7.00 Nominal inflection.

Nouns in the Barpeta dialect are identified by inflectional and derivational morphemes. 'The first will involve largely the discussion of the inflectional suffixes and their allomorphes. The second will be the analysis of the formation of stems and of words which are not inflected.'

Nouns are inflected for the following categories:

(i) Case.
(ii) Personal Relations.

7.01 Inflection for Cases.

Morphologically, a five-term case system can be postulated in the Barpeta dialect: viz.

(i) The Nominative,
(ii) The Accusative,
(iii) The Instrumental,
(iv) The Genitive,
(v) The Locative.

The Nominative and the Accusative belong to the inflectional category, because in these two cases nouns retain their nominal functions. 'The Nominative and the Accusative are markers of sentence function of subject and object respectively.' The remaining three cases belong to the

various derivational categories. In the Instrumental and the Locative categories words are adverbial in function. 'The Genitive forms function like adjectives'\(^1\). The morphologically specified forms (Accusative, Nominative and Locative) function like morphologically different forms (Dative and Instrumental). This may be called 'Syncretion'\(^2\).

7.01.1 The Nominative.

In the Barpeta dialect two Nominative morphemes are postulated - \{Nom.\} and \{Nom.\} \(_{tr.}\) for transitive and intransitive categories. The Nominative transitive morpheme \{Nom.\} \(_{tr.}\) has three allomorphs \{-e\}, \{-i\} and \{-\#\}. The selection of these allomorphs are phonologically conditioned and hence predictable. All the \(c\)-final nouns select the allomorph \{-e\} and the \(v\)-final nouns other than \(c\)-final and \(i\)-final select the allomorph \{-i\}. \(e\)-final and \(i\)-final nouns select the allomorph \{-\#\}, e.g.;

\(c\)-final nouns - /rame bhat khae/ 'Ram eats rice'.  
/\(g\)unse bazarok zae/ 'Ganesh goes to the market'.

\(v\)-final nouns - /khunai gid gae/ 'Khana sings a song'.  
/\(m\)anai khel bazo/ 'Mana plays on the drum'.  
/bapui kisna nase/ 'Bapu dances a krishna dance'.

The Nominative intransitive morpheme \( \{ \text{Nom.} \} \) has the allomorphs \( \{-\phi\}, \{-\varepsilon\}, \) and \( \{-i\} \). The selection of these allomorphs are morphologically conditioned. The allomorph \( \{-\phi\} \) is selected by all nouns functioning as subjects of majority of the intransitive verbs. The allomorphs \( \{-\varepsilon\} \) and \( \{-i\} \) are selected by subject nouns of a limited number of intransitive verbs constituting a closed set. e-final and i-final nouns select the allomorph \( \{-i\} \) in all contexts; e.g.

\( \{-\phi\} - \\
/\text{hori}^\phi \text{ ahe/ } '\text{Hari comes}' . \\
/\text{gohe}^\phi \text{ umla/ } '\text{God plays}' . \\
/\text{bina}^\phi \text{ zaie/ } '\text{Bina goes}' . \\
/\text{podd}^\phi \text{thake/ } '\text{Padda lives}' . \\
/\text{bapu}^\phi \text{ negul/ } '\text{Bapu has not gone}' . \\
/\text{manu}^\phi \text{ mre/ } '\text{Man dies}' . \\
/\text{gopa}^\phi \text{ zabo/ } '\text{Gopal will go}' . \\
/\text{rame}^\phi \text{ uthil/ } '\text{Ram has got up}' .

\( \{-\varepsilon\} - \\
/\text{man}^\varepsilon \text{ h\aa}^\varepsilon \text{ h\aa/ } '\text{Man laughs}' . \\
/\text{gopa}^\varepsilon \text{ kue/ } '\text{Gopal says}' . \\
/\text{rame}^\varepsilon \text{ mate/ } '\text{Ram calls}' . \\
/\text{kone}^\varepsilon \text{ daure/ } '\text{Kan runs}' .

Morphologically the nominative form functions like an Instrumental form. 

\[-e\] may be regarded as the instr.-nom. Case-ending\(^1\) Example being 'hate bua kapur/ 'the cloth woven by hand.' This can be uttered as /hatedi bua kapur/.

7.01.2 The Accusative.

Two Accusative morphemes are postulated for Barpeta dialect \{-Acc,\} and \{Acc,\}. The \{Acc,\} morpheme expounds the category of direct object and the \{Acc,\} morpheme expounds the indirect object. The Accusative direct morpheme \{Acc,\} has two allomorphs - \{-k\} and \{-ok\}. The selection of these allomorphs are phonologically conditioned. If the noun inflected is v-final the allomorph chosen is \{-k\}. If the noun is c-final the allomorph chosen is \{-ok\}. e.g:

v-final - /dhe ne bapuk xadhu koisil/ 'Dhan told a story to Bapu.'

    /xi gorik kapur disc/'he (inf.) has given cloth to Hari'.

C-final- /kattke ramok hak disc/ 'kattik has prohibited Ram'.

    /bapke put kok taka disc/ 'the father has given money to the son.'

The Accusative indirect morpheme \( \text{Acc}_{\text{indr}} \) has three allomorphs — \{\(-\emptyset\), \{-k\} and \{-ok\}\}, the selection of which are morphologically and phonologically conditioned. The allomorph \{-\emptyset\} is suffixed to (i) – living being, (ii) – human and (iii) – Proper noun whereas the allomorphs \{-k\} and \{-ok\} are suffixed to + human or + living being. V-final nouns select \{-k\} whereas C-final nouns select \{-ok\}, e.g:

\{-\emptyset\} - (i) /dadai bhat\emptyset khai ase/ '(my) elder-brother is eating rice',

/ai xal\emptyset bui ase/ '(my) mother is weaving the loom'.

(ii) /m\emptyset kri\emptyset indur masse/ 'the cat has killed a rat.'

/pitai mas\emptyset khae/ '(my) father eats fish'.

\{-k\} - /mo\emptyset duihak x\emptyset hai kor\emptyset/ 'I help the poor.'

/hathik sobe m\emptyset r\emptyset m kore/ 'All love the elephant.'

\{-ok\} - /daj\emptyset rok manba lage/ 'we should respect the senior.'

/bag\emptyset k hob bhuwe kore/ 'All dread the tiger.'

In the Barpeta dialect morphologically the Accusative form functions like a Dative form; for example in the sentence /xi gh\emptyset r\emptyset k zabo/ 'He will go home' the word /gh\emptyset r\emptyset k/ is morphologically Accusative but functionally it is Dative.

7.01.3 The Instrumental.

The Instrumental morpheme \{Instr\} has three allomorphs \{-di\}, \{-idi\} and \{-edi\}. The selection of the allomorphs are phonologically conditioned and hence predictable. V-final roots select the allomorphs \{-di\} and \{-idi\} whereas C-final roots select \{-odi\}, e.g:
\{-di\} - /xi bhoridi satkise/ 'he has trodden by the leg.'
/pitai garidi aifse/ 'my father has come by a car.'

\{-idi\} - /modhui sokhuidi n\textit{dkh}e/ 'Madhu does not see by the eye.'
/xi zakhlaidi uthe/ 'he climbs by a ladder.'

\{-edi\} - /itu h\textit{atedi k\textit{ora}r}a/ 'it is made by the hand.'
/m\textit{oi basedi geisil\textit{}\textit{u}/ 'I went by a bus'.

### 7.01.4 The Genetive.

The Genetive morpheme \{Gen.\} has two allomorphs \{-r\} and \{-or\}. The selection of these allomorphs are phonologically conditioned and hence predictable. All nominal roots select the appropriate allomorphs. V-final roots select the allomorph \{-r\} whereas C-final roots select \{-or\}, e.g:

V-final - /itu mair gh\textit{or}/ 'This is my daughter's house.'
/xikh\textit{\textit{}\textit{n bapur gar}i/ 'that is my son's car.'

C-final - /ram gopalar \textit{put\textit{k}/ 'Ram is Gopal's son.'
/itu put\textit{\textit{k}kor gh\textit{or}/ 'this is his son's house.'

### 7.01.5 The Locative.

The Locative morpheme \{Loc.\} has two allomorphs \{-t\} and \{-ot\}. The selection of these two allomorphs are phonologically conditioned and hence predictable. V-final nouns select \{-t\} whereas C-final select \{-ot\}, e.g:

V-final - /abu bar\textit{p}tat thake/ 'my grandmother lives at HARPETA'
/kapurxy pa matit pori\textit{ase}/ 'clothes are lying on the ground'.

C-final - /tai gh\textit{or}ot ase/ 'she is at home'.
/xalot kapur nai/ 'there is no cloth in the loom.'
In the Barpeta dialect certain morphologically Locative forms function like Instrumental and Dative or Accusative forms. Some such examples are given below.

(i) /mõi basot zam/ 'I shall go by a bus'.
(ii) /xi bazarot zae/ 'he goes to the market'.

In the first sentence the word 'basot' is morphologically Locative but functionally it is Instrumental. The sentence can be uttered as /mõi basedi zam/ 'I shall go by a bus'. Similarly in the second sentence the word 'bazarot' is morphologically Locative but functionally it is Accusative or Dative. It can be uttered as /xi bazarok zae/ (Acc.) or /xi bazarokdi zae/ 'he goes to the market' (Dative in std. Assamese).

Inflectional paradigm for cases

The following table presents the inflectional paradigm for cases of the nouns.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Transitive</th>
<th>e</th>
<th>i</th>
<th>c</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nominative</td>
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<td>e</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Intransitive</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Direct</td>
<td>K</td>
<td>ok</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Indirect</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ok</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instrumental</td>
<td></td>
<td>di</td>
<td>idi</td>
<td>edi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genetive</td>
<td></td>
<td>r</td>
<td>or</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Locative</td>
<td></td>
<td>t</td>
<td>ot</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7.02 Inflection for Personal Relations

In the Barpeta dialect the nouns of personal relations are inflected for five persons, viz,

(1) First person
(2) Second person (honorific)
(3) Second person (polite)
(4) Second person (inferior)
(5) Third person

'Words of relationship take on different personal affixes according as the relationship indicated is with the first, the second or the third person'. The above five persons take different allomorphs according to the relations with them. The final vowel of the noun is replaced by the allomorph. An epenthesis comes in whenever dysyllabic words are lengthened by the allomorphs. In certain cases the vowel cluster is changed when the allomorph is suffixed.

7.02.1 First person.

The first personal morpheme {First person} has two allomorphs - {-x} and {-xun}. The selection of the allomorph is morphologically conditioned. The allomorph {-x} is suffixed to all nouns of relationship of the first person except /zage/ 'son-in-law' whereas the allomorph {-xun}

is suffixed to /zaqe/ 'son-in-law' and /mama/ 'maternal uncle' only which are related to the first person, e.g:

\{-p\} - /mor ai\(\p\)/ 'my mother'.
/mor pita\(\p\)/ 'my father.'
/mor mama\(\p\)/ 'my maternal uncle'.
/mor xo\(h\)ur\(\p\)/ 'my father-in-law'.
/mor khurxal\(\p\)/ 'my brother/sister-in-law.'

\{-xun\} - /zaqe xun/ 'my son-in-law.'
/mama xun/ 'my maternal uncle-in-law.'

7.02.2 Second person (honorific).

The second personal honorific morpheme \{Second person\}_\(h\)\(on\) has two allomorphs - -e and \{-p\}.

The selection of the allomorphs are morphologically conditioned, e.g ;

\{-e\} - /apnar mae/ 'your (hon) mother.'
/apnar zie/ 'your (hon) daughter.'
/apnar pite/ 'your (hon) father' (pita\(\rightarrow\) pit\(e\)).
/apnar khulxale/ 'your (hon) brother/sister-in-law.'

\{-\(p\)\} - /apnar zaqe/ 'your (hon) son-in-law'.
/apnar bionip/ 'your (hon) son's or daughter's mother-in-law'.
/apnar bapup/ 'your (hon) son'.

7.02.3 Second person (polite).

The second personal polite morpheme \{Second person\}_\(p\) has two allomorphs - \{-e\} and \{-\(p\)\}, the selection of which are morphologically conditioned, e.g ;
\{-e\} - /tumar mae/ 'your (pol) mother.' 
/tumar peihe/ 'your (pol) father's sister.' (pehie \rightarrow peihe).
/tumar pite/ 'your (pol) father' (pita \rightarrow pite).
/tumar deure/ 'your (pol) brother-in-law.' 
(tur e \rightarrow deure).
/tumar aibe/ 'your (pol) grand mother(abue \rightarrow aibe).

\{-f\} - /tumar zajef/ 'your(pol) son-in-law.' 
/tumar bienif/ 'your(pol) son's or daughter's mother-in-law.'
/tumar bapuf/ 'your (pol) son'.

7.02.4 Second person (inferior).

The second personal inferior morpheme

\{Second person\} has the allomorphs - \{-e\} and \{-f\}.

The selection of the allomorphs are morphologically conditioned.

\{-e\} - /tor mae/ 'your(inf.) mother.'
/tor zie/ 'your(inf.) daughter.'
/tor baje/ 'your(inf.) father.'
/tor xouhre/ 'your(inf.) father-in-law.'
(xohur+e \rightarrow xohure \rightarrow xouhre).

\{-f\} - /tor zaje\#f/ 'your(inf.) son-in-law.'
/tor mai\#f/ 'your(inf.) daughter.'
/tor bapuf/ 'your (inf.) son'.
Inflectional Paradigms of Nouns of Relationship.

The following table presents the inflectional paradigms of nouns of relationship.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>First person</th>
<th>Second person (hon)</th>
<th>Second person (pol)</th>
<th>Second person (inf.)</th>
<th>Third person</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Father</td>
<td>pita</td>
<td>pite</td>
<td>pite</td>
<td>pite</td>
<td>pite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mother</td>
<td>ma</td>
<td>mae</td>
<td>mae</td>
<td>mae</td>
<td>mae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daughter</td>
<td>zie</td>
<td>zie</td>
<td>zie</td>
<td>zie</td>
<td>zie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Son-in-law</td>
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<td>zarej</td>
<td>zarej</td>
<td>zarej</td>
<td>zarej</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Son</td>
<td>bapu</td>
<td>bapu</td>
<td>bapu</td>
<td>bapu</td>
<td>bapu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daughter</td>
<td>mai</td>
<td>mai</td>
<td>mai</td>
<td>mai</td>
<td>mai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Father-in-law</td>
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<td>xoufere</td>
<td>xoufere</td>
<td>xoufere</td>
<td>xoufere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brother/sister-in-law</td>
<td>khulxal</td>
<td>khulxale</td>
<td>khulxale</td>
<td>khulxale</td>
<td>khulxale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brother-in-law</td>
<td>deur</td>
<td>deure</td>
<td>deure</td>
<td>deure</td>
<td>deure</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7.02.5 **Third person.**

The third personal morpheme \{Third person\} has three allomorphs — \{-εk\}, \{-k\} and \{-∅\}. The selection of the allomorphs are morphologically and phonologically conditioned. All the c-final and also the V-final nouns other than e-final nouns take \{-εk\} and \{-∅\}. The e-final nouns select \{-k\}. They indicate honorific, polite and inferior sense; e.g.

\{-εk\} -  
/εk'ktor maεk/ 'his(hon) mother';
/tεur zitk/ 'his/her(pol) daughter';
/tair bapεk/ 'her(inf.) father';
/tar khulxalεk/ 'his(inf.) brother-in-law.'

\{-k\} -  
/εk'ktor zagεk/ 'his/her(hon) son-in-law';
/tεur zagεk/ 'his/her(pol) son-in-law';
/tair tapεk/ 'her(inf.) father's equal';
/tar tapεk/ 'his(inf.) father's equal'.

\{-∅\} -  
/εk'ktor bapup/ 'his/her(hon.) son';
/tεur maεk/ 'his/her(pol) daughter';
/tair bapup/ 'her(inf.) son';
/tar api∅/ 'his(inf.) daughter'.

8.00 Nominal derivation.

The chief processes of nominal derivation in the Barpeta dialect by which the root may be modified are:

(a) adding a prefix to the root or to the stem.
(b) adding a suffix to the root or to the stem.

8.01 Prefixation: In the Barpeta dialect nominal prefixes are few in number. They may be either class-changing or class-maintaining. They are added to noun, adjective and verb roots or stems. Some of them are cited below.
### 8.01.1 {a-}.

**Class-changing**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>{a-}</th>
<th>added to ---&gt; to derive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>adjective</td>
</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>{a-}</td>
<td>noun</td>
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<tr>
<td>{a-}</td>
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**Class-maintaining**

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### 8.01.2 {ana-}.

**Class-maintaining**

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<tr>
<td>{ana-}</td>
<td>noun</td>
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### 8.01.3 {u-}.

**Class-changing**

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<tr>
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<td>'in to lerance'</td>
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<td>noun</td>
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<tr>
<td>{u-}</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{u-}</td>
<td>'childless'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Class-maintaining

\{b\} - \{dhir\}, /\text{\textashvy dhir}/ 'unsteady'
\{b\} - \{mil\}, /\text{\textashvy mil}/ 'disharmony'
\{\nu\} - \{bat\}, /\text{\textashvy bat}/ 'wrong way'
\{\nu\} - \{kamila\}, /\text{\textashvy kamila}/ 'worth less'
\{\nu\} - \{manuh\}, /\text{\textashvy manuh}/ 'a worthless person'
\{\nu\} - \{zati\}, /\text{\textashvy zati}/ 'low caste'
\{\nu\} - \{dhir\}, /\text{\textashvy dhir}/ 'sin'
\{\nu\} - \{vgr\}, /\text{\textashvy vgr}/ 'misfortune'
\{\nu\} - \{kr\}, /\text{\textashvy kr}/ 'dishonest'
\{\nu\} - \{thoga\}, /\text{\textashvy thoga}/ 'ugly'
\{\nu\} - \{xubidha\}, /\text{\textashvy xubidha}/

8.01.4 \{\nu\} -

Class-maintaining

\{\nu\} - \{issa\}, /\text{\textashvy issa}/ 'unwillingness'.
\{\nu\} - \{asar\}, /\text{\textashvy asar}/ 'improper conduct'
\{\nu\} - \{adpr\}, /\text{\textashvy adpr}/ 'disrespect'
\{\nu\} - \{usit\}, /\text{\textashvy usit}/ 'improper adjective -> adjective
\{\nu\} - \{uppzuktv\}, /\text{\textashvy uppzuktv}/ 'unfit'

8.01.5 \{na\} -

Class-maintaining

\{\nu\} - \{thiti\}, /\text{\textashvy thiti}/ 'helpless'
\{\nu\} - \{vuk\}, /\text{\textashvy vuk}/ 'unnecessary'

8.01.6 \{vpp\} -

Class-maintaining

\{\nu\} - \{gat\}, /\text{\textashvy gat}/ 'unusual'
\{\nu\} - \{man\}, /\text{\textashvy man}/ 'insult'
\{\nu\} - \{kurm\}, /\text{\textashvy kurm}/ 'vicious act'

added to -> to derive

adjective -> adjective
noun -> noun
noun -> noun
adjective -> adjective
noun -> noun
adjective -> adjective
noun -> noun
noun -> noun
noun -> noun
noun -> noun
noun -> noun
adjective -> adjective
noun -> noun
noun -> noun
noun -> noun

8.01.7 \{upsr\}

**Class-maintaining**

\{upsr\} - \{dex\}, /up\text{d}ex/ 'advice'

\{upsr\} - \{azzn\}, /up\text{zz}n/ 'earning'

8.01.8 \{p\text{nra}\}

**Class-maintaining**

\{p\text{nra}\} - \{ninda\}, /p\text{n}nda/ 'malicious'

\{p\text{nra}\} - \{kal\}, /p\text{r}ykal/ 'the future state'.

\{p\text{nra}\} - \{z\text{on}m\}, /p\text{r}z\text{on}m/ 'future birth'

8.01.9 \{bi\}.

**Class-changing**

\{bi\} - \{zati\}, /b\text{z}ati/ 'belong to different caste'.

\{bi\} - \{ph\text{ol}\}, /b\text{ph}ol/ 'failure.'

**Class-maintaining**

\{bi\} - \{dex\}, /b\text{d}ex/ 'foreign'.

\{bi\} - \{dhormi\}, /b\text{d}hormi/ 'belong to different religion.'

8.01.10 \{be\}.

**Class-changing**

\{be\} - \{zukh\}, /b\text{z}ukh/ 'unfit'

\{be\} - \{hus\}, /b\text{h}us/ 'senseless'

**Class-maintaining**

\{be\} - \{aini\}, /b\text{a}ini/ 'illegal'

\{be\} - \{taim\}, /b\text{t}aim/ 'improper time'

\{be\} - \{nami\}, /b\text{n}ami/ 'forged'

\{be\} - \{d\text{k}h\text{ol}\}, /b\text{d}k\text{h}ol/ 'illegal occupation'

\{be\} - \{s\text{r}k\text{r}i}\}, /b\text{s}r\text{k}r\text{i}/ 'non-govern'}
8.01.11  \{b£-\}

Class-changing

\{b£-\} - \{lag\}, /b£lag/ 'separate'  
verb \(\rightarrow\) adjective

8.01.12  \{ba-\}

Class-maintaining

\{ba-\} - \{than\}, /bath\an/ 'abode of cattle'  
noun \(\rightarrow\) noun
\{ba-\} - \{khar\}, /bak\ar/ 'a spice'  
noun \(\rightarrow\) noun

8.01.13  \{bud-\}

Class-maintaining

\{bud-\} - \{nam\}, /bod\an/ 'infamy'  
noun \(\rightarrow\) noun
\{bud-\} - \{rozom\}, /bod\rozom/ 'indigestion'  
noun \(\rightarrow\) noun
\{bud-\} - \{b\arhax\}, /bod\b\ar\hax/ 'bad practice'  
noun \(\rightarrow\) noun

8.01.14  \{dur-\}

Class-changing

\{dur-\} - \{bul\}, /dur\bol/ 'weak'  
noun \(\rightarrow\) adjective
\{dur-\} - \{buddhi\}, /durbuddhi/ 'silliness'  
noun \(\rightarrow\) adjective

Class-maintaining

\{dur-\}-\{din\}, /durdin/-/duddin/ 'adversity'  
noun \(\rightarrow\) noun
\{dur-\}-\{bhaig\n\}, /durbhaig\n/ 'unfortunate'  
adjec"ive \(\rightarrow\) adjective
\{dur-\}-\{kapal\}, /durkapal/ 'unfortunate'  
noun \(\rightarrow\) noun
\{dur-\}-\{nam\}, /durnam/-/dunnam/ 'infamy'  
noun \(\rightarrow\) noun
\{dur-\}-\{d\arxa\}, /dur\d\ar\xa/-/du\dd\kha/  
'misfortune'
\{dur-\}-\{gondh\n\}, /durgondh\n/ 'bad smell'  
noun \(\rightarrow\) noun
\{dur-\}-\{goti\}, /dur\goti/ 'distress'  
noun \(\rightarrow\) noun
8.01.15  \{ku-\}

**Class-maintaining**

\{ku-\} - \{bidda\}, /kubidda/ 'bad practice'
\{ku-\} - \{sint\}, /kusinta/ 'bad thinking'
\{ku-\} - \{kɔtha\}, /kukɔtha/ 'bad words'
\{ku-\} - \{kɔrm\}/kukɔrm/ 'bad work'
\{ku-\} - \{subh\}, /kusubh/ 'bad habit'
\{ku-\} - \{moti\}, /kumoti/ 'ill disposition'
\{ku-\} - \{loikkh\}, /kulɔikkh/ 'unlucky sign'.

8.01.16  \{ni-\}

**Class-changing**

\{ni-\} - \{tal\}, /nital/ 'silence'
\{ni-\} - \{dhak\}, /niddak/ 'shameless'
\{ni-\} - \{mat\}, /nimat/ 'speechless'
\{ni-\} - \{zan\}, /nizan/ 'silence'
\{ni-\} - \{laz\}, /nilaz/ 'shameless'

8.01.17  \{xu-\}

**Class-changing**

\{xu-\} - \{bul\}, /xubul/ 'strong'

**Chass-maintaining**

\{xu-\} - \{thik\}, /xothik/ 'exact'
\{xu-\} - \{sit\}, /xosit/ 'the awaking state'.

8.01.18  \{xu-\}

**Class-maintaining**

\{xu-\} - \{din\}, /xudin/ 'good day'
\{xu-\} - \{nam\}, /xunam/ 'fame'
\{xu-\} - \{phul\}, /xuphul/ 'good result'
\{xu-\} - \{kɔrm\}/xukɔrm/ 'good work'
\{xu-\} - \{moti\}, /xumoti/ 'good disposition'
\{xu-\} - \{loikkh\}, /xulɔikkh/ 'a good omen'
8.02 Suffixation: Many forms may be recognised as nouns on the basis of various noun marking derivational suffixes added to other words. The nominal derivational morphemes are either class-changing or class-maintaining. They are added to noun or adjective or verb roots. They may or may not be followed by other suffixes. In certain cases an epenthesis comes after suffixation. The following are some of the examples.

### 8.02.1 { -i }

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class-changing</th>
<th>added to → to derive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>{bilat} - { -i }, /bilati/ 'foreign'</td>
<td>noun → adjective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{dan} - { -i }, /dani/ 'munificant'</td>
<td>noun → adjective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{man} - { -i }, /mani/ 'respectable'</td>
<td>noun → adjective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{nam} - { -i }, /nami/ 'celebrated'</td>
<td>noun → adjective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{nat} - { -i }, /nati/ 'a cloth of four yards'</td>
<td>noun → adjective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{ray} - { -i }, /rasi/ 'angry'</td>
<td>noun → adjective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{dokkar} - { -i }, /dokari/ 'necessary'</td>
<td>noun → adjective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{khors} - { -i }, /khorsi/-/khorsi/-/khorsi/ 'prodigal'</td>
<td>noun → adjective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{sorkar} - { -i }, /sorali/ 'government'</td>
<td>noun → adjective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{ox} - { -i }, /oxi/-/dokhi/ 'guilty'</td>
<td>noun → adjective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{dokhi} - { -i }, /dokhi/ 'distressed'</td>
<td>noun → adjective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{xokhi} - { -i }, /xokhi/ 'happy'</td>
<td>noun → adjective</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class-maintaining</th>
<th>added to → to derive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>{bepari} - { -i }, /bepari/ 'trader'</td>
<td>noun → noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{tell} - { -i }, /tell/-/tell/ 'oil man'</td>
<td>noun → noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{daktori} - { -i }, /daktori/-/daktori/ 'medical'</td>
<td>noun → noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{mai} - { -i }, /mai/ 'term of endearment used in addressing a girl'</td>
<td>noun → noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{bhalli} - { -i }, /bhalli/-/bhalli/-/bhalli/-/bhalli/ 'store-keeper or satra.'</td>
<td>noun → noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{dokoni} - { -i }, /dokoni/-/dokoni/-/dokoni/ 'shop-keeper'</td>
<td>noun → noun</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
\{dhun\} - \{-i\}, /dhōni/~/dhoni/'rich' 
noun → noun

\{mouzadar\} - \{-i\}, /mużaḍarī/'revenue collectorship' 
noun → noun

\{zomidar\} - \{-i\}, /zemidarī/'land lordship' 
noun → noun

\{sokidar\} - \{-i\}, /sokidarī/'watch manship' 
noun → noun

8.02.2 \{\textit{ia}\}

**Class-changing**

\{bhadā\} - \{-ia\}, /bhadā/~/bhadā/~/bhadā/'one born in the month of Bhadra' 
noun → adjective

\{kamrup\} - \{-ia\}, /kamrupa/~/kamrupa/~/kamrupa/'belonging to Kamrup' 
noun → adjective

\{maḥ\} - \{-ia\}, /maḥa/~/maḥa/'monthly' 
noun → adjective

\{ḥat\} - \{-ia\}, /ḥūtā/~/ḥūtā/'having hands', 
'measure of hand' 
noun → adjective

\{rakh\} - \{-ia\}, /rakhia/~/rakhia/~/rakhia/'guard' 
verb → noun

\{būrpēṭa\} - \{-ia\}, /būrpēṭa/~/būrpēṭa/~/būrpēṭa/'belonging to Bārpetā' 
noun → adjective

\{kōṭhōla\} - \{-ia\}, /kōṭhōla/~/kōṭhōla/~/kōṭhōla/'clayey' 
noun → adjective

\{xōmaṇa\} - \{-ia\}, /xōmania/~/xōmania/~/xōmania/'of an equal age' 
noun → adjective

\{dukh\} - \{-ia\}, /dukhia/~/dukha/'poor' 
noun → adjective

\{tūṭh\} - \{-ia\}, /tūṭha/~/tūṭha/'dwelling' 
noun → adjective

\{guḍh\} - \{-ia\}, /guḍha/~/guḍha/'having moustache' 
noun → adjective

\{nun\} - \{-ia\}, /nuṇia/~/nuṇa/'salt' 
noun → adjective

\{zul\} - \{-ia\}, /zulia/~/zula/'liquid' 
noun → adjective

**Class-maintaining**

\{khol\} - \{-ia\}, /kholia/~/kuhila/~/kuhila/'one playing on a khol' 
noun → noun

\{dhul\} - \{-ia\}, /dhuila/~/dhuila/'one playing on a dhol'.
8.02.3 {-ina}

**Class-changing**

{-ina},/biloina/ 'distributor'
{-ina},/ziroina/ 'resting for a while'
{-ina},/philoina/ 'fit to be thrown away'

**added to — » to derive**

verb → noun
verb → adjective
verb → adjective

8.02.4 {-il}

**Class-changing**

{-il},/atil/ 'tight'
{-il},/rogil/-/rogil/ 'coloured'
{-il},/kutil/ 'hypocrisy'

**added to — » to derive**

verb → adjective
noun → adjective
noun → adjective

8.02.5 {-ila}

**Class-changing**

{-ila},/kamila/ 'active'

**added to — » to derive**

noun → adjective

8.02.6 {-ira}

**Class-changing**

{-ira},/piloira/ 'a run away'

**added to — » to derive**

verb → adjective

**Class-maintaining**

{-ira},/naira/ 'boat man'

**added ot — — to derive**

noun → noun

8.02.7 {-ek}

**Class-maintaining**

{-ek},/pathek/ 'a reader of religious books'
{-ek},/mahek/ 'one month'
{-ek},/poxek/-/poxek/ 'half a month'.
{-ek},/busrek/ 'one year'

**added to — to derive**

noun → noun
noun → noun
noun → noun
noun → noun

8.02.8 {-en}

**Class-changing**

{-en},/bain/ 'a player on a musical instrument like khol'.
{-en},/gainen/ 'singer'

**added to — to derive**

verb → noun
verb → noun
8.02.9 {-eki}
Class-changing added to -- to derive
{busor} - {-eki},/busreki/-/busreki/
'yearly'
noun → adjective

8.02.10 {-eni}
Class-changing added to → to derive
{bilo} - {-eni},/bileni/ 'one who
verb → noun
distributes food.'
{randh} - {-eni},/randheni/ 'cook'
verb → noun
{bu} - {-eni},/bueni/ 'weaver'
verb → noun
{dhu} - {-eni},/dhueni/ 'ceremonial bathing'.
verb → noun

8.02.11 {-eli}
Class-changing added to → to derive
{ag} - {-eli},/ageli/ 'appertaining to the
noun → adjective
fore part'.
{zon} - {-eli},/zdneli/ 'illuminated by the
noun → adjective
moon or other light.'

8.02.12 {-eila}
Class-changing added to → to derive
{senga} - {-eila},/sgeila/ 'made in senga'
noun → adjective
{hazo} - {-eila},/hazeila/ 'made in Hazo'.
noun → adjective

8.02.13 {-a}
Class-changing added to → to derive
{pani} - {-a},/pania/~/paina/'watery'
noun → adjective
{kati} - {-a},/kata/~/kaita/'aside'
noun → adjective
{gathi} - {-a},/gathia/~/gaitha/ 'short,
noun → adjective
thick-set stout.'
{mati} - {-a},/matia/~/maita/'earthly'
noun → adjective
{hati} - {-a},/hatia/~/haita/'belonging to
noun → adjective
hati of satra.'
{kapal} - {-a},/kapala/~/kapla/'fortunate'
noun → adjective
{soit} - {-a},/soita/~/soita/'one born in the month
noun → adjective
caitra.'
{sokhu} - {-a},/sokhua/~/sakha/'spectacle,'
noun → adjective
{pub} - {-a},/puba/~eastern'
noun → adjective
{bunj} - {-aj},/buna/ 'wild'  
{phul} - {-aj},/phula/'adorned with figures'  
noun → adjective

Class-maintaining  
{thog} - {-aj},/thoga/-/thoga/'fair'  
{mukh} - {-aj}/mukha/ 'mask'  
noun → noun

8.02.14 {-al}

Class-changing  
{digh} - {-al},/dighal/ 'long'  
{t£z} - {-al},/t£zal/'fresh','strong'  
{££z} - {-al},/££zal/'having tail'  
{dhar} - {-al},/dharal/ 'sharp'  
{khnp} {-al},/khnpal/ 'angry'  
noun → adjective

Class-maintaining  
{biz} - {-al},/bizal/ 'slimy'  
{go} - {-al},/goal/~/gual/ 'milkman'  
noun → noun

8.02.15 {-ami}

Class-changing  
{thog} - {-ami},/thogami/'deceit'  
{dust} - {-ami}, /dustami/'wickedness'  
{murk} - {-ami},/murkami/'foolishness'  
 adjective → noun

8.02.16 {-ök}

Class-changing  
{£øk} - {-ök},/£øk/'writer'  
{xb} - {-ök},/xbök/'server','worshiper'  
{at} - {-ak},/atök/ 'confine'  
{pal} - {-ök},/palbk/ 'protector'  
{gon} - {-ök},/gonök/ 'astrologer'  
 verb → noun

Class-maintaining  
{kheti} - {-ök},/khetiök/ 'cultivator'  
{zon} - {-ök},/zonök/ 'moonshine'  
{roikkha} - {-ök},/roikkhaök/'preserver'  
noun → noun
### 8.02.17 {~on

**Class-changing**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Noun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>{pindh}</td>
<td>/pindhon/'the act of dressing'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{dék}h}</td>
<td>/dékhon/'the act of seeing'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{kha}</td>
<td>/khaon/'the act of eating'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{nas}</td>
<td>/nas'on/'the act of dancing'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{lag}</td>
<td>/lagon/'fruit bearing'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{randh}</td>
<td>/randhon/'the act of cooking'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{mör}</td>
<td>/mör'son/'the act of dying'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{sol}</td>
<td>/solon/'the act of moving'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{bu}</td>
<td>/buon/'the act of weaving'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{bul}</td>
<td>/bulon/'the act of walking'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{phur}</td>
<td>/phur'on/'the act of walking'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{xu}</td>
<td>/xuon/'the act of sleeping'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Class-maintaining**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>{gari}</td>
<td>/gari'on/'cart-driver'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 8.02.18 {~onta

**Class-changing**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>{di}</td>
<td>/dionta/ 'giver'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{xikh}</td>
<td>/xikhonta/ 'teacher'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{dék}h}</td>
<td>/dékhon'ta/ 'one who sees'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{kha}</td>
<td>/khaonta/ 'eater'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{sa}</td>
<td>/sa'onta/ 'keeper', protector'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{zan}</td>
<td>/zanonta/ 'one who knows'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{rakh}</td>
<td>/rakhonta/ 'keeper', protector'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{dhor}</td>
<td>/dhoronta/ 'one who catches'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{kör}</td>
<td>/kör'onta/ 'doer'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{zuz}</td>
<td>/zuz'onta/ 'pugnacious'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 8.02.19 {~oni

**Class-changing**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Noun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>{pat}</td>
<td>/patoni/'introduction'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{nat}</td>
<td>/natoni/ 'deficit'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{zan}</td>
<td>/zanoni/ 'advertisement'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A page from a document contains text explaining the meanings of various prefixes, roots, and suffixes. The text is divided into sections labeled "Class-maintaining" and "Class-changing," each with sub-sections listing words and transformations. The text is written in a format that describes how prefixes and roots are combined to form new words, indicating changes in meaning through the addition or transformation of suffixes.

For example, under the "Class-changing" section, the prefix "xap" is attached to the root "xaponi" to form "xap-xaponi," meaning 'cursing.' The transformation of the suffix is indicated by the arrows from verb to noun, adjective, or adjective to noun, depending on the context.

The document appears to be a study on the linguistic structure of a particular language, focusing on the derivation of new words from existing ones through the manipulation of prefixes and suffixes.

The page is numbered 199, indicating it is part of a larger work, possibly a linguistic textbook or a research paper on language formation.
Class-maintaining added to —> to derive

- £-orij ,/Ifcgori/ /lDgori/ 'compaion' noun
- noun
- noun

8.02.24 {-oira}

Class-changing added to —> to derive

- bun} - {-oira},/bunoira/ 'wild'
  noun —> adjective

Class-maintaining added to —> to derive

- l0g} - {-oira},/l0goira/~/l0goira/
  'companion'

8.02.25 {-oisaj

Class-changing added to —> to derive

- ghbr} - {-oisaj,/ghoroisa/~/ghoroisa/
  'domestic'

8.02.26 {-oru}

Class-changing added to —> to derive

- kh£l} - {-oru},/kh£loru/ 'player'
  verb —> noun
- verb —> noun
- verb —> noun
- verb —> noun

8.02.27 {-oura}

Class-changing added to —> to derive

- adha} - {-oura},/adhoura/'half-done'
  noun —> adjective
- bat} - {-oura},/batoura/'traveller'
  noun —> adjective
- ghat} - {-oura},/ghatoura/'one going to
  landing place'
- noun —> adjective
- noun —> adjective
- noun —> adjective

8.02.28 {-u}

Class-changing added to —> to derive

- maz} - {-u},/mazu/ 'second'
  noun —> adjective
Class-maintaining added to — to derive

\{bap\} - \{-uj\},/bapu/'a term of endearment in addressing a boy'

\{thani\} - \{-uj\},/thanu/~/thenu/ 'a stalk of fruit'

\{thara\} - \{-uj\},/tharu/~/theru/ 'a stalk of fruit', refuge'

\{xadha\} - \{-uj\},/xadhu/'gentle', 'honest'

8.02.29 \{-ua\}

Class-changing added to — to derive

\{zeth\} - \{-ua\},/zethua/~/zethua/ ~ /zeutha/'one born in the month of zeth,'

\{pathar\} - \{-ua\},/patharua/~/pathorua/~ /pathoura/ 'produced in a field'

\{dat\} - \{-ua\},/datuva/~/prominent teeth'

\{dhar\} - \{-ua\},/dharua/~/dhourua/~ /dhoura/ 'debtor.'

\{xar\} - \{-ua\}, /xaruva/ 'fertile'

\{khokh\} - \{-ua\},/khokhua/~ /khokha/ 'greedy'

Class-maintaining added to — to derive

\{kaña\} - \{-ua\},/kāhua/~ /kauña/ 'slightly astringent test.'

\{zal\} - \{-ua\},/zaluva/~ /zaula/'fisherman'

\{hal\} - \{-ua\},/hāluva/~ /hauta/ 'ploughman'

8.02.30 \{-ual\}

Class-maintaining added to — to derive

\{dak\} - \{-ual\},/dakual/ 'postman'

\{ghat\} - \{-ual\},/ghatual/~ /ghautal/ 'a ferryman'
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Set</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.02.31</td>
<td>{-ula}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Class-changing</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>{thfi} {-ula}, /thfiula/-/thfiula/'sullen' noun \rightarrow adjective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>{dafi} {-ula}, /dafiula/ 'envious'. noun \rightarrow adjective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dukh - -ula , /dukhiula/'unfortunate' noun \rightarrow adjective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.02.32</td>
<td>{-ura}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Class-changing</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>{dond} {-ura}, /dondura/-/dondura/, 'quarrelsome' noun \rightarrow adjective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Class-maintainingu</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>{bha} {-ura}, /bhaura/'addicted to hemp' noun \rightarrow adjective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.02.33</td>
<td>{-ti}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Class-changing</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>{pua} {-ti}, /pua/-/pueti/'dawn' noun \rightarrow adjective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>{bhbr} {-ti}, /bhbrti/-/bhbrti/'filling up' verb \rightarrow noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>{gon} {-ti}, /gonti/-/gonti/'counting' verb \rightarrow noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>{khuzo} {-ti}, /khuzoti/'itching' verb \rightarrow noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>{zol} {-ti}, /zolti/-/zolli/'brilliance' verb \rightarrow noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Class-maintaining</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>{bhau} {-ti}, /bhauti/'feign condition' noun \rightarrow noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.02.34</td>
<td>{-ta}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Class-changing</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>{bh} {-ta}, /bh\betaota//'to open up(mouth- or eyes).' noun \rightarrow adjective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>{m} {-ta}, /m\betaota/ 'dirty' noun \rightarrow adjective</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Class-maintaining

\{gəl\} - \{-ta\}, /golta/ "push by the"

8.02.35 \{-ki\}

Class-changing

\{kəθa\} - \{-ki\}, /kəθaki/ ~/kəθoki/ ~/kəθoki/ "talkative"

Class-maintaining

\{tita\} - \{-ki\}, /titaki/~/titki/ 'slightly bitter' adjective
\{məl\} - \{-ki\}, /məlki/ 'a member of a sitting'

8.02.36 \{-kuri\}

Class-maintaining

\{bat\} - \{-kuri\}, /batkuri/ 'walking over a long way' noun
\{thuth\} - \{-kuri\}, /thuthkuri/ 'spittle'.

8.02.37 \{-kuria\}

Class-changing

\{hikha\} - \{-kura\}, /hikhakuria/ 'malicious'
\{laz\} - \{-kura\}, /lazkura/ 'modest'

8.02.38 \{-mi\}

Class-changing

\{pagla\} - \{-mi\}, /paglami/ 'madness'
\{phatra\} - \{-mi\}, /phatrami/ 'bafoonery'
\{gunda\} - \{-mi\} /gundami/ 'vandalism'
Class-changing

\{bis\} - \{-ni\},/bisni/'fan'
\{khat\} - \{-ni\},/khatni/'labour'
\{gath\} - \{-ni\},/gathni/'the act of Cementing together'.
\{sek\} - \{-ni\},/sekni/'filter', 'strainer' verb → noun.

Class-maintaining

\{na\} / / 'musical instrument'
\{khuza\} - \{-na\}/khuza/'beggar'
\{maj\} - \{-na\}, /maja /~/maja/'beggar'
\{sa\} / / 'slightly acid' adjective → adverb.

Class-changing

\{raya\} - \{-sa\}, /raya/'reddish'
\{boga\} - \{-sa\}, /boga /~/boga/'whitish'
\{kola\} - \{-sa\}, /kola /~/kola/'blackish'

Class-maintaining

\{li\} / / 'silvered'
\{rupa\} - \{li\}, /rupa /~/rupa/'silvered'
\{raya\} - \{li\}, /raya /~/raya/'silvered'
\{khat\} - \{li\}, /khat /~/khat/'silvered'

Class-changing

\{na\} / / 'musical instrument'
\{maja\} - \{na\}, /maja /~/maja/'beggar'
\{sa\} / / 'slightly acid' adjective → adverb.
8.02.44 {-la}

Class-changing

{P§ t} - {-la}, /p§tla/ 'pot-bellied'
{digh} - {-la}, /dighla/ 'long'

Class-maintaining

{Kam} - {-la}, /kamlα/ 'labour'
{mada} - {-la}, /madala/~/madla/ 'fatty'

8.02.45 {-ri}

Class changing

{puz a} - {-ri}, /puzari/~/puzeri/'worshiper' noun → noun

8.02.46 {-ra}

Class-changing

{hag} - {-ra}, /hagra/'frequently voiding stools' verb → adjective
{mut} - {-ra}, /muta/'urinanti constantly' verb → adjective
{jut} - {-ra}, /lutra/'plunderer'

Class-maintaining

{bhau} - {-ra}, /bhaura/'bafoon'
{xem} - {-ra}, /xemra/'of an equal age' adjective → adjective
8.02.47 { -ban }

Class-changing

{buddhi} -{-ban} ,/buddhiban/ 'clever'
{bhaiggb} -{-ban} ,/bhaiggban/'fortunate'
{dhbn} -{-ban} ,/dhbaban/ wealthy

8.02.48 { -dar }

Class-maintaining

{mouza} -{-dar} , /mouzadar/'revenue collector' noun → noun
{soki} -{-dar} , /sokidar/'guard', 'watchmanship' noun → noun
{zomi} -{-dar} , /zomidar/'land-lord' noun → noun

8.02.49 { -dari }

Class-maintaining

{soki} -{-dari} , /sokidari/'watch-manship' noun → noun
{zomi} -{-dari} , /zomidari/'land lordship' noun → noun
{zua} -{-dari} , /zuadari/ Gambler noun → noun