Chapter-5

5. Inflectional Classes.

5.0. In both the languages, the free forms as well as the derived ones, undergo inflection. Such forms undergoing inflection fall under two classes:

(a) Noun-class in the broad sense, which covers the nouns, the pronouns, the adjectives and the numerals; and

(b) Verb-class, which covers the verb-substantives, the derived verbs, and the auxiliaries.

5.1. The grammatical categories for which the broad Noun-class undergoes inflection in common are (i) gender (ii) number and (iii) case. Allocation or personal relationship forms another grammatical category in
respect of a fraction of nouns in Assamese.

The grammatical categories for which the verb-class undergoes inflection in common are (i) person, (ii) tense, (iii) mood and (iv) voice. Number forms another category in Oriya.

5.2. In the succeeding chapters, such inflectional classes of words in Assamese and Oriya are discussed in detail in the following sequence:

1. The Noun,
2. The Pronoun,
3. The Adjective,
4. The Numeral,
5. The verb-substantive,
6. The Derived verb,
7. The Auxiliary.

The Participles, which are partly adjectives and partly verbs, are discussed in a separate chapter just after the auxiliary.

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