘chane ka foot’ which is liked by all.

“ऐसा कौन-सा अनाज है।
जिसके टेढ़ी नाक है।”

(अर्थात् - चना)

Here, structure of pulse is informed.

“गोल गोल गुटियाँ सुपारी जैसा रंग।
ग्यारह देवर लेन आये, गई जेठ के संग।”

(अर्थात् - अरहर)

Shape and colour of cardian pea (Arhar) is informed in this Riddle. Cardian pea crop is cultivated in the month of jestha.

**6.2.19. Potato:**

It is a root vegetable grows under the land. After cooking it can be eater. It can be taken with any vegetable after boiling and taking its peel off. Riddles related to potato are as follows –
Potato is brownish in colour and it is egg or oval shape. After boiling and peeling off, it can be taken with any vegetable.

Potato is a root vegetable and its shape is round. It can be mixed with any vegetable. Any dish without potato is tasteless.

6.2.20. Cucumber:

It is a fruit which can be eaten in raw form. It is also used as Prasad to god. It is used in making salads and is very useful during summers. It can also be eaten in cooked forms with other vegetables.

Bitterness of cucumber can be reduced by spreading a bit salt after cutting the top part of the cucumber. It is good to taste.
Raw cucumber can be taken with salt after cutting and peeling it off.

6.2.21. Tomato:

Tomato is a sour vegetable, which is generally liked by all. Its shape is round. Raw tomatoes are green in colour and ripe tomatoes are of red colour. It is used in making salad and sauce.

“गोल गोल हूँ, गेंद नहीं,
लाल लाल हूँ, फूल नहीं।
आता हूँ खाने के काम,
मटर है या फिर तमटम नाम।”

(Aryan - तमाटर)

Shape, size and colour of tomato is mentioned here.

“हरा कहाए कलचा-कलचा,
लाल कहाए पक्का-पक्का।
खाते हूँ पक्वा कर कलचा,
खाते हूँ पक्का पर कलचा।”

(Aryan - तमाटर)

Here it is informed that raw tomato is green in colour and ripe one is of red color.

“लाल लाल हूँ गोल मटोल,
नहीं है उसके महंगा मोल।
जो भी उसके नियमित खाता,
सेहत अपनी खूब बनाता।”

(Aryan - तमाटर)
Here, shape and colour of tomatoes are mentioned. Regular eating of tomato is good for health.

6.2.22. Almonds:

It is protein rich dry fruit which gives strength and energy to our body.

"आदि कटे रस्सी बने,
मध्य कटे तो बाम।
खिलका वाकी काष्ठ सम,
मेवा वाकी नाम।"
(अर्थात् - बादाम)

Based on three letters (alphabets) Riddles has been made on Almond. If the middle and the last letter to removed then it gives different meanings.

"प्रथम कटे तो कीमत,
खाए तो उसको हिम्मत।
मध्य कटे तो दवा,
सिरदर्द होए हवा।"
(अर्थात् - बादाम)

'Badam' word is composed of three letters. If first letter is removed it will become 'Dam' which means price and by removing the middle letter we get the word 'Bam' which is a medicine that relief headache.

"छोटा सा गिलास,
उसमें बैठे रामवलास।"
(अर्थात् - बादाम)

Shape and structure of almond is mentioned.

"पहाड़ से आये रोड़े।
तात्तो ही सिर फोड़े।"
(अर्थात् - अखरोट)
Here, the hardness / toughness of walnut is mentioned which we can eat only by cracking it.

6.2.23. Cardamoms:

It is a type of scented spice which is also used as medicine.

"दो बहनों का एक नाम हैं,
एक बड़ी एक छोटी।
बड़ी मसाले में रहती हैं,
और पान में छोटी।"

(अर्थात् - इलायची)

Cardamoms are of two types – one small in size and another big. One is used in spice and another type is used in Betel (pan).

"एक ही नाम दो बार,
एक ही नाम धरा करतार।
एक छोटी एक बड़ी कहाँ,
एक महंगी एक सस्ती।"

(अर्थात् - इलायची)

Big cardamoms is are cheap at rate and the small one is expensive.

"मैं हरी मेरे बच्चे काले।
मुझे छोड़ मेरे बच्चे के खा ले।"

(अर्थात् - इलायची)

Shape and size of cardamom is informed here. It is green in colour but its seeds are of black colour. People take its seeds only for use by peeling off the cardamom.

6.2.24. Grapes:

It is an expensive juicy and tasty fruit.

"कॉच का महल, कचनार की कली।"
Transparency of grapes if informed. It is also informed that its taste is sweet like sugar.

“स्वादिष्ट से मोटी है, बेलों पे लटके।
न मिले जिनको वह कहते है खाये।”

Grapes are very tasty fruit. It hangs on the like wood apple tree.

6.2.25. Puri:

Puri is prepared by wheat in oil. In meals it has an important place after rice in meals.

“छिलिल तलेया माँ दूब मरे सितलेया।”

Puffing of puri in oil is mentioned here.

“कला बाल शिलमिला पानी।
उसमें नीचे सुनहरी रानी।”

Colour of the karhai (Utensil) is black. ‘Silmila pani’ indicates oil and ‘sunhari rani’. Indicates puri.

“तल गोरा मुख चाँद सा,
कोई न कहे अधूरी।
तोला माशा तोड़ लो,
फिर भी पुरी की पुरी।”

Shape and structure of puri is mentioned here.
Dumplings (Pokori) are poured in curry. That is why both curry and pakori becomes yellow in colour.

“उघल पर पघल,  
पघल पर कुरी।  
पॉर्ची बैया लबाट जो,  
हम जाल बानी बड़ी दूरी।”  
(अर्थात् - कौर)

By making morsel (Kor) through five fingers of the hand, it is taken in to the mouth.

6.2.26. Mealie:

It is also known as corn or maize. Its sowing and harvesting is done during rainy season. Its grain and fiber are mentioned in the Riddles.

“हरी थी, मनभरी थी, नौ लाख मोती जड़ी थी।  
राजा जी के महल में, दुसाला ओढ़या खड़ी थी।”  
(अर्थात् - भूषा)

When I am green, I am very attractive. Uncountable grains are attached to my body. By wearing a shawl (leaves of mealie) I was standing in the palace (farm) of the farmer. Here, humanization of mealie is done.

“हरी भरी मन की वह भाई, प्रेम सहित,  
बाजार में आये।  
हरा वस्त्र जब दीन हटाई,  
मोतिन की माला दिखाये।
Shape, size and colour of mealie is mentioned. It can be taken after burning it in fire when it becomes soft.

"बाल चुने कपड़े फटे,
भूती लिये उतार।
ऐसी का विपदा परी,
नंगी कर दई जार।"
(अर्याल्ल - भुजा)

'Moti' signifies grains of mealie which can be taken by peeling it off.

"एक तरबर का फल हे तर,
पहले नारी पीछे नर।
वा फल की यह देखी चाल,
बाहर खाल भीतर बाल।"
(अर्याल्ल - भुजा)

Peels of mealie and its grains inside is mentioned.

"अढ़ी सी गड़ी, जाके फिर लामें, लामे चोटी।
उ राजा जी के बाग में, दोसाला ओढ़े खड़ी।"
(अर्याल्ल - भुजा)

It is informed through this Riddle that mealie has long fibres and is covered with many peels.

"आगे आगे बहना आई।
पीछे पीछे भड़या।"
Here, through ‘Behna’ the grains and through ‘Bhaiya’ the peels of mealie is mentioned.

“उटर मुटह श्याम घटा वैरागिया नम जान”

(अर्थात् - मकर के भुजा)

Due to its fibres, mealie is called as – ‘Recluse’ (Bairagi)

6.2.27. Betel:

Betel is a type of wood leaves taken with nuts after food. It is used in festivals and also in the worship of god. Riddles related to betel are as follows –

“काला मारा कौवा, धौला मारा हैंस।
हरा मारा सुआ, तीनों एकहीं रंग।”

(अर्थात् - पान का बोझा)

Here, through ‘Kauwa’ catechu (Katha) is indicated and ‘Hansh’ and ‘Sima’ is indicating lime and betel.

“चार कबूतर चार रंग।
महल में जा के एक रंग।”

(अर्थात् - पान)

Four things are required to make betel ready to eat.

6.2.28. Cloves:

It is used in spice as well as medicine. It gives relief from toothache. Riddles related to cloves are as follows –

(1) “असाले में मसाले में
चार सोंग वाले में।।”

(अर्थात् - लोँग)
In the above two Riddles, shape, size and usefulness of cloves are mentioned.

6.3. ASSAMESE RIDDLES RELATED TO FOOD

As like Hindi language we get various Riddles in Assamese language also.

6.3.1. Mango:

"केचात दोउजीया,
पकिले हय हालधीया।
फलर रजा,
खाबाँन बर मजा।!*

(अर्थात् - आम)

When mango is in raw shape, its colour is green, but it becomes yellow when it is ripe. Mango is a very tasty fruit. That is why, it is called the king of fruits. In this Riddle here it is stated the tastefulness of mango.

6.3.2. Coconut:

"चिरिला चिरिलि पात,
ताते नेखाय भात।
सूरज मुखे याब लागे,
छय माहर बाट।!*

(अर्थात् - नारिकल याबी नारियल)

Here, it is stated about the coconut tree. Its leaves are very long and separate from each others. So it is called "Sirila Sirili". The leaves are not use for taking food like banana leaves. Coconut tree is facing towards the sky. So, it takes a long time to climb over it. So, it is here it is said- 'Suruj mukhe' and 'soi mahor baat'.
There is water gathered inside the coconut fruit. Its never dry, while the water of river and ponds become dry. So, it is here stated 'gosor uproot paani rol'.

Here, it is stated that coconut have water inside but there is no fish.

The word 'Narikol' is made from four letters. Including first and second letters its indicate a caste means 'Nari' that is female. Third and fourth letter indicates a fruit, that is banana.

In the above Riddle, here stated the nouns -- Ram, Lakhsman and Sita. Here it is asked that who can give the answer of the question. Question is that -- without any hole how can water entering inside the coconut? It is very strange.
6.3.3. Jackfruit :

“एटा फलर एशटा मुटि,
जिनमे सानिले खोंबाल जुंति॥”
(अर्धैल - कठाल यानी कठपल)

There are numerous pellets exists in a jackfruit. Therefore, it is called hundred of pellets in a fruit. Jackfruit is tasty to eat. When eater with salt it would be very tasty.

“जोटेड़ गा तार,
कॉइंट जेन खहता,।
भितरत बहि थाके,
श श बेटा।
पकिले किन्नू खाबले,
बर मजा॥”
(अर्धैल - कठाल यानी कठपल)

It feels the body or outer part of jackfruit is cover up by thousand of nails. Jackfruit looks very rugged, not so smooth. There are numbers of pellets in jackfruit. So, it is called as ‘sha sha beta’ means hundred and hundred sons. Unripe is not tasty to eat but when ripe it become sweet.

6.3.4. Onion :

“मोक चिये झखर झखरके काटे।
सिये चकुपानी टोके॥”

AND

“तोक काटिलो, मइ कान्दिलो॥”
(अर्थैल - पियाज यानी प्याज)

When we cut onion, tears significantly comes out from our eyes. So here it is stated that we have to cry after cutting the onion.
Onion is one kind of herb. It looks like infinite threads. Its leaves are very solid type.

6.3.5. Garlic:

It is used as a masala. It is a type of herbs also.

"माटिर तलर बागी बुझी।
कापोर फिल्थे कुरिकुरिल।"

(अर्थात – नहुं यस्ते रहस्यम्)

Garlic is also a kind of herb like onion, its colour is white. That is why it is called – 'Matir tolor bogi burhi'. Garlic has many coats. We have to remove the coats to get the garlic. So, here it is mentioned – 'Kapor pindhe kuri kuri'.

6.3.6. Radish:

"हातीर दाँत, कदमर पात।
खाबले भाल, सोचाद आशे तात।"

(अर्थात – मुला यानी मूली)

Radish is looks like elephant’s teeth. It is whitish in colour.

Sometimes red colour Radish also seen. It is very tasteful. Radish’s leaves are looks like the leaves of kadam tree means it is green in colour.

"हातीर दाँत, मुरंत पाख।
कब नोवारिले, शम ताक राख।"

(अर्थात – मुला यानी मूली)

The colour and shape of the Radish is looks like elephant’s teeth. It is produce under the soil and the leaves are steeping up. It is looks like birds’ feathers. Here it is
mentioned that he would not go without giving the answer.

6.3.7. Chilli:

“सब सब गद्द, झाल भरी घरे। आई-पिताई खाब नोवारी, सेमेना-सेमेनि करे।”

(अर्थात् – जलकीया यानी मिर्घ)

Chilli trees are very small, chillies are very weld. Everybody can’t bear the welding of chillies.

“बागानर रखा घराई। सकलोके दिये कन्दुवाई।”

(अर्थात् – जलकीया यानी मिर्घ)

When chilli ripes it become red. After eating chilli tears came out because of its welding.

6.3.8. Brinjal:

“हातीर दांत, काड़ीया पात, यि कब नोवारे, सिगोलामर जात।”

(अर्थात् – बेडेना यानी बेंगल)

Here it is stated about the white Brinjal. It looks like elephant's teeth. Its leaves are full of lines and forks. Here it is mentioned that who can’t solve the Riddle, he would be 'Golamor jaat'. 'Golamor jaat' is an abuse in Assamese language means race of slaves.

6.3.9. Cabbage:

“जाप जाप पात, भीमर गदा हेन देहा।”
खाबैं बर भाल,
कि बारू कोवा।।
(अर्थात् - बल्द्वाकवि यानी पत्तानोभी)

Here, it is stated about the cabbage. It’s leaves are in many layers, looks like second Pandava Bhims’ ‘Goda’. Everyone eats cabbage as vegetable.

“भावे-चिह्नि कोवा पंडितर सेच।
उपजा पाटेरे मरे कि गङ।।”
(अर्थात् - आलकवि यानी गाठ गोभी)

In this Riddles interpellator says that if you are really an expert than respond thoughtfully. ‘Upoja patere ‘moe ki gos’ means here stated about the lump cabbage. From which leaf lump cabbage born, it is died after its appearance.

6.3.10. Papaya :

“उपर फरा परिल टेकेली।
टेकेलिः भीतरत एश भेकुलि।।”
(अर्थात् - अभिता यानी पपीता)

There are many seeds inside the papaya. Seeds are appears after cutting the papaya. In the mentioned Riddle, the papaya is compared to ‘tekeli’ and the seeds are compared to ‘Bhekuli’.

“झाड़ बहल पात,
ताली नेखाय भाल।
लोमे लोमे फल लागे,
उठिय नोकारि तात।।”
(अर्थात् - अभिता यानी पपीता)

Papaya’s leaves are very big and board, but we can’t eat food on it, it torn. In a papaya tree there are many fruits. It can’t be climbed. We can use bamboo or something else to get it.
6.3.11. Wood apple:

“उपर परा परिल धूम।
धुमे बोले मोर गाडो श्रोड।।”

(अर्थात - बेल)

“Dhoom is the sound of heavy objects falling from up. Here ‘Dhoom’ is stated for wood apple. Because when a wood apple fall down from a tree its produces sound like ‘dhoom’. When the wood apple is falling down, people take it smelling to know that it is ripe or not. Because its smell is very nice when it is ripe.

“एपालते तिनिमाल,
गाल आछे जोड।
तार परा धूम सरे,
पिठिखन सोड।।”

(अर्थात - बेल)

Wood apples leaves are looks like ‘Shivas Trishul’. There are three leaves in a stem. In its body there are many thrones. When it is fall down people take it and smelt it to know whether it is ripe or not.

6.3.12. Pomegranate:

“बर सुन्दर देमालो,
कोन गोसांग गढ़।
बर निदानत लागे ताक,
भितरखन सोन रूपेरे भरा।।”

(अर्थात – बालिम यानी अनार)

Here it is stated the shape and the usefulness of Pomegranate. Pomegranate is very beautiful to see. It is used as medicine for various diseases. The colour of the inside portion of the peel of pomegranate is Golden. And due to the white colour of the seeds it is compared to silver.
6.3.13. Banana:

"हातेरे चुंब कोमल पालो।
चुलाटो खुली पेटट भरालो।"  
(अर्थात् – कल यानी केला)

In the mentioned Riddles here stated about ripen banana. It is very soft to touch, when we eat off the ripen banana it would be useful to our health. That is why, in the mentioned Riddle ‘peel’ of the banana is called ‘Sola’.

"गड़छत गुटि लागि की गछ भरे।
सेड़ गुटि शकलर कृषि कर्मि लागे।"  
(अर्थात् – कल यानी केला)

Banana seeds means – after being banana the tree is died. Due to die after giving fruits only one time, it is called ‘ousodhi gos’ Banana is used in Puja. Without banana puja can’t be completed.

"आलसुवा गछ,
गात नाइ ठाल ठेडुलिम।
जापे जापे फिन्ज़ि थाके,
पनीया बाकलिम।"  
(अर्थात् – कलगछ यानी केला का पेड़)

Banana tree is very soft, so it stated here ‘Alokhuwa’. Banana tree has no branches. Its body is covered with many peels. It is like water colour.

6.3.14. Potato:

"कोन बेटिर हिया,
माटिर तलत छ्रवा (पोवालिम),
थै उपरत दिछे शिया।"  
(अर्थात् – आलु गछ यानी आलू का खाड़ा)
Potato trees are grows under the ground. Here it is indicates – Is there anybody have the heart like who can placing their own child under the soil and stands themselves on it.

6.3.15. Cucumber:

“राम लक्ष्मण सीता,
श्यारिर फलो लिता,
बस्तुटी कि कोबा?”

(अर्थात – टियह यानी खीरा)

Here first line is only use for rhyming. Hindus wisdom Ram, Laksmana, Sita as God and Goddess. Usually cucumber is used for worshiping the God. Its one side is bitter. So people cut some portion of that side.

6.3.16. Tomato:

“हरि हरि हरि बोल,
हरि माकर पोना हरल।
मझि दिलो पिटिकिक,
पोना गाळ चिटिकिल।”

(अर्थात – बिलाही यानी टमाटर)

In mentioned Riddles - the first line is use for rhyming. It has no any special meaning. There are many ‘pona’ means seed of tomato. Tomato is very soft, when it is ripe and we squeeze tomato, seeds comes out.

6.3.17. Betel:

“लता गाछ गुणन संच,
तढ़ धरमीर यश।
कुटुम आहिले,
सिटो थाकित तढ़ नहर्ले,
मोलय आपौल रस।”

(अर्थात - पान)
Here stated the usefulness of Beetal-leaf. Beetal-leaf is a climber tree. People show their respect by giving the beetal nuts and beetal leaf to their guests. Beetal nut and beetal leaf has lots of reputation. People can get the real taste of the beetal nut with tobacco.

**6.3.18. Pineapple:**

It is a sweet juicy fruit. It cut upper side. It looks green in colour when it is raw. If ripen it looks yellow in colour. The shape of the fruit is like a small jackfruit. Therefore, it calls *Matikathal* also.

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"गाछर ऊपरत गुटि,
गुटिर ऊपरत गाछ,
इ कि निलाजर सेंच।"

(अर्थात – आनारस यानी अनाज्ञास)
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The pineapple fruit is formed in the upper side of pineapple tree. And it is a strange fact that once again the pineapple tree forms at the upper side of the pineapple fruit. It is, therefore, calls a tree in the upper side of its stone.

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"ल'रा कालत रङ्ग,
ढेका कालत श्याम।
बुझा हले हालधीया,
मुरत थाके जटाद।"

(अर्थात – आनारस यानी अनाज्ञास)
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The above description is given on the colour and shape of the pineapple fruit. When the pineapple bears in the tree its colour looks as red. So, it is said as childhood of pineapple. In its middle age its looks grey in colour and when it reaches the old age means, if matured its get ripe and the colours of the fruit changes to yellow. Once again a new tree forms on the upperside of the pineapple fruit. Therefore, it is called as *Jata* (tangled hair) because the tree looks as tangled hair.
6.3.19. Kaldil:

‘Kaldil’ is a flower creates from the banana tree. First it is blooms in the banana tree and there after take a shape of banana fruit. People uses ‘kaldil’ as a vegetable herbage.

“अ’ प्रध्वु रज्ज चरण।
तुमि उलालेख मोर मरण।”

(अर्थात – कलिडिल)

As and when kaldil (flower of banana) forms in the banana tree, it is found red in colour and that’s why it has been said ‘ranga charan’ means red colours legs. The implication of ‘tumi olalei mor maran’ is bananas are creates from the kaldil itself. In that juncure, ‘Kaldil’ should give its sacrifice for the shake of its fruits. Once the bananas matured or ripe, the tree dies. Therefore, it means that as and when ‘Kaldil’ take a shape and comes from the tree the tree would be die certainly.

6.4.COMPARISION OF BOTH RIDDLES

Numbers of Riddles are available in Assamese and Hindi language related to the food items and they have some similarities and dissimilarities also. Keeping in view of their availability in both the languages, we are segregating it in following devisions, such as :

6.4.1. Riddles found in both languages.
6.4.2. Riddles found in Hindi language.
6.4.3. Riddles found in Assamese language.

6.4.1. Riddles found in both languages : There are few Riddles which are available in both the languages, such as – Mango, Coconut, Jackfruit, Onion, Raddish, Chilli, Brinjal, Papaya, Woodapple, Pomegranate, Banana, Cucumber, Potato, Tomato, Betel etc.
6.4.1.1. Mango:

(A) Hindi –
“बचपन में होता है हरा-हरा,
और बुढ़ापा में पीला।
सभी फलों का राजा है यह,
sचमुच बढ़ा रसिला।”

(अर्थात् - आम)

Here bachpan means – mango. In childhood when mango is small its colour is green and when it becomes ripe that is ‘budhapa’ it becomes yellow. Because of its delicious taste, it is the king of all fruits.

(B) Assamese –
“কেঁচাত সেঞ্জীয়া,
পাকিলে হয় হালধীয়া।
ফলর রজা,
খাবলী চর মজা।”

(অর্থাত् - আম)

In Assamese also delicious taste and colour of mango has been described. When it is raw its colour becomes green and after ripe it becomes yellow. Mango is the king of all fruits.

Likewise, in both the Riddles mangos colour, size and its tastefulness has been discussed and in both the Riddles we found so many similarities.

6.4.1.2. Coconut:

(A) Hindi –
“गागर में सागर,
वैसे में मटके के अंदर।
जहा जूट और बेंगाल,
ऊपर काला अंदर गोरा।
पाऊ पामी हैं मीठा ठंडा,
रहता हूँ सबे पेड़ों पर।”

(अर्थात् - नारियल)
In the way like ‘Gagar mein sagar’ that means we keep water, like the same ways pot like coconut holds water. Coconut is surrounded with fishes. It looks aperantly black but inside it is white like ascend water of the coconut is very sweet and cool. Coconut tree is long has been described here.

(B) Assamese –

“पानी आछेमाछ नाह।
हाय आछे बाघ नाह।”

(अर्थात् – नारिकल यानी नारियल)

Coconut has water inside but water without a fish. Coconut tree has ‘jata jute’ i.e., its full of fibres, but tiger doesn’t reside there. In jungle or forest tigers are there but not in the coconut tree.

Like this way we can see that in both the Riddles water inside the coconut has been pointed out. That is why in both the Riddles with difference similarities is there.

6.4.1.3. Jackfruit:

(A) Hindi -

“एक संदूक कटि जड़ी।
जब खोली तब चम्पाकली।”

(अर्थात् - कटहल)

Here ‘jackfruit’ has been said as a safe ‘kati jari’ means the outer skin of the jackfruit is thorny and inside there were plenty of seeds. ‘Champakali’ means the seeds.

(B) Assamese -

“गोटेड गा तार,
काइंट ने खहत।
भितरत बबि थाके,
श श बेटा।
पकिले फिल्टु खाबलै,
बर मजा।”

(अर्थात् - कठाल यानी कठाल)
Outer portion or the four sides of jackfruit is thorny that is outwardly jackfruit has throne. But inside there are many jous i.e. seeds. Raw jackfruit can also be used in the vegetables. When it becomes ripped it is sweet in taste and easy to eat.

In both the Riddles jackfruit has thornes and inside it has seeds has been pointed out. That is why there is similarity.

6.4.1.4. Onion:

(A) Hindi –

"ज्यों ज्यों चाकू से गटता जाता।
समीप खड़ी को खूब रूलता।"

(अर्थात् - प्याज)

The aroma of the onion is very strong became of this whoever cuts it or stands near by it, tears comes out from their eyes.

(B) Assamese –

"মোক জিয়ে ডোক্ষ ডোকরকে কাটে।
সিয়ে চকুপানি টোকে।"

(অর্থাত্- পিযাজ যানী প্যাজ)

Here also while cutting the onion tears comes out from the eyes are indicated. Thus there is similarity in both the Riddles.

6.4.1.5. Radish:

(A) Hindi –

"एक बाग में ऐसा हुआ।
आधा बगुला, आधा सुआ।"

(अर्थात् - मूली)

Here, through 'bagula' whiteness of radish and with 'suya' the green leaves has been indicated. Hay of the radish that’s outer portion that is, leaves are green and inner portion that is radish is white in colour.

(B) Assamese –

"হাতীর টোল, কদমর পাল।
খাবলে ভাল, সোবাদ আছে তাল।"

(অর্থাত্- মুলা যানী মূলী)
Radish looks like trunk of an elephant. Radish colour and size is like the colour and size of an elephant trunk. That is its whiteness is indicated radish leaves are green and long as like the leaves of 'kadam' tree. It is bery taste to eat.

Thus in both the Riddles radish whiteness and greeny leaves has been indicated, therefore there are similarity.

6.4.1.6. Chilli:

(A) Hindi –

"जो भी खायें ऑरू आयें।
कट कानकर हम भी खायें।"

(अर्थात् - मिर्च)

Whoever eats chilli, water comes out from their eyes. Here hotness of red chilli and by biting it water comes out from the eyes are indicated.

(B) Assamese –

"बागानर रख चराइ।
सकलंके दिये कम্পुदाइ।"

(अर्थात् – जलकीया यानी मिर्च)

After riping its colour becomes red 'ranga charai' 'Ranga charai' means red chilly and because of the hotness of the red chilli, water comes out from the eyes.

Likewise, we can observe in both the Riddles the hotness of while eating it, water comes out from the eyes.

6.4.1.7. Brinjal:

(A) Hindi –

"हरी टोपी, काला बाना,
सिर पे बैठे शहर को जाना।
गली – गली में चोर मचाना,
अच्छा लगता इसको खाना।"

(अर्थात् - बंगल)
‘Hari topi’ of the brinjal means its upper portion, which looks like a cap. Its colour is generally black and tradseman carry it in a basket over their head and moves in lanes of the cities. It is tasty to eat.

(B) Assamese –

“हातीर देत, काइटीया पात,
शिक कब नोवारे,
सिमोलामर जात।।”

(अर्थात् – बेडेना यानी बेडेना)

Here about white brinjal they have said that brinjal looks like a trunk of an elephant and its size is also like the trunk of an elephant. Its leaves are thorny, which doesn’t solve are Riddle, which is ‘golamar jat’ a slang in assamese.

After seeing both the Riddles in conclusion we can say there is a little difference in both the Riddles.

6.4.1.8. Cabbage:

(A) Hindi –

“लो ये और अजायब,
कपड़े – लत्ते उतर गये तो गायब।।”

(अर्थात् - पत्ता नोबी)

In a cabbage, leaves are placed one after another. Here ‘leaf’ has been called as ‘kapara’. If we take out leaves one after another there will be no sign of cabbage. This is why this is said as gayab means vanished.

(B) Assamese –

“जाप जाप पात,
शिमर गादा हेन देह।।
खाबलै बर भाल,
कह बारू कोव।।”

(अर्थात् – बन्धाकवि यानी पत्ता नोबी)

Here the size of cabbage has been indicated the leaves of cabbage 'jap-jap'
means placed one after another and its shape is like the 'Gada of Bhima'. It is very tasty you eat it as a vegetable.

After analyzing both the Riddles it is observed that leaves of cabbage Riddles of both languages are similarly described. But the observation of shape has been mentioned only in Assamese. This is why, there is similarity with little difference.

6.4.1.9. Papaya:

(A) Hindi –

“पीली हरी हवेली एक, उसमें बैठे कालू राम।
पेट साफ करता हूँ मैं, बोलो बहू मेरा नाम॥”

(अर्थात् - पपीता)

Colour of raw papaya is green and when it ripe its colour is becomes yellow. It has been compared as a Haweli means Banglow. Seeds inside the papaya looks like the pepper. That is why it is said as ‘kalu ram’ papaya is very useful food. It helps to clear the stomach problems.

(B) Assamese –

“उपरर परा परिल टेकेलिए।
टेकेलीर मितरत एश मेकुलिए॥”

(अर्थात् – अभिता यादी पपीता)

Here, papaya is called as 'tekeli' means pitcher and 'guti' i.e. seed is called as 'bhakuli' means frog. When we cut the papaya after plucking it from tree, there are seeds inside it.

Here, in both the Riddles the seeds of the papaya has been indicated. But in both the Riddles we can find similarities with dissimilarities.

6.4.1.10. Woodapple:

(A) Hindi –

“हरदी के गाय मुख पिलरे के लोटा।
बुझवे तो बुझ न तो बनरे के बेटा॥”

(अर्थात् - बेल)
Here yellow colour of woodapple is indicated it is called 'Lota' as it looks like a bronze lota. If it can't be define that is why 'Barrey ka beta' (which is a slang) has been told.

(B) Assamese –

“उपर परा परिल धुम।
धुमे बोले मोर गाली शेह।”

(अर्थात् - बेल)

Here, 'Dhum' means. If some heavy substance falls down there is a noise 'Dhum' is there likewise when falls from the tree dhoom sounds come. Then people smash the woodapple to known whether it is ripe or unripe.

Thus there is a little difference between the two Riddles.

6.4.11. Pomegranate:

(A) Hindi –

“घंट जैसा एक रूप बनाया,
मोतियल हुपाकर हजार।
शोभा बड़ाए राज बाग की,
चलकर वह आए बाजार।”

(अर्थात् - अनार)

Pomegranate looks like a pitcher (Ghat) and when you cut it, you get pearl like seeds, which are yasyu and its adds beauty to the garden and dealer bring to the market to sell it.

(B) Assamese –

“বর সুন্দর টেমাটো,
কৌন গোলাড় মাটা।
বর নিদান হারা রঞ্জ,
মিটরখ্যান সোন রংপেরে ভরা।”

(অর্থাত্ – বলিম যানী অনার)

Here the creation and beauty has been indicated. Pomegranate has been
compared with ‘beautiful’ means pitcher. It is a very good medicine. Inside it there were
gold like pearls.

Here in both the Riddles seeds of the pomegranate has been indicated as pearls
and in both, the beauty of the fruit is described. Thus there are similarity.

6.4.1.12. Banana:

(A) Hindi –
“छिलके दूर हटाते जाओ,
बड़े मजे से खाते जाओ।
इत्यादि पर जरूर देखना,
छिलके इसके दूर फेंकना।”

(अर्थात् - केला)

To eat banana its skin has to be removed. It is very tasty to eat. We have to eat
after throwing the skin of banana. It should not be thrown here and there because it’s
slippery. Any time one can slip over it.

(B) Assamese –
“হাতের চুরি করো পালো।
চুলাটি খুলিয়ে পেটে ভরালো।”

(অর্থাত্ – কল যানী কেলা)

Here, they have told about ripe banana. Ripe banana is very soft. Here skin of the
banana has been called as ‘chula’ (shirt). The shirt has to be removed to eat the banana.

Thus, in both the Riddles banana’s skin is indicated. By seeing both of them we
can say with little difference there is a sign is similarity.

6.4.1.13. Potato:

(A) Hindi –
“भूमि के शीतर बढ़ता हूँ,
गोल = गोल है काया।
हर सबकी का साथ निधातन,
सबके मन को भाया।”

(अर्थात् - आलू)
Potato grows under the soil. It is round in shape. It add up with all vegetables. Potato liked by all people.

(B) Assamese – “কোন বেটির হিয়া,
মাটির তলত ছাবা (পোবালি),
ত্রী উপর দিছে থিয়া।”
(অর্থাতঃ – আলু)

Potato grows under the soil and the tree grows above the soil. It seems like mother has kept her child under her and she is standing there.

In both the Riddles potato grows under the soil is pointed out. Thus, there is similarity in both the Riddles.

6.4.1.14. Cucumber:

(A) Hindi – “एक पहेली में बुझाएँ।
सर को काट नमक छिड़काएँ।”
(अर्थात् - खीरा)

Here they told that before eating the cucumber its head is needs to be cut and then salt should be sprinkled by doing this its bitterness can be reduced, and it tastes good.

(B) Assamese – “রাম লক্ষমণ সীতা,
থারির ফালতো টিতা,
বস্তুটো কি কোবা ?”
(অর্থাত্ – টিয়াহ যানী খীরা)

Here the first line is meant for the rhythm. Cucumber’s head bitter in taste ‘tita’.

To reduce its bitterness people cut it and eat it.

Like this we find that in both the Riddles there is similarity with little difference.

6.4.1.15. Tomato:

(A) Hindi – “लाल लाल है गोल मटोल,
नहीं है उसका महंगा मोल।
Here, tomato’s colour and beauty is mentioned. Ripe tomato is red in colours and its round in shape. It is not that costly. By taking it regularly it gives good health.

(B) Assamese – “हरि हरि हरि बोल,
हरिर माकर पोना ह’ल।
इं दिलो चिटिक,।
पोना गोल चिटिक।।”

(A) Hindi – “चार कबूतर चार रंग।
महल में जाके एक रंग।।”

To make pan (betel) four things are required and these four betel can be eatable. To make pan (betel) we need, lime, betel vine, betel nut and betel.

Thus there is little difference in both the Riddles.

6.4.1.16.Betel:

(A) Hindi – “चार कबूतर चार रंग।
महल में जाके एक रंग।।”

(B) Assamese – “এবার রুলেড আজীবন হয়,
ছিলে সরিলেড ক্যান নহয়।
Once you plant a betel tree it remains for a long time. When you pluck it, new bud comes out. It doesn’t decay and the tree is filled with its leaves. It gives satisfaction to people who eats it.

Thus, we see that there is little difference in both the Riddles.

6.4.2. Riddles found in Hindi language: Such as - watermelon, custard apple, singhadha etc. and we have already discussed in this chapter in 6.2

6.4.3. Riddles found in Assamese language: Such as - matikathal or pineapple, kaldil, nahru etc. and we have already mentioned in this chapter in 6.3

6.5. ABSTRACT OF THE CHAPTER

Without food neither human being nor any animal can live in this world. There are so many riddles related to food in both the language belt. It is noticed that how men are concerned with food related Riddles and how they are dependet on these Riddles.

This way food related Riddles have been made favourable to the people, whether it may be in Hindi or in Assamese differences lies only in the language. After comparing both Hindi and Assamese food related Riddles, it is evident that they have more similar. In few Riddles which we can see the differences.