Concord is a Syntactic relation between two words belonging to different word classes. Concordial relation postulated for Barpeta dialect can be shown between Pronoun and noun, Pronoun and verb, noun and verb and noun and adjective in terms of the categories of person, case, number and gender respectively. They are cited below.

18.01.1 Concord between Pronoun and Noun:

Concord between Pronoun and noun is marked by suffixes in the Pronominal forms in terms of the categories of Person, case, number and gender; e.g.

(1) /mor ght)t/ my home
(2) /tar gari/ his car
(3) /tair kapur/ her cloth

In the sentences above the pronouns 'mor', 'tar' and 'tair' are in concordial relationship with the nouns 'ghpr', 'gari' and 'kapur'. 'mor' exhibits first person
singular number and genetive case whereas 'tar' and 'tair'
exhibit third person, singular number, genetive case and
masculine and feminine gender categories respectively.

18.01.2 Concord between Pronoun and verb:

Concord between Pronoun and verb is marked by
suffixes in the verb forms in terms of the categories of
Person, case, number and gender, e.g.

(1) /mōi kham /
   I shall eat

(2) /tōi khabi/
   you(inf.) will eat

(3) /tumi khaba/
   you(pol.) will eat

(4) /apni khabok/
   you(hon.) will eat

(5) /xi khabo/
   he will eat

We get five forms for the above Person category.
They are distinguished by five-fold verbal concord--- mōi
kham, tōi khabi, tumi khaba, apni khabok and xi khabo. 'The
choice of the verb form depends on the subject. The Pronouns requiring different forms of verbs with which they are related are referred to as (1) first Person, (2) Second Person inferior (3) Second Person Polite, (4) Second Person honorific and (5) third Person respectively. They exhibit singular number and nominative case. In the last sentence (5) the pronoun 'xi' comprises masculine gender category also.

18.01.3 Concord between Noun and Verb

Nouns are in concordial relationship with verb class words in terms of the categories of Person, case, number and gender; e.g.

/rame masse/

Ram has killed

/bapui khae/

Bapu eats

In the examples above 'rame' and 'bapui' function as nouns whereas 'masse' and 'khae' function as verbs. They are in concordial relationship in terms of the categories of 3rd Person, nominative case, singular number and masculine gender.

18.01.4 Concord between Noun and Adjective

Nouns are in concordial relationship with adjective class words in terms of the category of gender; e.g.

(1) /bogi api/
    white girl

(2) /Khureti buri/
    lame old woman

In the above two sentences 'bogi' and 'Khureti' function as adjectives whereas 'api' and 'buri' function as nouns. They are in concordial relationship in terms of the category of feminine gender category. Here, the final vowels of the adjectives are influenced by the final vowels of the nouns.

18.02 Government:

Government is a syntactic relation between two words one of which belongs to a word class and the other to the structural or functional class. According to Robins, government may be defined as the requirement that one word of a particular class in a given syntactic construction with another word of a particular class shall exhibit a specific
category 1. The syntactic relation government postulated for Barpeta dialect can be shown between classwords and structural or functional words. Nouns or Pronouns may have the relation of government with structural or functional words.

18.02.1 Government between Noun and Structural word

(1) /ram barpētar Pēn ahīl/  
    Ram Barpeta from come

(2) /bapur hate kollū/  
    Bapu by I did

In the sentences above 'barpētar' and 'bapur' function as nouns whereas 'Pēn' and 'hate' function as structural or functional words. The final consonant 'r' of the nouns are influenced by the structural words 'Pēn' and 'hate' respectively. They are in the relationship of government.

18.02.2 Government between Pronoun and Structural word

(1) /rame taik login spāla ēta anse/  
    Ram her to frock a brings

In the examples above the words 'taik' and 'tar' function as Pronouns whereas the words 'login' and 'logot' function as structural words. (in the second sentence the Pronoun 'tar' and the structural word 'logot' are in morphophonemic relationship). The final consonant 'k' of the Pronoun 'taik' and 'r' of 'tar' are influenced by the structural words 'login' and 'logot' respectively. They exhibit the relationship of government.

19.00 Word-order and Constituent

In the Barpeta dialect, generally short sentences are used to express simple speech. Complex speeches are expressed by using larger sentences. Some structural words or subordinators connecting one structure with another one and constituting thereby larger and more complex pattern of speech habit.

19.01 Illustration of different constituents:

'Word-order and constituent class membership, the two basic structural markers, are of course completely
interdependent. We get different constituents of sentences in which various word-order may occur.

(1)

(i) /mɔi khaũ/  
I eat

(ii) /Sibor putŋk ṣ钴nẽse anse/  
Sibo's son Ganesh brought

In the sentences above 'mɔi' and 'ḱaũ' are subjects and 'khaũ' and 'anse' are verbs whereas the rest in the second sentence are adjuncts.

(2)

(i) /bɔrpẽtar manuŋ dhoni/  
of Barpeta the man rich

(ii) /ram bɔidzat/  
Ram wicked

| | S Aj

In the above two sentences 'manuŋ' and 'ram' function as subjects whereas 'dhoni' and 'bɔidzat' function as adjectives. the word 'bɔrpẽtar' in the first sentence is adjunct. Here verb is absent.

In the above two sentences the words 'ram' and 'xøda' function as subjects whereas 'døkoni' and 'master' function as complements.

(4) When the stress is given on the verb, the subject goes at the end of a sentence; e.g.

(i) /zau mɔi/
go I
|  |
V S

(ii) /geisil xi/
went he

(iii) /mok kpthatu koisil bapui/
me the thing said Bapu

The above sentences can be analysed as -

Subject -- mɔi, xi, bapui.
Verb — zaũ, geisil, koisil.
Adjunct — mok kəthatu.

(5) (i) /Solitu dɔ koni asil/
the boy shop-keeper was

(ii) /tañum spbe zabo/
they all will go

The above examples can be analysed thus -
Subject - Solitu, tañum.
Complement - dɔ koni, spbe.
Verb - asil, zabo.

(6) (i) /mɔi bhat khauŋ /
I rice eat

(ii) /rame fɔrik disil/
Ram Hari Gave

(iii) /bhal Soli nite kəsa kəθa kəŋe/
good boys always truth Speak

The above sentences can be analysed as -
Subject - mɔi, rame, Soli.
Object - bhat, fɔrik, kəθa.
Verb - Khauŋ, disil, kəŋe.
Adjunct- bhal, kəsa.
In the above examples 'ram' and 'ghọ ttu' function as subjects, 'mọṣṭəp' and 'bər' function as adverbs and 'bhal' and 'Xundhr' function as adjectives respectively.

The double objects may occur in certain sentences, e.g.

(i) /mamai mok ṇta aŋthi dibo/
maternal uncle me a ring will give

(ii) /rame tak Xadhu koisil/
Ram him story told

The sentences can be analysed thus -
Subject - mamai, rame.
Indirect object - mok, tak.
direct object - aŋthi, xadhu.
Verb - dibo, koisil.

(9) (i) /rame tak manufi kollak/
Ram him man made

(ii) /manfe tak pagla kollak/  
man him mad made

When we analyse the above two sentences we get the following Components -
Subject - rame, manfi.
Object - tak
Complement - manufi, Pagla.
Verb - Kollak.

(10) (i) /rame ghottu kosse/
Ram the house has colured

(ii) /xi mathatu nāstō kollak/
he the brain ruined

The sentences mentioned above can be analysed as -
Subject - rame, xi.
Object - ghottu, mathatu.
Verb - Kosse, Kollak.
Adjective - bhal, nāstō.

(ii) In certain sentences the subject may occur potentially;
e.g.

(i) /keithan aṅṣa/
When (you) have come

(ii) /kok za/
Where (You) go.

In the sentences above the words 'Keithan' and
'kok' function as adverbs whereas 'aiṅṣa' and 'za' function
as verbs respectively.

19.02 Sentence patterns.

From the above sentences we get the following word orders or sentence patterns in the Barpeta dialect:

\[
\begin{align*}
S & \ V \\
S & \ Aj \\
S & \ C \\
V & \ S \\
S & \ C \ V \\
S & \ O \ V \\
A & \ Adv \ Aj \\
S & \ O \ O \ V \\
S & \ O \ C \ V \\
S & \ O \ Aj \ V \\
Adv & \ V
\end{align*}
\]

We recognise that there are five elements viz, Subject, Verb, Object, Complement and adjunct that constitute the sentence pattern in the Barpeta dialect. The subject slot, and complement slot are constituted by a noun phrase whereas the Verb slot, Object slot and complement slot are constituted by a verb phrase. The adjunct slot is constituted by noun Phrase or Verb Phrase.