INTRODUCTION

The present study aims at giving a comprehensive account of grammatical features of Asamiya and Bangla. I have tried to show in the following chapters both the affinities and differences between the two languages.

The work consists of nine chapters. In the introductory part effort has been made to focus on those features are going to be discussed in the subsequent chapters.

Chapter 1 “Morphemes in Asamiya and Bangla”

This chapter introduces the morphemes in both the languages. Different types of morphemes such as free and bound, inflectional, derivational and marginal morphemes are discussed. The affixes (prefix and suffix) of both the languages are also discussed.

Chapter 2 “Gender system in Asamiya and Bangla”

It concentrates on the gender system of both the languages. How the masculine and feminine are achieved by using the pre-nominal modifier to Nominal head and how the gender inflection in both the languages are suppletive has been discussed.

Chapter 3 “Number in Asamiya and Bangla”

The use of plural suffixes have been shown in both the languages. Reduplication of nouns and adjectives have also been discussed.
Chapter 4 “Definitives and Indefinitives in Asamiya and Bangla”

It concentrates mainly with different definitives and indefinitives found in both the languages.

Chapter 5 “Deixis or nouns of relationship in Asamiya and Bangla”.

It deals with the different kinds of kinship terms, which are used in both the languages. Among all the New Indo Aryan-languages, Asamiya seems to enjoy these peculiar characteristics of language.

Chapter 6 “Case inflection in Asamiya and Bangla

It discusses the different case marker that is frequently used in both the languages.

Chapter 7 “Declension of Pronoun in Asamiya and Bangla”

It is denoted to the discussion of different types of pronouns and also on different forms of personal pronouns.

Chapter 8 “Verbs in Asamiya and Bangla”

It concentrates on the different types of verbs – transitive, intransitive, finite, nonfinite and compound in both the languages. Negation of verbs has also been discussed in this particular chapter.

Chapter 9 “Tense and Aspect of Asamiya and Bangla verb systems”

This particular chapter deals with the interpretation and explanation of certain tenses and aspect of both the languages.
Each chapter is discussed by citing examples from standard Asamiya and standard colloquial Bangla which is also known as “Chalitbhasa”. Standard Asamiya has its roots in the Eastern group of Asamiya dialect spoken largely in Sibsagar, Golaghat, Dibrugarh, Jorhat, part of Sonitpur district etc was accepted as a standard Asamiya. In the beginning of the 20th century all activities have been shifted to Guwahati and as a result of which Guwahati has emerged as political capital of Assam and naturally they currently used Asamiya standard language is largely shaped by Guwahatense (Dipankar Moral, 1994, 1996, 1998). There are several regional dialects of Bangla, however a strict classification is difficult because of the significant amount of overlap between various dialects and sub-dialects. Two main divisions generally recognized are the western and the eastern. The present day Bangla has two literacy styles known as Sadhubhasa and Calitbhasa (S. Sen 1979, S. Chatterjee-1986). Sadhubhasa is the traditional literary style based on the western dialect with the middle Bangla structures. The use of Sadhubhasa is on the decline. However Calitbhasa is a current variety of the language and is used both in literary and spoken forms. It is particularly a creation of the present century and is spoken in the urban West Bengal in general and Kolkata in particular. The form of Bangla described in this dissertation is mainly colloquial.
The examples are written by using the IPA (International Phonetic Alphabets) symbols. Instead of putting notes and references at the foot of the relevant pages, I have placed them at the end. The bibliography furnished here is very selective.

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