Chapter 2

Derivation

2.0. It has been stated in sec. 1.3. that derivation forms the inner layer in the word formation, whereas inflection forms the outer layer. Inflection is concerned with the addition of such affixes to the stem\(^1\) which fit the stem for participation in syntactic construction whereas derivation is concerned with the structure of the stem\(^2\). A stem may be as simple as a single morpheme, or a complex containing more than one morpheme of which one is bound, or a compound containing a free morpheme + another free morpheme, or a free morpheme + a complex word, or a complex word + another complex word. Below are a few examples from Assamese:

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1. "When all inflectional affixes are stripped of from a word what is left is a stem." (Hocket, C.F. "ACML" sec.24.1.)

2. Hocket in "ACML" sec.28.1. holds that derivation "deals with the structure of the stems".
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>simple stem</th>
<th>zati</th>
<th>&quot;caste&quot;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(single morpheme)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>complex stem</td>
<td>zati-๐</td>
<td>&quot;belonging to caste&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(one free + one bound morpheme)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compound stem</td>
<td>zati-bhed</td>
<td>&quot;cast-discrimination&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. (one free morpheme + a free morpheme)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. (one free morpheme + one complex)</td>
<td>xots-bhed-i</td>
<td>&quot;mixing at origin of sound&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. (one complex + another complex)</td>
<td>sor-˛ boxas-i</td>
<td>&quot;black meaning&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.4. Derivation may be of two types:

(i) class-changing, and
(ii) class maintaining.

Both the types of derivation are common in both the languages. For example, by adding the bound morpheme -๐ (a variant of -iɔ) to \{zati\} in Assamese, we derive \{zati-๐\} "belonging to caste or notion", which functions as an adjective, whereas \{zati\} is a noun. Here -๐ is a class changing derivative suffix and the process invo-
Ivad is the class-changing derivation.

In some cases, the derived form belongs to the same class. By adding the bound morpheme -ta to \{man\#b\} in Assamese, we derive the form \{man\#b\#ta\}, which can occur in the same syntactic construction where \{man\#b\} occurs. Both \{man\#b\#ta\} and \{man\#b\} undergo inflection alike. Thus, the derivational suffix -ta does not make any change of the word class affiliation of the derived word. Here, -ta is the class maintaining derivative suffix and the process involved is the class maintaining derivation.

2.2. Some complex words or derivatives may contain one free morpheme or more than one bound morpheme of which one may be class changing and the other class maintaining. In some cases, a series of derivational suffixes may occur in sequence. For example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ass.</th>
<th>Oz.</th>
<th>Word-class Eng. Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>zati</td>
<td>jeti</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zati-#c</td>
<td>jeti-#c</td>
<td>adj.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zati-&gt;te</td>
<td>jeti-&gt;te</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zati-&gt;te-bad</td>
<td>jeti-&gt;te-bad</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zati-&gt;te-bad-#i</td>
<td>jeti-&gt;te-bad-#i</td>
<td>adj.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


2.3. Depending upon the word-class affiliation of
the stem (afree morpheme), both the types of the derivat
ion can further be classified as follows:

1. (a) class changing verbal derivation
   (verb stem + a derivative suffix)
   (b) class changing nominal derivation
       (noun stem + a derivative suffix)

2. (a) class maintaining verbal derivation
       (verb stem + a derivative suffix)
   (b) class maintaining nominal derivation
       (noun stem + a derivative suffix)

Both Assamese and Oriya manifest all the 4 types of
derivation.

2.4. Class changing verbal derivation in Assamese.\(^3\)

The following are the principal class changing ver-
bal derivatives in Assamese.

2.4.1. -nti. forms nouns and adjectives.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( pɔ-nti )</td>
<td>“one who recently mothers a child”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( rɛ-nti (mati) )</td>
<td>“cultivating (land)”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( bɛ-nti (mūti) )</td>
<td>“flowing (stream)”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^3\) A much detailed account of the Assamese deriva-
tives is available in Kakati, E.K’s "AFD" chapter-13.
2.4.2. -atia. Forms adjectives.

xša-atia(toka) "savad(money)"

2.4.3. -atial. Forms adjectives.

lag-atial(hostu) "necessary articles"

2.4.4. -on. Forms nouns.

kha-om "eating"
pinda-om "wearing"
but, kand-on <-on "a cry"

2.4.5. -ona. Forms nouns.

baj-ona "beating instrument"
kund-ona "husking machine"

2.4.6. -oni. Forms nouns.

pat-oni "introduction"
nas-oni "dancer"
but, xun-oni "hearing(of a case)"

2.4.7. -onie, its extended form -oniar. Form adjectives and nouns.

zir (< zire>-onie (man) "beating(honey-bee)"

meg (< meg>-onie "beggar"

2.4.8. -onie. Forms adjectives.

kha-onie "eater"
pol (< pol)<onie "escaper"
2.4.9. -a. Forma nouns.
za-a "the act. of sleeping"
za (< za>-a "the act. of going"

2.4.10. -adi. Forma adverbs. (See sec. 14.2.3)
khe (< khe>-adi "se(e)n) eats"
ma>-adi "se(e)n) dies"

2.4.11. -aru. Forma agent nouns.
zib-aru "learner"
zins-aru "fighter"

2.4.12. -i. Forma nouns and adjectives. This derivative is otherwise treated as participle. (See sec. 15.4.)
mar-i "beating stick"
mran-i (klořo) "drying Kaleng"

2.4.13. -ia. Forma agent nouns.
zakh (< zakh>-ia "watchman"
khazik- (< kat>-ia "wood-cutter"

khel-uni "player"
pah (< pozh>-uni "reader"

2.4.15. -uka. Forma adjectives.
kañ (< kañ)-uka (inzra) "sitting (baby)"
2.4.16. -ura. Forms adjectives, nouns.

kand-ura (l hanya) "crying boy"

mut-ura (" ) "one who frequently passes urine"

2.4.17. -ôta. Forms agent nouns.

kha-ôta "sitter, dependent"

kô-ôta "speaker"

2.4.18. -ti. Forms nouns or adjectives. Stemfinal -a is replaced by -î.

khuru< khuru>-tî "itching"

khîra< khîra>-tî "milking cow"


tî< tî>-ni "towel used for bath"

bîlî< bîlî>-ni "distributor"

2.5. Class changing nominal derivation in Assamese.

The following are the principal class-changing nominal derivatives in Assamese. Most of the adjectives so derived can function as nouns.

2.5.1. The formation of denominateive verbstems is a type of class changing nominal derivation. The denominateive verbstems are derived from noun stems by adding the
denominative suffixes. The denominative suffix in Assamese is -a, which has two other variants -ia and -aa.

(a) denominative stems in -a.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>noun stem</th>
<th>Eng. Meaning</th>
<th>denominative stem</th>
<th>Eng. Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aṣṭa-</td>
<td>finger</td>
<td>aṣṭa-a-</td>
<td>to point out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ṣa-</td>
<td>ware</td>
<td>ṣa-a-</td>
<td>to wear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bhuku-</td>
<td>fist</td>
<td>bhuku-a-</td>
<td>to hit by fist</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) denominative in -ia. Penultimate -a- of the stem > -ia-.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>stem</th>
<th>Eng. Meaning</th>
<th>stem</th>
<th>Eng. Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aṣ-</td>
<td>slap</td>
<td>aṣ-ia-</td>
<td>to slap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ṣiṣ-</td>
<td>tuned cry</td>
<td>ṣiṣ-ia-</td>
<td>to cry in a long tune</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>teṣa-</td>
<td>rod</td>
<td>teṣa-ia-</td>
<td>to hit by rod</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) denominative in -ua.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>stem</th>
<th>Eng. Meaning</th>
<th>stem</th>
<th>Eng. Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sa-</td>
<td>front</td>
<td>sa-ua-</td>
<td>to go forward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pia-</td>
<td>back</td>
<td>pia-ua-</td>
<td>to retreat</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The denominative stems so derived are inflected.
for FNT, and the denominaive verbs are formed.

2.5.2. -nisch Forms adjective.

ethuos-nisch  "extending up to knee"

de (< du) - nisch  "mediator between two"

2.5.3. -nti, Forms adj.

bep-nti  "ancestral"

lah-nti  "delicate"

2.5.4. -ntis. Forms adj.

ag-ntis  "advance"

neh-ntis  "last"

2.5.5. -ntis. Forms adj.

gsh-ntis  "domestic"

2.5.6. -nis. Forms adj.

gsi-nis  "villages"

hshi-nis  "dwelling in forest"

2.5.7. -e. Forms adj.

poni (< poni)-e  "liquid"

ep-e  "having colour(ed)"

2.5.8. -ei, Forms adverbs from nouns.

beg-ei  "fast"
2.5.9. -en
khon-en "drought"
tor-en "shallow"

2.5.10. -en, forms adj.
phul-en "having embroidery"
xat-en "relating to season"

2.5.11. -al, forms adj.
nes-al "having tail"
nom-al "having fur"

2.5.12. -i, forms adj.
kọgkan{kọgkan}-i "relating to Shaker- cows"
kọpah-i "cotton-made"

2.5.13. -ia, forms adj.
mah(<mah)-ia "relating to month"
dabon(<bar)-ia "relating to sunday"

2.5.14. -ial, forms adj.
morom-ial "affectionate"
roṣ-ial "jolly"

2.5.15. -in, forms adj.
roṣ-in "colourful"

2.5.16. -ila, forms adj.
kan-ila "active"
2.5.17. -ili. Forms adv.

meh-ili  "monthly"

2.5.18. -u. Forms adj.

waz-u  "middle one"

2.5.19. -ua. Forms adj.

thǔl(< th:u)-ua  "local"
ghɔr(< ghɔr)-ua  "private"

2.5.20. -ula. Forms adj.

pat(< p:at)-ula  "having big belly"
thεh(< th:ə)-ula  "having pride"

2.5.21. -eali. Forms adj.

xon-eali  "golden"
sup-eali  "silver-coloured"

2.5.22. -e. Forms adverbs.

mɔn-e mɔn-e  "silently"
gɔpɔn-e  "secretly"

2.5.23. -kəi. Forms adverbs from adjective stems.

dhunia-kəi  "beautifully"
khɔr-kəi  "quickly"

2.5.24. -kuriə. Forms adj.

leu-kuriə  "modest"
2.6. Class maintaining verbal derivation in Assamese.

The formation of the causative verb stems from the simple verb stems manifest the class maintaining verbal derivation in Assamese. The causative verb stems are derived from simple verb stems by adding some causative suffix. The causative suffix in Assamese is -a, which has two other variants -ua and -ea.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>an-</td>
<td>to bring</td>
<td>on-a-</td>
<td>to cause to bring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ni-</td>
<td>to take</td>
<td>ni-e-</td>
<td>to cause to take</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.6.2. Causative verb stems in -ua, -e- of the preceding syllable > -e-.

| dekh-     | to see       | dekh-ue-     | to show            |
| nes-      | to dance     | nes-ue-      | to cause to dance  |
2.6.3. Causative verb stems in -sa, -a- of the preceding syllable.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sa=</td>
<td>to beat</td>
<td>e=sa</td>
<td>to cause to beat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ka=</td>
<td>to do</td>
<td>ke=sa</td>
<td>to cause to do</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The causative verb stems so derived may be inflected for PNT like simple vs.

2.7. Class maintaining nominal derivation in Assamese.

The following are the principal types of class-maintaining nominal derivatives in Assamese.

2.7.1. -ok. Forms nouns.

kheti-ok "cultivator"
phondi-ok "conspirator"

2.7.2. -oni. Forms nouns. It has a variant in -ni, which occurs after -a ending stems.

phul-oni "land growing flower"
nora-ni "land with straw"
2.7.3. -arix, forms nouns.

-ur-arix "best man"

ba-hu-arix "actor"

2.7.4. -arix, forms nouns.

bat-arix "pedestrian"

hat-arix "market going man"

2.7.5. -ak, forms nouns.

zen-ak "moon light"

2.7.6. -ami, forms nouns.

tho-am "cheating"

muzam (< muram) -ami "foolishness"

2.7.7. -ari, forms nouns. Its extended form is

-ari, which varies with -ari after -a ending stems.

koh (< koh) -am "bell-metal worker"

xom-ari "goldsmith"

zoe-ari "gambler"

2.7.8. -ali, forms nouns. It has a variant in -li, which occurs after -a ending stems.

tupor-ali "the act of a clever"

lara-li "childhood"
2.7.9. -in. Forms adjectives.

- in

"colourful"

2.7.10. -uai. Forms nouns.

mas-uai

goa-uai

"fisherman"

"climbing men"

2.7.11. -aa. Forms nouns.

zal-aa

"net men"

kal-aa

"plough man, plough-animal"

2.7.12. -khaa. Forms nouns.

daktor-khaa

depa-khaa

"hospital"

"press"

2.7.13. -giri. Forms nouns.

karami-giri

panda-giri

"clerkship"

"work of a panda"


dhan-tali

gahetali

"paddy land"

"grass land"

2.7.15. -dar. Forms nouns.

razi-dar

"share holder"

2.8. Class changing verbal derivation in Oriya.

The following are the principal class-changing
verbal derivatives in Oriya.

2.6.1. -con. Forms nouns.

jhel-<co> "the act of swinging"
ghol-<co> "the incident"

2.6.2. -con. Forms nouns.

mirth-<co> "act of shaking"
irres-<co> "irrigation"

2.6.3. -con. Forms nouns.

kco-<co> "set of worship"
gem-<co> "act of counting"
bond-<co> "act of praising"

2.6.4. -a. Forms nouns.

boj-a "act of beating instrument"
khi(<kha-)a "act of eating"
bco-a "act of sitting"

2.6.5. -com. Forms participles. It has a variant in -con.

uth-<com> "act of lifting"
ne-<com> "act of adding"
gum-<com> "act of multiplying"
sun-ani  "act of hearing of a case"
cah-Mii  "eight"

2.8.6. -iunu. forms adjectives.
as-h-ianu  "tolerating"
b-rodh-ianu  "growing"

2.8.7. -iba-ila. forms participles. (see sec. 15.10)
jim-ka-asi-iba  "act of going and coming"
as-ila(belo)  "time of coming"

2.8.8. -ua. forms participles.
podh-ua(pila)  "reading(bay)"
dhar-ua(leko)  "borrowing (man)"

2.8.9. -uwa. forms agent nouns.
khal-ualo  "one who plays"
jog-ualo  "one who watches"

2.8.10. -uko. forms agent nouns.
kam-uko  "one possessing lust"
maid-uko  "one who blames"

2.8.11. -una. forms nouns.
pau-una  "things to be received"

2.8.12. -uni. forms agent nouns.
randh-uni  "cook"
shank-uni  "lid"
2.8.13. -ura. Forms agent nouns. The derivatives can function as adjectives as well.

kand-ura  "one who often cries"
keg-ura  "one having loose motion"

2.9. Class-changing nominal derivation in Oriya.

The following are the principal types of class-changing derivation in Oriya. The stem-final -o or -a, in most cases, are replaced by the initial vowel of the derivative suffix.

2.9.1. The formation of denominative verb stems is a significant type of class-changing derivation in Oriya. The denominative verb stems are formed from the noun stems by adding the denominative suffix -a which varies with -a in colloquial speech. The denominative verb stems so derived may be inflected for PNTM like primary verb stems. (For details see sec. 12.8.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>k:ea-</td>
<td>lose</td>
<td>k:oe- -e-</td>
<td>to lessen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mul-e-</td>
<td>price</td>
<td>mul-e -e-</td>
<td>to bargain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>psh-e-</td>
<td>back</td>
<td>psh-e -e-</td>
<td>to retreat</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.9.2. -a. Forms adjectives:
  reg-a "one with disease"
  dashi-a "one having beard"

2.9.3. -i. Forms adjectives:
  khot-i "belonging to Cuttack"
  sambalpur-i "belonging to Sambalpur"

2.9.4. -ia. Forms adjectives:
  pahad(<<pahad>>)-ia "hilly"
  lum(<<lum>>)-ia "salted"
  daul(<<daul>>)-ia "belonging to temple"

2.9.5. -ua. Forms adjectives:
  sap(<<sap>>)-ua "snaky"
  megh(<<megh>>)-ua "cloudy"

2.9.6. -ali. Forms adjectives:
  gā-ali "village dwelling"

2.9.7. -ei. Forms adverbs from nouns:
  bep-ei "fast"

2.9.8. -eli. Forms adjectives:
  sun(<<suns>>)-eli "golden"
  rup(<<rupa>>)-eli "silvery"

2.9.9. -oi. Forms adjectives:
  ghora(<<ghora>>)-oi "private"
2.9.10. -kori ~ -kiri. Forms adverbs.
  thir-kori "steadily"
  bholo-kori "well"

2.9.11. -kula. Forms adj.
  laj(<laa>)-kula "modest"

  gunb-bonto "virtuous"
  dhonb-bonto "having wealth"

2.9.13. -re. Forms adverbs from adjectives.
  bholo-re "well"

2.10. Class-maintaining verbal derivation in Oriya.

2.10.1. The formation of the causative verb stems from the simple verb stems manifest the class maintaining verbal derivation in Oriya. The causative verb stems in Oriya are derived from the simple verb stems by adding the causative suffix -a, which varies with -s in colloquial speech. Below are few examples.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Simple vs.</th>
<th>Eng. Meaning</th>
<th>Causative vs.</th>
<th>Eng. meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>on-</td>
<td>to bring</td>
<td>on-a</td>
<td>to cause to bring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ni-</td>
<td>to take</td>
<td>ni-a</td>
<td>to cause to take</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The causative verb stems as derived may be inflected for PAT like simple verb stems. (For details see sec. 12.10.)

2.11. Class-maintaining nominal derivation in Oriya.

The following are the principal types of class maintaining nominal derivatives in Oriya.

2.11.1. -ani. Forms nouns.

- babu-ani "babu-style"
- sahib-ani "sahib-style"

2.11.2. -ami. Forms nouns.

- pagal-ami "madness"
- thok-ami "cheating"

2.11.3. -ari. Forms agent nouns.

- suna-ari "goldsmith"
- sojha-ari "conch-man"

2.11.4. -ali. Forms nouns.

- khal-ali "player"
- dip-ali "illuminating festival"

2.11.5. -uria. Forms agent nouns.

- kath-uria "wood cutter"
- puth-uria "stone cutter"
The less of medial -xr- or -ri- is noticed elsewhere (see sec. 6/3, 5). The verb mxiuili > mxiuili.

2.11.6. -khana. Forms nouns.

- dokta-khana  "hospital"
- boitha-khana  "sitting room"

2.11.7. -giri. Forms agent nouns.

- babu-giri  "gentlemens style"
- kiranji-giri  "clerical work"

2.11.8. -dar. Forms agent nouns.

- doken-dar  "shop keeper"
- jomi-dar  "land lord"

2.11.9. -bala. Forms nouns.

- ghoro-bala  "house owner"
- rikes-bala  "rickshaw puller"

2.12. Comparison.

2.12.1. From above, it is seen that derivation forms an important part of the morphology of each language. There are four types of derivation, and they are common to both the languages. The way in which some nouns/adjectives are derived from some verb stems, and some verb stems are derived from some nouns stems in one language is exactly the
same in the other. The difference lies only in that the two languages use different derivational suffixes for the purpose, and the morpho-phonemic changes that take place are different.

2.12.2. Secondly, the causative verb stems in both the languages are derived from some primary verb stems by adding the causative suffix -a. This -a has two variants in Assamese and one in Oriya.

2.12.3. Thirdly, some nouns in both the languages are derived from some noun stems by adding some derivational suffixes. So, some adjectives are derived from some basic adjectives. The process involved, having been similar in the two languages, the difference lies only in that the two languages use different suffixes for the purpose and the morpho-phonemic changes that take place are different in the two languages.