Verb in Asamiya and Bangla comprises those words that function as the head of predicate components of non-equational sentence. Verbs are either transitive or intransitive, finite or non-finite.

Verbs which has an object is called transitive and a verb which does not take an object after it, is intransitive. A transitive verb in both Asamiya and Bangla can further be divided into two - that is monotransitive and a bitransitive verb. A transitive verb colligating only with the direct object (Do) is mono-transitive and a transitive verb colligating with both direct-(Do) and indirect object (Io) is bitransitive. Egs are shown from both the languages for the purpose of convenience.

1. a) As: /rame zoduk zane/  "Ram knows zodu"
   b) Bg: /ram zoduke jane/ "Ram knows zodu"

2. (a) As: /mastore ramok marile/ "The teacher beat Ram"
   (b) Bg: /master ranke marlo/ "The teacher beat Ram"
In eg 1 (a,b) and 2. (a,b) we find the underlined segments are the direct object which takes the accusative marker /k/ and /ke/ as in Asamiya and Bangla respectively. Again in the following eg like.

3. (a) As : /loratw am kʰaise/ “The boy ate mango”
(b) Bg: /cheleti am kʰeyecʰe/ “The boy has eaten mango”

4. (a) As : /moe kamakʰya dekʰisw/ “I visited Kamakhya”
(b) Bg: /ami kamakʰya dekʰecʰi/ “I visited Kamakhya”

5. (a) As: /moe kitapkʰon porhisw / “I am reading a book”
(b) Bg: /ami boi porcʰi/ “I am reading book”

The underlined segments are the direct object of the marker. It is to be noted that in both the languages that the accusative marker is covert in case of non human feature.

Bitransitive verb both in Asamiya and Bangla is characterised by object-direct and indirect. This may be exemplified in the following eg from both the languages.

6. (a) As: / pione bimanok sitʰi di gol /

“The peon has delivered the letter to Biman”
The peon has delivered the letter to Biman

The teacher is teaching mathematic to the students

The teacher is teaching mathematic to the students.

Thus in the egs 6 a b and 7a, b we have two objects direct and indirect.

The examples of intrasitive verb from both the languages may be shown below.

Ram is sleeping

Ram is sleeping

I will go to Kolkata tomorrow

I will go to Kolkata tomorrow

He woke up

He woke up
Thus the underlined segments are verb which does not have any object and hence intransitive.

**Finite and non finite verbs of both Asamiya and Bangla are discussed below.**

Egs of finite (complete) verbs can be shown from both the languages:-

11. (a) As: /moe skul: t za\w/ “I go to school”
    (b) Bg: /ami \kule za\l/ “I go to school”

12. (a) As: /rame kitap porhise/ “Ram read book”
    (b) Bg: /ram boi po\e\e\e/ “Ram read book”

13. (a) As: /hori sondra dek\hise/ “Hari saw the moon”
    (b) Bg: /hori condro dek\\h\e “Hari saw the moon”

The underlined segments are finite verbs, which convey the complete meaning of the sentence.

In Asamiya the non-finite or incomplete verb generally takes one suffix that is /i/. In standard colloquial Bangla the sense of incompleteness
of the verb is expressed by the affixation of the suffix like /e/, /te/, /le/.

This will be exemplified in the following examples.

14. (a) As: /moē gān kūni ḅal pāo/ “I like listening to song”

(b) /torabār zilikī asē/ “The stars are twinkling”

The underlined segments are non-finite verb where the action is continuing. It is not yet completed. The suffix /i/ is added to the root /hun/ and /zilik/ in 14 (a) and (b) respectively.

Likewise in Bangla eg of the non-finite suffixes may be shown below.

15. (a) /lili ceare bofe boi porc̣le/ “Lily is reading book by sitting on the chair”.

(b) /porte zao/ “go for reading”

(c) /tumi afe amī jabo/ “I shall go after you come”

(d) /tumi ḳele amī ḳabo/ “I shall eat after you take”

The underlined segments are non finite verb form in standard colloquial Bangla.
Thus the suffix /e/, /te/, /le/ are added with root \( \sqrt{bof} \), \( \sqrt{por} \), \( \sqrt{as} \) and \( \sqrt{kha} \) respectively.

**Compound verb in Asamiya and Bangla.**

Both Asamiya and Bangla possesses a large number of compound verb. Traditionally any kind of two part verb is called compound verb, as a result the compound verbs in both the languages are found to be made up of nonfinite verb forms combined with the root. Two parts of the verbs in combinations give one idea. The first part which usually takes the marker /i/ in Asamiya and /e/ and /te/ in standard colloquial Bangla remains the main or the principal verb. The second part which is in finite form strengthens the meaning of the preceding verb in such a way that either some extra meaning is imposed on them or some subtle shade of meaning is expressed by them. The second part of compound verb is thus called the auxiliary or helping verb. According to S.K.Chatterjee\(^5\) "the inflected root is properly the auxiliary modified by preceding nouns or by a participle". Several linguists have used the terminology like 'ancillary' (John Beames)\(^6\) 'vector verb' (Pray \(97^1\) etc. for the second element. Egs may be cited from both the languages.
Asamiva

/l/ suffix

16. a) /mari di/  “to strike, to beat”
    b) /dʰori rakʰ/  “to catch”
    c) /kʰai ni /  “to eat”
    d) /lagi dʰɔɾ/  “to come in contact”
    e) /kʰai pɛl/  “to eat”
    f) /douri za/  “to run”
    g) /bohi tʰak/  “to sit”

Bangla

/te/ suffix

17. a) /kʰete lag/  “start eating”
    b) /dekʰte pa/  “to see”
    c) /bolte ca/  “to tell”
    d) /dite tʰak/  “to give”
    e) /haʃte tʰak/  “to smile”
/e/ suffix

18. a) /mere pʰel/ “to hill”

b) /kete pʰel/ “to cut”

c) /bʰeʃe de/ “to break”

d) /boʃe tʰak/ “to sit”

e) /bole dekʰ/ “to say”

Asamiya and Bangla verb roots

The essential element in Asamiya and Bangla verbs called its root. Affixes or personal terminations are added to it giving the complete verb form. Both Asamiya and Bangla verb root can be grouped into two broad classes that is simple and compound. Simple verb roots are the smallest part of a word to which affix and personal terminations are added in the conjugation. On the other hand the compound verbs are formed either by nouns or adjectives or by non-finite verbs after being tagged with the verb. Simple verb roots in both the languages can be subdivided into primary and secondary. They are Sanskrit in origin and are mostly monosyllabic in nature and the secondary verb roots are derived either from the primary verb roots or from nouns and adjectives by adding affixes. They are
causative, denominative and onomatopoetic verb. Both Asamiya and Bangla verb root can be shown in the following diagram.

**ASAMIYA AND BANGLA VERB ROOT**

- **SIMPLE VERB ROOT**
  - PRIMARY VERB ROOT
    - CAUSATIVE
  - SECONDARY VERB ROOT
    - DENOMINATIVE
    - ONOMATOPOETIC
- **COMPOUND VERB ROOT**

Asamiya and Bangla verb root

Causative verb root :-

In Asamiya causative is formed by affixation of the suffixes like /a/, uwa/, /owa/ to the verb roots. This will be clear through the following illustration.
Likewise in Bangla it is also formed by adding the suffix like /a/, /owa/to the verb root. Almost all the primary roots are capable of forming causative by adding the suffix /a/ or /owa/ to the root. Examples may be shown as below.

20. a) √kɔr + a → /kɔra/ “to do”

b) √di + a → /dia/ “to give”

c) √kʰa > kʰu + a → /kʰua/ “to eat”

d) √likʰ + a → /likʰa/ “to write”

e) √kɔr + owa → /kɔrowa/ “to doer”

f) √nas> nos + uwa → /nosuwa/ “to cause to dance”

g) √hah > hoh + uwa → /hohuwa/ “to cause to smile”
Denominative root in Asamiya & Bangla:

Both Asamiya and Bangla denominative verb root are formed from nouns and adjectives. The distinctive affix for denominative in Asamiya is /a/, /iya/, /ua/ while in Bangla it is mainly /a/. Thus may be shown through the following eg from the two languages.

Examples from Asamiya

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun/adj</th>
<th>affix</th>
<th>Denominative verb root</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21. a) kil (n) + a</td>
<td>→</td>
<td>/kila/ “to beat”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) pon (n) + a</td>
<td>→</td>
<td>/pona/ “to straighten to set upright”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) bohol (adj) + a</td>
<td>→</td>
<td>/bohola/ “to widen”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) gur + iya</td>
<td>→</td>
<td>/guriya/ “to kick”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e) ag + uwa</td>
<td>→</td>
<td>/aguwa/ “to advance”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples from Bangla

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun/adj</th>
<th>Affix</th>
<th>Denominative verb root</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>22. (a) agol + a</td>
<td>→</td>
<td>/agla/ “to guard”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) cor + a</td>
<td>→</td>
<td>/cora/ “to ride”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(c) comok + a → /comoka/ “to twinkle”

(d) gh'um + a → /gh'uma/ “to sleep”

Sometimes without adding the affix /a/ to noun or adjective we get denominative verb root like in the following egs.

e) mola + φ → /mola/ “fat”

f) aga + φ → /aga/ “to come forward

g) ak + φ → /ak/ “to draw.

h) lota + φ → /lota/ “to creep”

i) aca + φ → /aca/ “to wash face after eating”

Mostly the denominative verb root in Bangla are used in poetry. We find the profound use of it in the poems of Michael Modhusodhan Dutta.

Onomatopoetic verb root in Asamiya & Bangla:

Onomatopoetic verb roots are common both in Asamiya and Bangla. In this type of verb root the monosyllabic part is repeated Like the denominative verb roots they are formed by adding the suffix /a/ to the root. Egs may be cited from both the languages.
Asamiya

a) kut - kut + a → /kutkuta/ “to make gnawing sound”

b) pʰus - pʰus + a → /pʰuspʰusa/ “to whisper”

c) gir- gir + a → /girgira/ “to make a loud sound as thunder”

d) kʰil- kʰil + a → /kʰil[kʰil] to laugh”

e) kʰot - kʰot + a → /kʰotkʰota/ “to produce a sound by striking a hard body against another”.

Egs from Bangla

23. a) kon - kon + a → /konkona/ “to have pain”

b) moc- moc + a → /mocmoca/ “crackle in the mouth”

c) gol- gol + a → /golgola/ “ooze or flow out”

d) tol- tol + a → /toltol/ “be clear and ready to run off.”

e) jol – jol + a → /joljola/ “shining or glaring or blazing state.”

f) ton – ton + a → /tonbona/ “sense of binding pain”.

Onomatopoetic roots are also formed by modified repetition where another root of similar sense and assonance echoes the preceding one. This
type of Onomatopoetic roots can be found in both the languages. The following are the examples both from Asamiya and Bangla.

24. Egs from Asamiya

a) /təlbɔla/ “be shaky and moving”
b) /kɛlmɛla/ “noisy chattering”
c) /dɔrphɔra/ “feel restless and unsteady”

25. Egs from Bangla

a) /təlbɔla/ “be shaky and moving”
b) /dɔlmɔla/ “shake and pat”
c) /nɔrbɔra/ “to be tilted”

Compound verb root

Compound roots are formed either with nouns or adjectives preceding it. Both Asamiya and Bangla possesses many compound verb root. The following roots formed with nouns and adjectives preceding it are shown below from both the languages.
\( \text{kor 'to do' (Asamiya)} \)

26. a) /kam kor/ "to work"

   b) /zoldi kor/ "to be quick"

   c) /tyag kor/ "to leave"

\( \text{kor (Bangla)} \)

27. a) /kaj kor/ "to work"

   b) /tacatari kor/ "to be quick"

   c) /tyag kor/ "to leave"

\( \text{kh a ‘to eat’ (Asamiya)} \)

28. a) /bhoye kha/ "to be frighten"

   b) /mar kha/ "to be beaten"

   c) /gali kha/ "to be abused"

\( \text{kh a ‘to eat’ (Bangla)} \)

29. a) /ghurpak kha/ "to turn about"

   b) /dhakkakha/ "to be pushed"

   c) /habudubu kha/ "to struggle with fidgetiness to keep afloat."
√di “to give” (Asamiya)

30. a) /ˈkikʰa di/ “to teach”
    b) /ˈxasti di/ “to punish”
    c) /ˈzɔbab di/ “to answer”

√de “to give” (Bangla)

31. a) /ˈdʒub de/ “to dip”
    d) /ˈbʰot de/ “to vote”
    e) /uttar de/ “to answer”
    f) /ʃanti de/ “to make peace”.

√pa “to get” (Asamiya)

31. a) /laζ pa/ “to be ashamed”
    b) /ˈkosta pa/ “to be distressed”

√pa “to get” (Bangla)

32. a) /jɔntrona pa/ “to be pained”.
    b) /kɔʃto pa/ “to be distressed.”
    c) /dʊkkʰo pa/ “to suffer”

√lag “to be attached with” (Asamiya)
33. a) /thanda lag/ “to catch cold”
   
b) /gorom lag/ “to feel hot”
   
c) /amoni lag/ “to disgust by continuation”
   
√lag “to be attached with” (Bangla)

34. a) /klanto lag/ “to feel extremely tired”
   
b) /thanda lag/ “to catch cold”
   
c) /gorom lag/ “to feel hot”
   
√ho “to be” (Bangla)

35. a) /bhae ho/ “to be stukken with fear”
   
b) /gombhir ho/ “to be grave”
   
c) /upoʃtʰit ho/ “to be present”
   
d) /rag ho/ “to be angry”

Negation of verbs in Asamiya & Bangla

Negation of verbs in Asamiya and Bangla are realized either by inflection or by periphrasis.

In Asamiya /na/, /ni/, /nu/, /ne/, /no/ are some of the negative markers which are used before the verbs. As for example
1. (a) zaw- /nazaω/ “not go”

(b) kʰaw - /nakʰaw/ “not eat”

(c) likʰw - /nilikʰiω/ ‘not write”

(d) hol - /nhol/ “not done”

It is here to be noticed that Asamiya has a peculiar feature which demarcates it from Bangla. From the above eg’s /n/ is followed by a vowel which is same as the vowel of the first syllable of the verb.

Unlike Asamiya, in standard colloquial Bangla the negative marker /na/ is used both before and after the verb either by inflection or by periphrasis. The following eg’s can be cited from Bangla.

2. (a) /abo na/ “not go”

(b) /kʰabo na/ “not eat”

(c) /likʰbo na/ “not write”

(d) /ʃobo na/ “not sleep”

(e) /nahok/ “for nothing/or in vain

(f) /nabalok/ “underage.”
Negation of verbs can also be realized by using the word /nai/ in Asamiya and /ni/ in Bangla. This may be exemplified by the following eggs both for Asamiya and Bangla.

**Asamiya**

3. a) /moi b'h at k'huwa nai/ “I haven’t taken rice.”

   b) /x'i g'horot nai/ “He is not at home”

   c) /x'i xha nai/ “He has not come”

   d) /manuhzon mora nai/ “The man had not died.

   e) / tai xuwa nai/ “she had not slept”

**Bangla**

4. a) /ami k'haini/ I have not eaten”

   b) /ami po'ini/ “I have not studied”
(c) /ʃe kɔreni/ “she had not done”.

d) /uni dekʰenni/ “He had not seen”

e) /ʃe aʃeni/ “He had not come”

The word /nei/ also denotes negative sense in Bangla. As for example.

5. a) /uni barite nei/ “He is not at home”

b) /ʃe bʰalo nei/ “He is not fine”

c) /ami barite nei/ “I am not at home”.

Verbs in Asamiya and Bangla also permits negativization by the prefixation of various antonym derivational morpheme. Exs may be cited from both the languages.

Asamiya

6. a) /tɛwɔ ossikar korile/ “He denied”

b) /xì odrissɔ hol/ “He vanished”

c) /tɛwɔ obissax korile/ “He refused to believe”

d) /mɔi onupɔstʰit asilɔ/ “I was absent”
e) /teũ obortomanot moi kamtw korilw/ “I did the work in his absence”

Similarly, in Bangla.

7. a) //e ossikar korlo/ “He denied”

b) /fe odrij/o hoe galo/ “He vanished”

c) / tini obiʃas korlen/ “He refused to believe”.

d) /ami onupostʰit chilam/ “I was absent”

e) /tãr obortomane ami kajta korecʰi/ “I have done the work in his absence”.

f) /ojana deʃe gʰurate bʰalo lage/ “It is a pleasure to roam the unknown places”.

g) /fe oʃomoe eʃecʰe/ “He did not came in time”

h) / ocena lokke biʃaf korte nei/ “It is difficult to believe an unknown person”.
NOTES AND REFERENCE