13.00 Particles

There are some particles in the Barpeta dialect. They are used like bound morphemes. In case of certain particles the affixed forms or the person markers are added to the later. The particles are neither inflectional nor derivational in function. They may be vocative, emphatic, interrogative or negative.

13.01 Vocative Particles

Vocative particles in the Barpeta dialect are being 'o' and 'e'. Certain affixed forms are added after the vocative particles 'according to the rank of the person addressed'. The following are the examples of the vocative particles along with their affixes.

13.01.1 o-i, {oi}: It is used in calling to inferiors; e.g.

/o i api/ 'oh girl'.
/o i bapu/ 'oh Bapu'.
/o i soli/ 'oh boy'.
/o i hori/ 'oh Hory'.

13.01.2 o-ra, {ra}: It is used in addressing woman of equals and juniors in polite sense, e.g.

/ora bieni/ 'a term used in addressing son's/daughter's mother-in-law'.
/ora patkheni/ 'a term used in addressing a female reader of religious books'.
/ora bori/ 'Hello daughter-in-law'.
/ora bapu/ 'Hello Bapu'.

13.01.3 ौ-रि, ौरि: It is used in addressing man of equals in respectful sense, e.g.
/ori pathे k/ 'a term used in addressing a male reader of religious book'.
/ori mastे r/ 'Hello master'.
/ori रा / 'a term used in addressing a man who knows in cantation'.
/ori das / 'Hello Das'.

13.01.4 े-रि, ेरि: It is used in addressing superiors in respectful sense; e.g.;
/eri bap/'a term used in addressing a devotee of Satra'.
/eri deu / 'Hello Priest'
/eri bapuxकु ल / 'a term used in addressing male devotees'.
/eri aixकु ल / 'a term used in addressing female devotees'.
/eri raixकु ल / 'a term used in addressing the the whole body of people of a society'.

It is used in calling superiors or juniors with love and affection, e.g.

/अङ्ग्रे अबु/ 'oh Grand-mother'.
/अङ्ग्रे माँ/ 'oh mother'
/अङ्ग्रे दादा/ 'oh Elder brother'
/अङ्ग्रे बाई/ 'oh Elder sister'
/अङ्ग्रे माई/ 'a term of endearment used in addressing a girl'.
/अङ्ग्रे बापू/ 'a term of endearment used in addressing a boy'.
/अङ्ग्रे बापा/ - ditto -
13.02 Emphatic Particles

There are certain emphatic particles in the Barpeta dialect. They are added to verb forms being inflected for the appropriate categories. 'The conjunctive participle is added to inflected verb in all tenses and moods as an emphatic particle'1. Some of them are added according to the rank of the Person addressed whereas some others are added to verb roots in the infinite form. The second person markers are added after the particle 'n'. The examples of the emphatic Particles are cited below.

13.02.1 {-dɔ}: It is used according to the rank of the second Person and the third person addressed in inferior sense, e.g;

/ŋpe dɔ/ 'that is just done' (2nd Per.inf.,3rd Per. inf.)
/ŋoise dɔ/ 'that has done (2nd Per.inf.,3rd Per. inf.)
/ŋoi ase do / 'that is doing'(2nd Per.inf.,3rd Per. inf.)
/ŋoisil do/ 'that was done'(2nd Per.inf.,3rd Per. inf.)
/ŋbɔ dɔ/ 'that will do'(2nd Per.inf.,3rd Per. inf.)

13.02.2 \{-de\} : It is used with respect to the rank of the second person and the third person addressed in inferior sense. e.g; 

\[\text{\textit{\textbf{\{\{-de\}\} \}} 'that has done' (2nd Per.inf., 3rd Per. inf.)} \]

\[\text{\textit{\textbf{\{\{-de\}\} \}} 'that was do' (2nd Per.inf., 3rd Per. inf.)} \]

\[\text{\textit{\textbf{\{\{-de\}\} \}} 'that will do (2nd Per.inf., 3rd Per. inf.)} \]

13.02.3 \{-dia\} : It is used according to the rank of the second person addressed in Polite sense, e.g; 

\[\text{\textit{\textbf{\{\{-dia\}\} \}} 'that has done'(2nd per.pol.)} \]

\[\text{\textit{\textbf{\{\{-dia\}\} \}} 'that was do' (2nd Per.pol.)} \]

\[\text{\textit{\textbf{\{\{-dia\}\} \}} 'that will do' (2nd Per. pol.)} \]

13.02.4 \{-døk\} ; It is used according to the rank of the second Person addressed in honorific sense, e.g; 

\[\text{\textit{\textbf{\{\{-døk\}\} \}} 'that has done'(second Per.hon.)} \]

\[\text{\textit{\textbf{\{\{-døk\}\} \}} 'that was do'(second Per.hon.)} \]

\[\text{\textit{\textbf{\{\{-døk\}\} \}} 'that will do'(second Per.hon.)} \]
13.02.5 \{-de\} : It expresses mild command or request or certainty in general sense, e.g:
/aif bhi de/ 'you would please come'(2nd Per.inf.)
/aifbha de/ 'you would please come'(2nd Per.pol.)
/aifbho de/ 'you would please come'(2nd Per.hon.)
/afim de / 'I will come' (1st Per.)
/afibho de/ 'he shall come' (3rd Per.)

13.02.6 \{-phle\} : It is used in the sense of doing an action quickly, e.g:
/di phle/ 'just having given'.
/afiphle/ 'just having come'.
/zai phle/ 'just having gone'
/kori phle/ 'just having done'

13.02.7 \{-to\} : It is used in the sense of mild assertion, e.g:
/zaũ to/ 'Yes' I go'
/paisũ to/ 'yes, I have received'.
/gaisil to/ 'yes, he went'.
/zabo to/ 'yes, he will go'.

13.02.8 \{-defun\} : It expresses mild surprise at something contrary to expectation, e.g:
/zae defun/ 'he goes'.
/nise defun/ 'he has taken'.  
/ansil defun/ 'he brought'.  
/zam defun/ 'I shall go'.

13.02.9 {-so} : It expresses the sense of 'let us' and assertion. It is used according to the rank of the second person (inf.) and third person addressed, e.g.;

/zaū so/ 'let us go' (2nd Per. inf., 3rd Per.)
/khaū so/ 'let us eat' (2nd Per. inf., 3rd Per.)
/anim so/ 'I shall bring' (2nd Per. inf., 3rd Per.)

13.02.10 {-sun} : It expresses a mild request or order, e.g.;

/zaṃk sun/ 'you (hon.) please go'.
/khaua sun/ 'you (pol.) please eat'.
/sa sun/ 'you (inf.) please see'.

13.02.11 {-de sun} : It expresses the sense of mild uncertainty and mild request, e.g.;

/zaū desun/ 'let me just go'.
/geise desun/ 'he has just gone'.
/pabi desun/ 'you (inf.) will just go'.
/zaṃk desun/ 'let him just go'.

13.02.12 {-zai} : It expresses the sense of finality, e.g:
/palak zai/ 'he reached that'.
/thakil zai/ 'he remained there'.
/dhollak zai/ 'he caught him up'.
/roil zai/ 'he stayed there'.

13.02.13 {-zol} : It expresses the sense of 'let us' and assertion, e.g:
/zaũ zol/ 'let us go'(2nd Per.inf. and 3rd per.)
/anu zol/ 'let us bring'(2nd Per.inf. and 3rd Per.)
/kham zol/ 'I shall eat'(2nd Per.inf. and 3rd Per.)

13.02.14 {-holi} : It expresses a sense of premission or a little request of finality of an action, e.g:
/zaũ holi/ 'I go'.
/sabɔk holi/ 'you (hon.) will please see'.
/zaba holi/ 'you (pol.) will go'.
/nɛda holi/ 'you (inf.) donot give'.

13.02.15 {-de holi} : It is used in the sense of mild permission or request or sympathy, e.g:
/zaũ de holi/ 'let me go'.
/dibi deholi/ 'you (inf.) will please give'.

/thaka de ḍoli/ 'you (inf.) remain'.

13.02.16 {-fipai}: It is used in the sense of uncertainty, e.g.;
/dei ḍopaí/ 'may be, he gives'.
/geise ḍopaí/ 'may be, he has gone'.
/afih ḍopaí/ 'may be, he has come'.
/thakpo ḍopaí/ 'may be, he will remain'.

13.02.17 {-ri}: It is used in the sense of certainty, e.g.;
/gelū ḍi/ 'I would have gone' (1st Per.)
/gel ḍi/ 'he would have gone' (3rd Per.)
/dilak ḍi/ 'he would have given (3rd Per.)

13.02.18 n-i, {-ni}: It is used in the sense of mild order with the second person inferior, e.g.;
/khani/ 'do you (inf.) eat'.
/kuni/ 'do you (inf.) sleep'.
/mat ni/ 'do you (inf.) call'.
n-a, {-na}: It is used in the sense of mild order with the second Person polite, e.g.

/khana/ 'do you (pol.) eat'.

/la na/ 'do you (pol.) take'.

/mat na/ 'do you (pol.) call'.

n-ok, {-nok}: It is used in the sense of mild order with the second Person honorific, e.g.

/kha nok/ 'let you (hon.) eat'.

/xu nok/ 'let you (hon.) sleep'.

/kərnok~kənnok~/ 'let you (hon.) do'.

/kənnok/
13.03 Interrogative Particles

in the Barpeta dialect the interrogative particles 'na', naki' / 'nakin' and 'nak' are added to inflected or non-inflected verb forms. Some of the examples are cited below.

13.03.1 {-na} : It is used in general sense, e.g.:

/zɑ na/ 'do you (inf.) go?'
/dila na/ 'did you (pol.) give?'
/kossil na/ 'did you (hon.) do?'
/khabo na/ 'will he eat?'
/ñoi na/ 'is it?'
/noñoi na/ 'is it not?'

13.03.2 {-naki}/-nakin': It is used in general sense, e.g.:

/zɑ naki/ 'do you (inf.) go?'
/zɑ nakin/ 'ditto -
/diba naki/ 'will you (pol.) give?'
/diba nakin/ 'ditto -
/dise naki/ 'have you (hon.) give?'
/dise nakin/ 'ditto -
/geisil naki/ 'did he go?'
/geisil nakin/ 'ditto -
13.03.3 [-nəɔk]: It is used in honorific sense, e.g.,

/khaise nəɔk/ ‘have you (hon.) eat?’
/dibo nəɔk/ ‘will you (hon.) give?’
/hoi nəɔk/ ‘is it? (in honorific sense)
/nohoi nəɔk/ ‘is it not?’ (in honorific sense).

13.04 Negative Particles

Sometimes verbs are made negative by combining negative Particle ‘nohoi’ after 'r'. It expresses the sense of future with a certain emphasis. Some of the examples are given below:-

/zabar nohoi/~/zabanno ho/ 'I will not go'.
/dibar nohoi/~/dibanno ho/ 'you (pol.) will not give'.
/xun bar nohoi/~/xun banno ho/ 'you (hon.) will not hear'
/pabar nohoi/~/pabanno ho/ 'you (inf.) will not get'.
/khabar nohoi/~/khaban nohoi/ 'he will not eat'.

/fioi naki/ ‘is it?’
/fioi nakin/—ditto—