Conclusion

All chapters of the thesis are discussed broadly in the foregoing pages. We can draw the following points as our major findings from the above discussion.

1. Though Barpeta dialect is a sub-dialect of Kamrupi dialect certain sub-dialect variations are noticed in the sphere of phonology and morphology.

**Phonology:**

a) Most of the Kamrupi dialect have a seven term vowel system (A study on Kāmrūpī : A dialect of Assamese, U.N.Goswami, P.39) as opposed to eight term vowel system in the Barpeta dialect (see chapter 2.00)

b) The loss of epenthetic 'i' and triphthongal vowels (A study on Kāmrūpī : A dialect of Assamese, U.N.Goswami, P.209) in the Barpeta dialect are seen (see chapters 1.08, 2.07).

**Morphology:**

a) In the Barpeta dialect certain personal relations, plural suffixes and classifiers take different phonological shapes (see chapters 7.02, 9.02, 9.03).

b) Certain plural suffixes and Pronouns are found to be different (see chapters 9.02, 10.00).

c) Certain Kamrupi dialect exhibit four term paradigm.
of verbs (A study on Kāmrūpī : A dialect of Assamese, U.N.Goswami P.135) as opposed to five term paradigm in the Barpeta dialect. (see chapter 11.02).

2. Different communities live in different areas of the Barpeta district. Therefore some differences are noticed in their speeches in the sphere of phonology, morphology and vocabulary (see introduction IV).

Phonology -
a) Presence of epenthetic 'i', anaptyxis
b) elision of sound
c) use of different segmental sounds

Morphology -
a) Certain classifiers are phonetically different in some communities.
b) The first personal plural pronoun 'ami' is used in place of 'm ī'

3. Barpeta district is inhabited by a large number of innigrnal Muslims. Originally they are Bengali speakers. Due to political and social compulsion they have embraced the Assamese language and most of their words read in Assamese medium school. Barpeta town is the nerve centre for political and economical reasons. Thus there is a frequent contact and through these contacts some new elements, unknown to other dialects, have entered into this dialect.
4) The speech of educated speakers of the Barpeta dialect is different from the uneducated and is highly influenced by the std. Assamese language. Therefore the original form of the Barpeta dialect is preserved in the speech of the illiterate persons only; for instance a three term morphological contrast in terms of the category of degree-positive, comperative and superative is heard in the speech of educated speaker.

5) Due to close social contact a large number of non-Aryan elements entered into the Barpeta dialect (see Introduction II B). They are summarised below.

Phonological -
   a) use of alveolar in place of cerebrals, dentals and palatals.
   b) use of initial stress.

Morphological -
   a) Presence of plural suffixes - gila, -la, -gla.
   b) use of formative affixes -m, -sa.
   c) Prefixation of negative morphemes.

6) The Barpeta dialect differs from the Std. Assamese in terms of phonological, morphological and syntactic features.

Phonological -
   a) Presence of epenthesis (see chapter 5.02).
   b) elision of medial vowel due to strong initial stress (see chapter 3.01).
   c) use of aspiration, vowel mutation, assimilation (see chapter 5.03).
Morphological -

a) The std. Assamese has a six term case system (vyakaran aru Prakriti-vijnan, Dr. R. Pathak, p. 68) as opposed to five term case system in the Barpeta dialect (see chapter - 7.01).

b) The feminine and plural forms in both the groups have different phonological shapes. (see chapters 9.01, 9.02).

c) Interrogation (yes/no type) is effected in both groups by interrogative suffixation to the verbs. The phonological shapes of which in the Barpeta dialect is 'na' as opposed to 'ne' in the Std. Assamese (see chapter - 13.03).

d) Negativisation is effected by negative prefixation to the verb. Most of term are assimilated with the initial vowel of the verb root (see chapter - 11.06).

e) According to B. Kakati in the Std. Assamese the stress falls on the penultimate syllable in the word (A.F.D, P.85). G, C Goswami showes that Std. Assamese has a medial stress (structure of Assamese, P.12) whereas Barpeta dialect has a strong initial stress (see chapter - 3.00) in the word.

Syntactical -

a) Syntactic differences involve distinction in word-order, although the most common sentence pattern is subject-object+ verb in both the groups (see chapter - 18.00).

b) The Barpeta dialect and Std. Assamese exhibit same concords between noun and adjectives in terms of feminine forms. Although feminine suffixes in both the groups have different phonological shapes. Similarly the subject-verb concord terms
of the category of person is syntactically identical in both the groups. Although the tense-person affixes in both the groups have different phonological shapes. (see chapter - 19.00).

c) In noun phrases adjectives in relation to the noun head are predicative and attributive (see chapter-14.01.3) in both the groups.

d) The adverbs follow the modifying verbs when stress is given on the verb within the verb phrases (see chapter- 15.01.4)

e) Lastly, I make an attempt to analyse some sentences of the barpeta dialect on PS (chapter 21.00) and T.G model (chapters 22.00, 23.00.) Transformation may be meaning changing (see chapters 22.02.1, 22.02.2) or meaning Preserving (see chapter 22.02.3). In terms of derivation we get two types of sentence - embedding (see chapter - 23.02.1) and conjoining (see chapter 23.02.2) . they have been shown through derivation and by using tree diagrams.

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