9.00 Certain other forms of Nouns

9.01 Feminine forms of Nouns

In the Barpeti dialect feminine forms are indicated by suffixed of the allomorphs of the feminine morpheme, the selection of which is morphologically conditioned. Feminine indication can be effected by using some 'qualifying terms'. There are also instances of suppletion. It is defined in terms of the Pronoun substitute, etc.

9.01.1 The following are the instances of the allomorphs of the feminine morpheme.

\{(i): \{-i\}\}

When the allomorph \{-i\} is to be suffixed to certain 'i' final masculine form, the final 'a' is replaced by the silencer, e.g.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mas.</th>
<th>Fem.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/apa/ 'boy'</td>
<td>/api/ 'girl'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/patha/ 'he-goat'</td>
<td>/pathi/ 'she-goat'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/kanu/ 'pur blind man'</td>
<td>/kani/ 'purblind woman'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/mama/ 'maternal uncle'</td>
<td>/mani/ 'aunt'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/boga/ 'white man'</td>
<td>/bou/ 'white woman'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When the allomorph {-i} is to be added after 'a' final masculine form with a consonant cluster, the final vowel of the form is replaced by the allomorph and 'e' occurs between the cluster; e.g.

Mas. | Fem.
--- | ---
/pagla/ 'mad man' | /pageli/ 'mad woman'
/abra/ 'obstinate man' | /aberi/ 'obstinate woman'
/azla/ 'simpleton man' | /azeli/ 'simpleton woman'
/kazla/ 'amale animal of bluish white colour.' | /kazeli/ 'a female animal of bluish white colour'

When {-i} is added after certain 'r' final masculine forms, suffixation involves internal vocalic change in the form; e.g.,

Mas. | Fem.
--- | ---
/bandar/ 'man monkey' | /banderi/ 'female monkey'
/kūar/ 'prince' | /kūeri/ 'princess'
/xundar/ 'beautiful man' | /xunderi/ 'beautiful woman'

(ii) {-eni}

It is suffixed directly to certain 'c'-final masculine forms; e.g.

Mas. | Fem.
--- | ---
/pikhas/ 'an ugly and unclean man', 'a male devil.' | /pikhaseni/ 'an ugly and unclean woman', 'a female devil'
Mas.  
/hakim/ 'magistrate'  
/pɔndit/'scholar (male)'  
/ukil/ 'pleader (male)'  

Fem.  
/hakimeni/'wife of magistrate.'  
/pɔnditeni/'scholar (female).'  
/ukileni/'pleader(female)  
"wife of a male pleader.'

When {-eni} is added to certain 'C' final masculine forms, the final vowel is dropped and the feminine form becomes cluster. Sometimes the consonant of the feminine form is changed after suffixation; e.g.,

Mas.  
/pathék/ 'the man who reads the  
religious book'  
/bhɔktət/'a male devotee'

Fem.  
/pathkheni/'the woman who  
reads the  
religious book.'  
/bhɔktetni/'a female  
devotee.'

It is suffixed to certain 'V' final masculine forms. After suffixation the final vowel of the masculine form is dropped; e.g.

Mas.  
/raikkə/'a demon(male)'; 'a greedy  
man'.  
/vəza/ 'Physician (male)  
/dhəba/ 'washer man'  
/goira/ 'a muslim man'

Fem.  
/raikkeni/'a demon(female)'  
/vəzeni/'physician(female)  
/dhəbeni/ 'washer woman'  
/goirenı/'a muslim woman'.
(iii) {-uni}

It is suffixed to 'c' final monosyllabic masculine form, the syllable of which is 'u'. It is formed due to assimilation; e.g.,

Mas.

/bhut/'a male devil.' 'a dirty man'.

/kus/'a male of the caste 'koch'.

/sur/'a male thief'

Fem.

/bhutuni/'a female devil,' 'a dirty woman.'

/kusuni/'a female of the caste 'koch'.

/suruni/'a female thief'.

(iv) {-ni}

It is suffixed to certain 'c' final masculine forms. Suffixation involves internal vocalic change in the forms and the feminine forms become cluster; e.g.,

Mas

/mɛtɛr/ 'a male sweeper'

/daktɛr/'a male physician'

/mastɛr/ 'a male teacher'

Fem.

/mɛtɛrni/'a female sweeper'

/daktɛrni/'a female physician.' 'wife of a male physician.'

/mastɛrni/'a female teacher'.

...
Sometimes {-ni} is added directly after certain 'c' final masculine forms, e.g.

Mas. Fem.
/dum/ 'a male of a caste' /dumni/'a female of the caste 'Dom'
/zv kh/ 'a male devil' /zv khni/ 'female devil'.

(v) {-ini}

It is suffixed to certain 'c' final masculine forms in general sense; e.g.,

Mas. Fem.
/bagh/ 'tiger' /baghini/ 'tigress'
/nag/'a male snake-got /nagini/'a female snake-got.
/zv kh/ 'an ugly man,' 'a miser' /zv khni/ 'an ugly woman'.

(vi) {-eri} 

It is suffixed to few 'v' final masculine forms. After suffixation the final vowel of the form is dropped; e.g.;

mas. Fem.
/kala/ 'a deaf man' /kaleri/ 'a deaf woman'.

(vii) {-eti} 

It is suffixed to few 'v' final masculine form. After suffixation the final vowel is lost, e.g.,

Mas. Fem.
/kh v ra/ 'a lame man' /kh v reti/ 'a lame woman'
The following are the examples of feminine forms by using qualifying terms; e.g.

Mas.       Fem.
/mo ta manuh/'male person'     /tiri manuh/'female person'.
/mu ta paro/'male Pigeon'       /mati paro/'female Pigeon'.
/apa soli/'boy'                 /api soli/'girl'.
/seγra manuh/'young man'        /seγra tiri/'young woman'.

The following are the instances of suppletive forms; e.g.

Mas.       Fem.
/pita/'father'            /ai/'mother'.
/kaka/'/dada/'elder brother'     /bou/'sister-in-law', wife of elder brother'.
/bewr/'bride groom'     /koina/'bride
/gulam/'male servant'     /bandi/'female servant'.
/mwar d/'man'              /tiri/'woman'.
/bol d/'bullock'           /gai/'cow'.

Feminine indication can be shown interms of the Pronoun substitute also; for example /xi/'he'(mas.) /tai/'she (fem.).
9.02 Plural forms of Nouns

'Nouns are regularly made plural by the addition of plural forms' pluralisation in the Barpeta dialect is effected by suffixation of the allomorphs of the plural morpheme. The selection of the allomorph is morphologically conditioned.

9.02.1 The following are the examples of the plural morpheme along with their allomorphs

(i) {-ahun} - It is used after proper names of persons and nouns of relationship,

\[\text{e.g.} \]
/ram ahun/ 'Ram and others'.
/bapu ahun/ 'Bapu and others'.
/bai ahun/ 'my eldest sister and others'
/pita ahun/ 'my father and others'.

(ii) {-thej} - It is added to nouns and nouns of relationship with case suffixes {-r} and {-tj} to indicate family group:

\[\text{e.g.} \]
/koina thek/ 'to bride's family'.
/pathak ther/ 'of Pathak's family'.
/mamathek/ 'to my maternal uncle's family'.
/zethi thet/ 'to my mother's/father's elder sister's family'.

1. Frank, Marchella: 'Modern English' p.3, 1974
(iii) {-gilan} - It is suffixed to nouns. It is also added after proper names of persons and nouns of relationship; e.g.,

/manuñ gilan/ 'men'
/goru gilan/ 'cows'
/kum gilan/ 'works'
/kwtha gilan/ 'talks'
/taka gilan/ 'Rupees'
/ramor gilan/ Ram's'
/pitar gilan/ 'father's'.

(iv) {-xv pa} / {-xv pra} - It is suffixed to nouns of non-living being; e.g.,

/kitap xv pa/ 'books'
/kitap xvpa/ books.
/kapur xv pa/ 'clothes.'
/kagaz xv pra/ papers.'

(v) {-makha} - It is used after nouns of human beings in inferior sense. It is also suffixed to nouns of things and non-human beings; e.g

/manuñ makha/ 'men (in inferior sense)'
/soli makha/ boys in inferior sense.'
/bhat makha/ 'rice.'
/gakhir makha/ 'milk.'
/goru makha/ 'cows'.
/indur makha/ 'rats'.

(vi) \{-h\,v\,t\} - It is suffixed to nouns of human-beings in the sense of anger or insult; e.g.
/beta h\,v\,t/ 'you boys.'
/beti h\,v\,t/ 'you girls.'

(vii) \{-x\,\,v\,k\,v\,l\} - It is most respectful form of the plural suffix in Barpeta dialect. This allomorph is suffixed to a few nouns in honorific sense; e.g.
/a\,i\,x\,\,v\,k\,v\,l/ 'respectable ladies'
/bapu x\,\,v\,k\,v\,l/ 'respectable gentlemen'
/bhok\,k\,t\, x\,v\,k\,v\,l /'respectable devotees.'

(viii) \{-l\} - It is added after noun bases in general sense e.g.
/manu\,l/ 'man dies.'
/kaur\,l/ 'the crow is black.'

(ix) Sometimes plural forms are expressed by adding some qualifying words to noun-bases; e.g.
/birat manu\,l/ 'many People.'
/bohut taka/ 'much money'
//d\,\,g\,dar\, bostu/ 'many things'
/nanan k\,u\,tha/ 'several talk.'
9.03 Classifiers of Nouns

There are some classifiers of nouns in the Borpeta dialect. They convey the animate and inanimate objects of different sizes and shapes. 'They may express the sense such as respectful or polite or otherwise, as also male or female of men and animals,' some of them have different functions. They are morphologically conditioned.

9.03.1 The following are the important classifiers in the Borpeta dialect along with their respective functions.

(i) \{tu-\} - It is used for animate and inanimate objects. In case humanbeing it is used in inferior sense. It requires the following particular functions; e.g.;

/munu\u0101 tu/'the man' : + N + animate + human + Inf.+ Def.+ Mas.Gen + Sing.N.

/pathatu/'the he-goat' : + N + animate + Non.human + Def.+ Mas.Gen. + Sing.N.

/sokhutu/'the eye' : + N + animate + Def. + Sing.N.

/phultu/ 'the flower': + N + inanimate + Def. + Sing.N.

(ii) \{-zu na\} - It is used for male person in honorific sense. It shares the following functions; e.g.;

/manu\u0101 zu na/ 'the man' : + N + animate + human + hon.+ Def.+ Mas. Gen. + Sing.N.

/ odhikar zāna/ 'head of the Satra -

-institution' : + N + animate + human + hon. 

Def. + Mas.Gen.+ Sing.N.

(iii) {-zeni} - It is used for : male person in respectful and polite sense. It shares the following functions : e.g.


Gen.+ Sing.N.


Gen.+ Sing. N.

(iv) {-kḥñ n} - It denotes things which are generally flat and broad. It shows the following

/pitha kḥñ n/'the cake' : +N + inanimate + Def. + Sing.N.

/bisna kḥñ n/ 'the bed': +N+ inanimate + def.+ Sing.N.

/kvādāl kḥñ n/ 'the hoe' : +N+ inanimate + Def. + Sing.N.

/kapai kḥñ n/'forehead' :+N +animate + Def. + Sing.N.

(v) {-del} - It indicates things which are long, solid and lean. The function which are shared by it are shown below ; e.g,

/gas del/ 'the tree' : +N + inanimate + Def. + Sing. N

/khoridel/ 'the cut wood' : + N + inanimate + Def. + Sing. N.

/sulidel/'the hair' : +N+ inanimate + Def. + Sing.N

/lathidel/ ;the stick' : +N inanimate + Def. + Sing. N.

(iv) {-khara} - It is used for worms denoting long and flexible . It requires the following functions ; e.g,
(vii) {-tɛr} - It is used for things denoting swept and plustered. The functions are shown below; e.g.,
/banni tɛr/'the broom stick' : + N + inanimate + Def.+ Sing.N.
/zarutɛr/ 'the broom' : + N + inanimate + Def.+ Sing.N.
/le}sarɛr/'a cloth used for pluster' : + N + inanimate + Def.+ Sing.N.

(viii) {-pɛt} - It is used things indicating long, narrow, thin and flate. It shows the following functions.
/kxɔ s pɛ t/ 'the jeveline' : + N + inanimate + Def.+ Sing.N.
/boitha pɛ t/ 'the oar' : + N + inanimate + Def.+ Sing.N.
/bala pɛ t/ 'the bracelet' : + N + inanimate + Def.+ Sing.N.
/sabi pɛ t/ 'the key' : + N + inanimate + Def.+ Sing.N.

(ix) {-sɔta} - It denotes things which are flate and thin. It functions the following categories; e.g.,
/kathsɔta/ 'the plank' : + N + inanimate + Def.+ Sing.N.
/bañh sɔta/ 'the split bamboo strip' : + N + inanimate + Def.+ Sing.N.

(x) {-phalla} - It is used for pieces of solid things which has been split. It functions the following categories; e.g,
(xi) {-khaza} - It indicates small pieces of things
The functions which are required by it are given along the examples:
/kagaz khaza/ 'a piece of paper': + N + inanimate + Def. + Sing.N.
/kumrakhaza/ 'a piece of pumpkin': + N + inanimate + Def. + Sing.N.
/mas khaza/ 'a piece of fish': + N + inanimate + Def. + Sing.N.

(xii) {-khuta} - It denotes small piece of things.
It shows the following functions; e.g.,
/tamul khuta/ 'a piece of betelnut': + N + inanimate + Def. + Sing.N.
/maskhuta/ 'a piece of fish': + N + inanimate + Def. + Sing.N.

(xiii) {-tpa} - It is used to indicate a drop of liquid things. It functions the following categories; e.g.,
/pani tpa/ 'the drop of water': + N + inanimate + Def.
/gakhir tpa/ 'the drop of milk': + N + inanimate + Def.

(xiv) {-sakla} - It indicates a slice of fruit. It shows the following function; e.g.,
/am sakla/ 'the slice of mango': + N + inanimate + Def. + Sing.N.
/tiēn sakla/ 'the slice of cucumber': + N + inanimate + Def. + Sing.N.
9.03.2 there are some classifiers denoting collective sense. The functions which are performed by them are given along the examples:

(i) \{-akhaj\} -/kɔl akha/'the bunch of banana'.
   + N + inanimate + Def. + unit.

(ii) \{-zakri\} -/boiɔn zakri/'the rain'
    + N + inanimate + Def. + unit.

(iii) \{-thɔka\} -/tamul thɔka/'the cluster of betel-nut'
    + N + inanimate + Def. + unit.

(iv) \{-kɔsa\} -/khɔri kɔsa/'the bundle of fuel, '
    + N + inanimate + Def. + unit.

(v) \{-zvrə\} -/narikɔl vrəra/'the pair of coconut'
    + N + inanimate + Def. + unit.

(vi) \{-lada\} -/ga brə r lada/~ /ga brə llada/'the lump com-
    + N + inanimate + Def. + unit.

(vii) \{-thɔ pa\} -/phul thɔ pa/ 'a bunch of flower'
    + N + inanimate + Def. + unit

9.04 Quantifiers

There are some quantifiers in the Barpeta dialect. They can be either closed-system quantifiers or open-class of phrasal quantifiers\(^1\). The closed-system quantifiers are limited in number. They are being birat, boňut, dëdhar 'many', ploţ, namun 'few', little, nanan 'several' and sənəstə 'enough'. They can co-occur with plural nouns. They perform certain functions. They are morphologically conditioned.

9.04.1 The following are the examples of the closed system quantifiers with their functions.

(iii) birat : /birat manuñ/'many people.'

\[ + \text{N} + \text{animate} + \text{human} + \text{Q.+pl.} \]

/birat taka/ 'much money'

\[ + \text{N} + \text{inanimate} + \text{Q.+pl.} \]

(ii) boňut : /boňut soli/'many boys'

\[ + \text{N} + \text{animate} + \text{human} + \text{Q.+pl.} \]

/boňut gakhir/ 'much milk'

\[ + \text{N} + \text{inanimate} + \text{Q.+pl.} \]

(iii) dëdhar : /dëdhar bostu/ 'many things.'

\[ + \text{N} + \text{inanimate} + \text{Q.+pl.} \]

/dëdhar kam/ 'much work'

\[ + \text{N} + \text{inanimate} + \text{Q.+pl.} \]

---

(iv) 7.1p. : /3lph manuh/ 'few men'.
   - N + animate + human + Q + pl.
   - 3lpr pani/ 'little water'.
   - N + inanimate + Q + pl.

(v) /nirim. /n : /nirim n pani/ 'little water'.
   - N + inanimate + Q + pl.
   - /nirim tsl 'little oil'.
   - N + inanimate + Q + pl.
   - /nirim n hostu/ 'few things'.
   - N + inanimate + Q + pl.

(vi) /nan. /n : /nan n hostu/ 'several things'.
   - N + inanimate + Q + pl.
   - /nan katha/ 'several talk'.
   - N + inanimate + Q + pl.
   - /nan manuh/ 'several men'.
   - N + animate + human + Q + pl.

(vii) z othe st u v : /z othe st u th ul/ 'place enough'.
   - N + inanimate + Q + pl.
   - /z othe st u manuh/ 'man enough'.
   - N + animate + human + Q + pl.
   - /z othe st u pani/ 'water enough'.
   - N + inanimate + Q + pl.
(viii)  \( \text{ra} /\text{manu} /\text{tha} /\text{ra} \) 'the group of men'
  + N + animate + human + Def. + unit.

(ix)  \( \text{ku} /\text{ra} \) 'the fire'
  + N + inanimate + Def. + unit.

(x)  \( \text{su} /\text{pa} \) 'the cluster of bamboo trees.'
  + N + inanimate + Def. + unit.

(xi)  \( \text{mu} /\text{tha} \) 'the bundle of betel leaf.'
  + N + inanimate + Def. + unit.
  /\text{xak} /\text{mutha} / 'the bundle of potherb.'
  + N + inanimate + Def + unit.

(xii)  \( \text{pal} \) 'the group of boys'.
  + N + animate + human + Def. + unit.
  /\text{hathi} /\text{pal} / 'the herd of elephants.'
  + N + animate + Non human + Def. + unit.

(xiii)  \( \text{d} /\text{va} \) 'the group of wicked person.'
  + N + animate + human + Def. + unit.
  /\text{bamunmana} /\text{d} /\text{va} / 'the followers of yajurveda.'
  + N + animate + human + Def. + unit.
9.04.2 The phrasal quantifiers are used to denote a measure of quantity. The following are the examples of phrasal quantifiers with their respective functions.

(i) /sah bati/ 'the cup of tea'.
   + N + inanimate + Q + unit.

(ii) /anza bati/ 'the cup of curry'.
    + N + inanimate + Q + unit.

(iii) /gakhir beira/ 'the pitcher of milk'.
     + N + inanimate + Q + unit.

(iv) /doi tipla/ 'the small pitcher of card'.
     + N + inanimate + Q + unit.

(v) /mi the tipli/ 'the bundle of sweetmeat'.
     + N + inanimate + Q + unit.

(vi) /bhat paila/ 'the cauldron of rice'.
     + N + inanimate + Q + unit.

(vii) /dhan thali/ 'the big vessel of paddy'.
      + N + inanimate + Q + unit.

(viii) /mas tou/ 'the vessel of fish'.
      + N + animate + non. human + Q + unit.

(ix) /saul khare/ 'the basketful of rice'.
     + N + inanimate + Q + unit.
/phṇa d khare/'the basketful of food offered a deity.'
+ N + inanimate + Q + unit

(x) /mnu . ghōr/ 'the houseful of man.'
+ N + animate + human + Q + unit.

(xi) /pni ghuti/'the pot of water'.
+N+ inanimate + Q. +unit
/gakhir ghuti/'the pot of milk'
+ N + inanimate + Q. +unit

(xii) /gakhir poa/ 'the one-fourth of milk'.
+ N + inanimate + Q.

(xiii) /sini poa/'the one-fourth of sugar.'
+ N + inanimate + Q

(xiv) /saul palla/
+ N + inanimate + Q

(xv) /dhan mon/ 'the mound of paddy.'
+ N + inanimate + Q
/gakhir mon/ 'the mound of milk.'
+ N + inanimate + Q

(xvi) /saul kvtha/ 'the two-fourth of rice'.
+ N + inanimate + Q.

(xvii) /xuta la sa/ 'the wisp of thread'.
+ N + inanimate + Q.
9.05 Numerals

The numerals show the normal system of number at its clearest. Numerals in the Barpeta dialect are divided into (a) Cardinal numbers and (b) ordinal numbers.

"The ordinals occur in similar circumstances to superlative adjectives, Cardinals, on the other hand are used in numbering."

9.05.1 Cardinal numbers

The cardinal numbers from one to hundred (1-100) are heard in the speech of educated speakers of Barpeta dialect. The following are the cardinal numbers in the Barpeta dialect.

1. /ˈɛk/ 'one' 11. /ˈɡarə/ 'eleven'
2. /dui/ 'two' 12. /ˈbəɾə/ 'twelve'
3. /tini/ 'three' 13. /ˈtɾəɾ/ 'thirteen'
4. /sari/ 'four' 14. /səˈiddyə/ 'fourteen'
5. /pas/ 'five' 15. /pəˈnɾəɾ/ 'fifteen'
6. /ˈsaɾə/ 'six' 16. /ˈsəiɬəɾə/ 'sixteen'
7. /ˈxat/ 'seven' 17. /ˈxəɾʈɾəɾ/ 'seventeen'
8. /ˈath/ 'eight' 18. /ˈəɾəɾəɾ/ 'eighteen'
9. /ˈnyɾ/ 'nine' 19. /ˈunnis/ 'nineteen'
10. /ˈdɾəɾ/ 'ten' 20. /ˈbɪɾə/ 'twenty'.

73. /tə khattər/  'seventy three'
74. /sokhattər/  'seventy four'
75. /pə sattər/  'seventy five'
76. /siattər/  'seventy six'
77. /xatattər/  'seventy seven'
78. /athattər/  'seventy eight'
79. /unasi/  'seventy nine'
80. /asi/  'eighty'
81. /ə kasi/  'eighty one'
82. /berasi/  'eighty two'
83. /tə rasi/  'eighty three'
84. /sorasi/  'eighty four'
85. /pə sasi/  'eighty five'
86. /siası/  'eighty six'
87. /xtə ptasi/  'eighty seven'
88. /ptasi/  'eighty eight'
89. /unannə bboi/  'eighty nine'
90. /nə bboi/  'ninety'
91. /ə kannə bboi/  'ninety one'
92. /berannə bboi/  'ninety two'
93. /tə rannə bboi/  'ninety three'
94. /sorannə bboi/  'ninety four'
95. /pə sannə bboi/  'ninety five'
96. /siannə bboi/  'ninety six'
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Terms</th>
<th>Classes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cardinal</td>
<td>( \varepsilon k, \text{dui, tini, sari, pas etc.} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ordinal</td>
<td>( \text{Pokil, phirka, tala, taza, dajar, xoru etc.} )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Numeral identification**

97. /xatannɔ bboi/ 'ninety seven'
98. /athannɔ bboi/ 'ninety eight'
99. /nfran nɔ bboi/ 'ninety nine'
100. /xɔ /, /sɔ / 'hundred'.
The illiterate person of Barpeta dialect may count only upto/kuri/'twenty'. The construction of the number of two or three digits with zero figure from twenty are formed by prefixing the individual digits to the twentieth number /kuri/ as it multiplied by the later; e.g.

/εk kuri/'twenty'(εk x kuri=εk kuri, 1x20=20)
/tini kuri/'sixty'(tini x kuri = tinikuri, 3x20=60).
/pas kuri/'hundeed' (pasxkuri = pas kuri, 5x20=100)
/sokuri/'one hundred and twenty'(sokuri x kuri = sokuri, 6x20=120)
/baro kuri/ 'two hundred and forty' (baro x kuri = bar kuri, 12x20 =240).

The cardinal numbers thirty and fifty are formed by Prefixing the single and half digits to the twentieth number /kuri/ as it multiplied by the later; e.g.

/dfr kuri/'thirty'(dfr x kuri=dfr kuri, 1½x20=30).
/araīh kuri/'fifty'(araīh x kuri =araīh kuri, 2½x20=50).

The construction of the numbers of two or three digits beyond the numbers with zero figure from twenty are formed by suffixing the individual digits from one to nineteen with the process of Prefixation of the individual digits to the twentieth numbers /kuri/ as it added the later; e.g.
The numeral terms for hundred, thousand and crore are /xə/ or /sə/ /hazar/ and kouti/ respectively.

The objects in the Barpeta dialect are generally counted by prefixing the individual digits from one to nineteen to the fourth number /gɛnda/ as it multiplied by the later; e.g.

/ɛk  gɛnda/ 'four' (ɛk x gɛnda = ɛkgɛnda, 1x4=4).
/sar  gɛnda/ 'sixteen' (sar xgɛnda = sar gɛnda, 4x4=16).
/əs gɛnda/ 'forty' (əsxgɛnda = əs gɛnda, 10x4=40).
/unnis gɛnda/ 'seventy six' (unnis xgɛnda = unnis gɛnda, 19x4=76).

The construction of the numbers from five to seventy nine beyond the fourth number /gɛnda/ are formed by suffixing the individual digits from one to three to the /gɛnda/ with the process of prefixing the single digits from one to nineteen as it added the later; e.g.
/έk γένδα έk/ 'five' (έk x γένδα + έk = έk γένδα έk, 1x4 + 1 = 5).
/dui γένδα sari/ 'twelve' (dui x γένδα + sari = dui γένδα sari, 2x4 + 4 = 12)
/bar  γένδα dui/ 'fifty' (bar x γένδα + dui = bar  γένδα dui, 12x4 + 2 = 50).
/unnis  γένδα tini/ 'seventy nine' (unnis x γένδα + tini = unnis  γένδα tini, 19x4 + 3 = 79).

Twenty γένδαs are called /pun/ 'eighty' (20x4 = 80).

9.05.2 Ordinal numbers

The ordinal numbers in the Barpota dialect are very few. They are formed by the addition of the following words.

pohil  /pohil dina/ 'first day'
/pohil rati/ 'first night'
/pohil mah/ 'first month'
pohila  /pohila bəsər/ 'first year'
/pohila tarikh/ 'first day'
phirka  /phirka dina/ 'second day, next day.'
perhi  /porhidna/ 'third day'
/porhidna rati/ 'third day night'.
tala  /aittala/ 'the year after last year'
taza  /aittaza/ 'the year after 'aittala.'
tsøtha  /søtha dina/ 'fourth day'
ar  /arbusra/ 'last year'.

The order of sons or daughters is generally expressed by adding the following words; e.g.

daŋ ar : /daŋ ar bapu/ 'first son'
daŋ ar mai 'first daughter'
mazu : /mazu bapu/ 'second son'
/mazu mai/ 'second daughter.'
xoru : /xoru bapu 'third or last son'.
/xoru mai/ 'third or last daughter'.

naũ ~ naŋ : /naŋ bapu/ 'last son'
/naŋ mai/ 'last daughter.'

Order of brothers and sisters:
daŋ ar : /daŋ ar kaka/'elder brother.'
/day ar dada/ 'elder brother.'
/day ar bai/ 'elder sister'
mazu : /mazu kaka/'second elder brother.'
/mazu dada/'second elder brother.'
xoru : /xoru kaka/ 'third or last elder brother.
/xoru dada/ 'third or last elder brother'
/xoru bai/'third or last elder sister'
9.06 Numeral Classifiers

Numerals prefixed to noun bases to count the animate and inanimate objects of different size, shape etc. are grouped in numeral classifiers. The classifiers affixed to the numerals are used to count human beings, animals, creatures, fruits, flat objects, round objects, long objects and cut objects.

Some examples are given below:

/ˈuta səli/ 'one boy'
/dutə səgəl/ 'two goats'
/tɪŋkʰəra kɛ se/ 'three earth-worms.'
/saɾikʰə n pɪtə/ ~ /saɾkʰə n pɪtə/ 'four pieces of cakes'.
/pəs dəl gas/ 'five trees.'
/səɛkʰəza səbən/ ~ /səəkʰəza səbən/ 'six pieces of soaps.'
/xət kʰətə mas/ 'seven pieces of fishes'.
/atθukɾə təməl/'eight pieces of betel-nut.'
/nə pʃ t zəta/ 'nine pieces of shoes.'
/dəɾ sənə təɾi/ 'ten women'
9.07 Numeral Quantifiers

Numerals prefixed to the phrasal quantifiers to measure or to count the objects are grouped in numeral quantifiers. After prefixing the numeral the measured or counted object of the phrasal quantifier is shifted. Some examples of the numeral quantifiers are cited below.

/ख बति साह व 'a cup of tea.'
/दू ई घुटि पानी 'two pots of water'.
/तीनखारे साउल/ 'three basketful of rice'
/सारी बेरा गाखिर 'four pitcher of milk'.
/पांस तप्लै मिथेय 'five bundles of sweetmeat.'
/सौ ग्होर मानुह 'six houseful of men'
/सात पसी को 'seven basketful of bananas'.
/अठो बौतुल तेल 'light bottles of oil.'
/नव मोन दहान 'nine maunds of paddy.'
/दस लेसाहुटा 'ten wisp of thread.'
/बारो बिखा मति 'twelve bijhas of land'.
/पंचप्रति सैरसिनी 'fifteen seers of sugar'.