

Chapter VIPhonological changes of a General character.Anaptyxis

75. The phenomenon of anaptyxis is found in the dialect in sanskrit as well as in foreign words. The following are the examples :

- a -	barāt	'austerity'	(vrata). cf. Bhoj. Barat.
	xarap	'snake'	(sarpa). cf. sāinor upāre xarape guzare 'Marriage song'
	salākh	'a verse'	(śloka).
	garāh	'a mouthful'	(grāsa).
	bākas	'box'	cf. Bg. bāksā.
- ā -	barān	'colour'	(varna).
	bhakāt	'devotee'	(bhakta). cf. Awa. bhagat
	baṣāh	'abortion'	(varīśa).
	rakāt	'blood'	(rakta). cf. Awa. rakat.
	tapāt	'hot'	(tapta).
	khalāp	'layer'	(kalpa).
	sakār	'a round spot on the body'	(cakra).
	zanām	'birth'	(janma).
	satān	'care'	(yatna).
	xapān	'dream'	(svapna). cf. E. As. xapan; Bhoj. sapan.
	xarāg	'sky'	(svarga).
	kharās	'expenditure'	(pers. kharc).
	phārāk	'space, difference'	(Ar. phark).
	garām	'hot'	(pers. garm).
	narām	'soft'	(pers. narm).

- i - . siri as in siri - biddhi 'prosperity, health' (śrī). cf. AP. siri,
PK. siri; PA. sirī
- silān 'bath' (snāna). cf. E. As. cinān.
- tiri 'wife, woman' (strī).
- birikh 'tree' (brkṣa).
- horikh 'joy' (harṣa). cf. PK. harisa
- phikir 'worry' (Ar. phikra). cf. Bhoj. phikiri.
- kisim 'variety' (Ar. kism).
- u - . durum 'a kind of flower' (droṇa).
durpodī (draupadī).
- xudur 'a caste' (śūdra).
- gulās, gelās (Eng. glass)
- burus, burus (Eng. brush).
- zulum 'annoyance' (Ar. zulm).
- e - . senāh 'affection' (sneha).
kerme - kerme 'slowly' (krama).

Aphaeresis.

76. 'Aphaeresis is the dropping of initial vowels and syllables for want of stress!'. (A. F. D. § 191). The following are some of the examples of Aphaeresis in the Kamrupi dialect :

Āndhu	'soot'	(ālandhūma).
tisi	'linseed'	(ataśī). cf. Bg. tisi
dumoru	'fig'	(udumbara). cf. Bg. đumur.
dhār	'loan'	(uddhāra). cf. Bg. dhār.
dhilā	'slack, liberal'	(M.I.A. dhilla; skt. śithila)

par	'other, not own'	(apara).
bhis	'be drenched'	($\sqrt{\text{abhyañj}}$). cf. M. bhijñě, Hin. bhījñā, Bg. bhij
bhitār	'interior'	(abhyantara). cf. AP. bhintara.
bāthān	'residence of cattle'	(upasthāna). cf. M. vathān 'a room of a house'; kon. vathāna 'residence'
bāhā	'residence, nest'	(āvāsa). cf. AP. bāsa.
bothi	'a large knife for slicing vegetables'	(upaviṣṭa). cf. Bg. bōṭī.
mukhi	'one who prepares lime by burning shells'	(? * kām. xāmukhi). cf. xāmukh 'snail'
lāu	'the pumpkin gourd'	(alābu). cf. car. lāu
helān	'leaning'	(abhilagna). cf. Bg. hilān, hēlān.

Prothesis.

77. "It often happens that a word begins with a combination of consonants which are hard to pronounce. There is a distinct easing if a short vowel, usually i - is put in front" (E. S. L. § 130)

Thus :

iskul	(school).	cf. Bhoj. iskūl.
istisan	(station).	cf. Bhoj. istesan.
ispisāl	(special).	
iskel	(scale).	

Other examples of Prothesis :

apairzāpto	'abundant'	(paryāpta).
ākhe	'fried paddy'	(khadikā).
omuttak < * amuttak	'violent, fierce'	(mūrta)

Epenthesis.

78. 'Epenthesis is the anticipation of an - i - or - u - before the consonant after which it occurs is pronounced' (A.F.D. § 287). It is exceedingly prevalent and is a distinguishing characteristics of the Kaurpi dialect. The epenthetic - i - always comes in sound groups consonant + - y - in original words. In words of more than two syllables either original or formed by addition of suffixes; - i - , - u - occurring in a following syllable not occupying the final position always ~~and~~ come after the vowel of the preceding syllable (if the preceding syllable is other than - i - and - u -), diphthongise and thereby reduce the syllables of the whole word. Thus a five syllabic word becomes four syllabic, a four syllabic word becomes three syllabic and a three syllabic word becomes two syllabic. The epenthetic - i - and - u - also raise - a - to - o -. Examples :

(A).	oin, oinno	'others'	(anya)
	āiddo	'name of a person'	(ādyā).
	āidguru	(ādyā guru).	
	koinā	'bride'	(kanyā).
	koillān	'prosperity, welfare'	(kalyāna). cf. Bhoj. kailān.
	soin	'root'	(,janya).
	bāikko	'sentence'	(vākya).
	bāis	'out side'	(vāhya).
	bhāiggo	'fortune'	(bhāgya).
	rāisso	'kingdom'	(rājya).
	loikkho	'aim'	(laksya)
	xuin	'gap'	(śūnya). also xuinno 'zero'
	xoit, xoitto	'true'	(satya). cf. xoi 'confession'.
	xoindhā	'evening'	(sandhā)

(B).	oihrānā	'offering to the priests and religious preceptors'	
		(arhanā). cf. St. coll. arihanā	
	kuihrā	'a kind of fish'	(kudīśa).
	kāizā	'quarrel'	(Ar. kajiyā)
	nāirkal	'cocoanut'	(nārikola).
	poirāl	'members of a family'	(parivāra)
	phaurā	'a fox'	(pherava). cf. St. coll. pherūā.
	māisā	'chair'	(mañcikā).
	xāilkhā	'a kind of bird'	(śārikā).
	xāud	'merchant'	(* sādhuka > sādhuā > * sādhuā > xāud - Dr. kakati).

(C)	birāhpoti - ā >	birāhpoitī	'one born on Thursday'.
	dibrugar - iā >	dibrugoirā	'belonging to Dibrugarh'.
	durkapāl - iā >	durkapeilā	'unfortunate'.
	nalbāri - ā >	nalbeirā	'belonging to Nalbari'.
	kāmrup - iā >	kāmrupā	'belonging to Kamrup'.
	kussut - iā >	kussuitā	'having concealed ill - feeling'.
	maṣāl - uā >	maṣoulā	'one born on Tuesday'.
	budh - iā >	buidhā	'one born on Wednesday'.
	mānik - ā >	māinkā	'name of a person'.
	pāni - ā >	pāinā	'liquid'.
	sān - ibā >	zāinbā	'to know'
	xār - uā >	xāurā	'fertile'.
	sek - urā >	seukrā	'stain'.

(For further examples see Chapter XVI Part II).

79. Unlike Bengali Kamrupi generally avoids epenthesis in disyllabic words, e.g. Bg. rāit, kāl, āij etc. > rāti, kālī, āzi in kām. But even in disyllabic words epenthetic vowels come in when they are compounded with other words, e.g.

pāni	'water'.	but	pāin - tapā	'the drop of water'.
bāti	'cup'	"	bāit - tu	'the cup'
sāri	'four'	"	sāir kuri	'four times twenty, i.e. eighty'.
tuli	'raising'	"	tuil dhar	'raise up'
gāli	'an abuse'	"	gāil pār	'abuse'.
xuni	'is heard'	"	xuin thāk	'go on listening'.
xoru	'small'	"	xour ghar	'the small house'.

Metathesis

80. The following are some of the instances of Metathesis in the dialect :

urmāl	'handkerchief'	(pers. rūmāl).
dubri	'the bent grass'	(dūrbā).
da	'deep'	(daha < hada < hrada). cf. Bg. da, daha, 'lake, tank', AP. draha.
nohur, lōhur	'garlic'	(* nahura < * rahuna < * rasuna < laśuna)
bātrā	'news'	(vārtā)
motuk	'a diadem'	(mukuṭa). cf. Bg. maṭuk; Bhoj. maṭuk.

Haplology.

81. The following are some cases of haplology in Kamrupi. Instances of shortening of common names and nouns or relationship are also met with. Examples :

āuhi	'night of the new moon'	(* āvā + vāsīā < amā + vāsikā)
mahri	'mosquito curtain'	(maśā + harikā).
lahrā	'an iron - vessel'	(lauha + bhāṇḍa)
xāh	'courage'	(* sāhaha < sāhasa).
nārān	(nārāyaṇa).	

naro	(narakānta).
dharo	(dharindra).
bāsu, bokhu	(vasudeva).
phule	(phuleśvarī).
kāme	(kāmeśvara).
rathe	(ratheśvarī).
hare	(hareśvara).
dā	'elder brother' < dādā cf. Bg. dā.
kā	'elder brother' < kākā
do ko	'to both' < duo ko

Blending.

82. Often times two different words are fused into a single word in such a way that the first part of the one is fitted into the last part of the other and the intermediate portions are dropped. Both the words are blended into a single solid word. Examples :

ālāh	'loud scream'	(atta + hāsa).
ān̄thi	'the kernel inside the stone of a mango fruit'	(āmra + aṣṭhi).
kalthi	'the soft belly - part of a fish'	(kola + aṣṭhi)
gois	'heavy'	(gabhīra + ucca).
ghop	'a dark secluded place'	(guhā + gopya - Dr. Kakati).
zakār	'a thrilling sound caused by the repeated movement of the tongue by the women folk which is supposed to be auspicious'	(jaya + kāra).
zuihāl	'fire place'	(dyuti + śālā).
zugundi	'a bunch of straw to keep fire'	(dyuti + kunda)
dhēkhāl	'a shed where a pedal is worked'	(Desi. dhēki + śālā).
namāl	'early'	(nava + komala).

phān	'a trap'	(phāsa < pāsa + bandha - Dr. Chatterji). cf. Bg. Phād.
mitthān	'the part of the bed where the head is placed'	< mur + xithān. cf. St. coll. mur xitān. Bg. śithān 'head of the bed' (śiras + sthāna)
mukhti	'sweetening the mouth after eating'	(mukha + śuddhi). cf. St. coll. muhudi .
xanoḥa	'a kind of tree'	(sauvarna + taru).
hāihāi	'kitchen'	(hāndi + śālā).
heiddheni	'uttering of the name of Hari'	(hari + dhvani).
huinnāh	'sigh'	(usma nihēvāsa).

Assimilation.

83. Cases of assimilations both progressive and regressive are found in the dialect/

Examples :

Paddu	(padma).
bhassu	(bhasma)
kanno 'name of a person'	(karṇa).
kittān	(kīrtana).
tittḥo	(tīrtha). cf. AP. tittha.
tinnāth	(* tinnātha < trinātha)
duzzudhan	(duryodhana).
dullabh	(durlabha). cf. PK. dullaha; PA. dullabha
punnimā	(pūrṇimā).
punnu 'name of a person'	(pūrṇa).
possim	(paścima).
pazzal	(pada + jala)
pātsālā 'primary school'	(pātha + śālā). cf. Bg. [pa ʃʃ al]

Other examples :

dāk - ghar > dāgghar 'post - office'.

pāk - ghar	>	pāgghar	{kitchen'.
bāt - gharā	>	bādgharā	'a gate way shade'
bāp - bhāi	>	bābbhāi	'father and brothers' cf. Awa. bābbhāī.

84. When two words come together, the final - r of the former is always assimilated to the initial t, th, d, dh, n, l, s, and z of the latter. With the addition of suffixes and enclitic definitives also this rule operates.

For example :

sāri - tā	>	sāittā	'four'
sāri - takā	>	sāittakā	'four rupees'
dhekir - thurā	>	dhekutthurā	'the pestle of a rice -cleaning pedal'.
phir - dinā	>	phiddinā	'next day'
bar - dhoni	>	baddhoni	'very rich'
bar - nām	>	bannām	'great fame'.
māstar - ni	>	māstanni	'female teacher'
āgor - lāg	>	āgollāg	'in the previous chance'
nar - ilū	>	noillū	'I could not do'
āpār - sānā	>	āpāssānā	'boy'.
kar - isu	>	koissu	'I have done'
bar - zar	>	bazzar	'high fever'

Dissimilation.

85. The following are some of the instances of dissimilation :

silān	(snāna). cf. E. Ag. cinān.
zorul	(Ar. zarūr).
durum	(drona) cf. St. coll. doron.
tikissā	(cikitsā). cf. PK. tikicā.
nun	(lavana). cf. St. coll. lon; Hin nūn.
xoril	(śarīra).

Aspiration.

86. The phenomenon of aspiration is quite characteristic of the Kamarupi dialect. "Kamarupi preserves the M.I.A. aspirations after the guttural spirant (X), the sibilant (S) and in the neighbour-hood of another aspirate in the same word as against de-aspiration under the same conditions in the St. coll". (A. F. D. § 371). Kamarupi also retains the M. I. A. aspirations of O. I. A. intervocal sound groups - sṭ -, - sth -, - sk - etc. when in the St. coll. de-aspiration takes place. Examples :

xudhā	'unmixed'	(śuddha). cf. St. coll. xudā.
xākḥā	'a kind of ornament'	(śankha) cf. St. coll. xāk
sokhu	'eye'	(caksu). cf. St. coll. saku.
sakhā	'sharp'	(coksa). cf. St. coll. sokā.
sākhe	'tastes'	(M.I.A. cakkhai). cf. St. coll. sāke; M. cākḥṇē
bhukh, bhakh	'hunger'	(bubhuksā). cf. St. coll. bhok; cf. Bg. bhukh
bhāph	'steam'	(vāpa). cf. St. coll. bhāp; Bhoj. bāph; M. vāph.
xithā	'dregs'	(śista). cf. St. coll. xitā.
xithān	'something to put under the head while sleeping'	(śiras + sthāna). cf. St. coll. xitān 'head of a bed'
xukhān	'dry'	(śuska). cf. St. coll. xukān. cf. PK. sukḥāṇa

87. Aspiration is found in initial, medial and final positions of Kamarupi words. The following examples will make it clear.

Initial aspiration :

khalāp	'layer'	(kalpa).
khase	'temples'	(M.I.A. khasai). cf. kon. khastā 'tills' (Kre)
khilā	'peg'	(M.I.A. khīla, O.I.A. kīlaka). cf. Bg. khil; M. khil; Bhoj. khilā
ghāgri	'a kind of water jar made of copper, brass etc'	(gargarī). cf. M. ghāgar.

thoth	'beak'	(troti). cf. thathā	'beak of a fish'
thupā	'a heap of straw and cow-dung burnt to drive mosquito from house'	(stūpa). cf. PK. thube.	
thapā	'a bunch of flowers'	(stavaka). cf. M. thavā.	
phās	'noose'	(pāśa). cf. Bhoj. phās	
phesā	'owl'	(pecaka).	
phisā	'tail of a fish'	(M.I.A. piccha)	
phesā - dhunā	'vex'	(pars. pec 'twist).	
phoilkār	'clear, fair complexioned'	(pariskāra).	
phelā	'throw'	cf. St. coll. pelā	
bhekha	'garb'	(vesa).	
bhakrā	'he goat'	(barkara). cf. M. Hin. bakrā cf. kām. bakrā	
			'a stammerer'.
bhusi	'chaff'	(busa). cf. M. bhūs, bhusā; PA. bhusa	
bhindā	'assemblage'	(vr̥nd). cf. kām. bhindākār de	'to swell greatly'.

Medial aspiration :

ālekhū	'a kind of fruit'	(āmalaka).	
kophin	'a small piece of cloth worn over the privities'	(kaupīna).	
sokhin	'luxurious'	(Ar. śaukīn).	
dhouthrā	'a poisonous medical plant'	(dhūstūra). cf. St. coll. dhaturā.	
dhuthri	'chin'	cf. St. coll. thūtari; Hin thuthan.	
phaphlā	'hollow'	cf. St. coll. phopolā	
bhithi	as in bhithi√mar	'a term of abuse meaning to be extinct wholly as a family'	cf. St. coll. bheti
mās - rakhā	'king fisher'	(matsya + rakha). cf. St. coll. mās - rōkā	
xāilkhā	'a kind of bird'	(śārikā). cf. St. coll. xālikā	
xoukhā	'a variety of ratan'	cf. St. coll. xoukā.	

xāthur	'swimming'	(santara). cf. St. coll. xātor.
xāthān	'ability'	(samsthāna).
xouphrā	'a casket'	(sarpūta).
hāthā	'ladle'	(hastaka). cf. St. coll. hetā
hāthī	'elephant'	(hastī). cf. St. coll. hāti; PK. hatthī
hāthri	'hammer'	(cf. Hin. hathaudī; Bg. hātudī; St. coll. hāturi.

Final aspiration :

kath	'a mat'	(kata).
khakh	'savage hunger'	cf. M. khankha 'savage' St. coll. khāk (A.F.D. § 45).
sakh	'luxury'	(Ar. šauk).
salākh	'verse'	(śloka). cf. St. coll. solok
dandh	'quarrel'	(dvanda) cf. St. coll. dand.
bharāth	'hero of the Ramayana'	(bharata). cf. Bhoj. bharath; St. coll. bharat
xāmukh	'snail'	(śambuka) cf. St. coll. xāmuk.
xapāth	'oath'	(śapatha). cf. St. coll. xapat.
xeph	'phlegm'	(M.I.A. sepha). cf. St. coll. xep.
xukhā	'dry'	cf. St. coll. xukā

Deaspiration

88. Some instances of ceaspiration also are met with in the dialect. For example :

āre	'two and a half.'	(ardha + tṛtīya).
okhud	'medicine'	(ausadha).
kār	'take away'	(M.I.A. kaddhai). cf. kon. kād.
gāb as in gāb lāg	'to be heated and decomposed by means of fermentation'	(garbha). cf. kon. gābu 'conception', gāb 'embryo'.
sāre	'a half over'	(sārdha). cf. kon. sāde.

der	'one and a half'	(M.I.A. diyaddha). cf. kon. ded.
dig	'length of cloth'	(dīrgha). cf. PA. dīgha
bāsā	'barren'	(vandhyā).
budu	'one born on Wednesday'	(budha). cf. kā. budh bār 'wednesday'
boini	'sister'	(bhagini). cf. PK. bahinī; Bhoj. bahini.
lāṅāt	'naked'	(nagna + avasthā). cf. car. lāṅg, lāṅgā; St. coll. nāṅath.
xās	'evening'	(sandhyā).
xise	'gets boiled'	(sidhyti)

Voicing

89. The process of voicing the unvoiced consonant of the original word and the reverse is at work in the dialect. Unvoicing takes place even in foreign words.

Examples :

- k - > - g - :

pāg	'heating, cooking'	(pāka).
bag, bouglā	'crane'	(vaka). cf. bage nirām khāi - folk story.
xogan	'vulture'	(śakuna)

- k - > - g - > -gh - :

eghra	'eleven'	(egāraha < ekādaśa).
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- kh - > -g - :

gudu māi	'a term of endearment for calling a girl'	(ksudra + mātr)
	cf. khudu	'a term for calling a boy, a proper name'
gudā bāpā	'a term of endearment for calling a boy'	(ksudra + vapra).

- kh - > -gh - :

reghā 'line' (rekhā). cf. M. regh.

- kh - > * - gh - > -g - > - ǰ - :

boihāg 'name of a month' (* vaiwāgha < vaisākha).

niṅni 'rat' (niṅani < * niṅhanja < nikhhanika - Dr. vakati).
cf. PA. niṅhaññasi 'you will dig'

- t - > - d - :

gid 'song' (gīta).

bādli 'bat' (vātuli).

māud 'elephant driver' (mahā mātra). cf. M. mahāvat, māūt.

- p - > - b - :

bhūikub 'earth quake' (bhūmi-kampa).

kibā 'pardon please' (kṛpā). cf. M. kīv 'piteous complaining
or imploring'Unvoicing.

90. Examples :

- d - > - t - : zuti 'it' (yadi). also. zudi

- ṅj - , - j - > s : hāsi 'sneezing' (hāñji). kukur leisā (bāgh)
'an animal having a tail resembling that of a
dog ; leopard' (* leizā < lañja)

pāsān 'goad' (prājana).

- b - > -ph- : niph (Eng. nib).

- b - > - p - : kitāp 'book' (Ar. kitāb).

zēp 'pocket' (Ar. zeb).

sarpat, s arpāt 'cold drink' (Ar. śarbat)

hisāp	'account'	(Ar. hisāb).
galāp	'rose'	(Pers. gulāb).

Denasalisation.

91. In comparison with the St. coll. Kamrupi prefers denasalisation in general. Hence while in the St. coll. a nasal sound is developed in words which had no nasality in origin ; Kamrupi sticks to the original (A). On the other hand while the St. coll. retains the original nasal sound Kamrupi generally drops it. (B). The following examples may be compared :-

(A)

<u>Kām.</u>			<u>St. coll.</u>
oth	'lip'	(oṣṭha). PA. oṭṭha	ōth
ār kāpur	'screen'	(apatī).	ār kāpor.
kusā	'hump-backed'	(kubja).	kūzā
kākrā	'crab'	(karkata).	kōkorā.
gārā, gātā	'hole on the ground'	(garta).	gāt.
gharā	'horse'	(ghotaka).	ghōrā.
sāse	'scraps'	(cacchai, tvaksati).	sāsē.
thoth	'beak'	(troti).	thōt.
bargeni	'subscription'	(varga).	barāṅani.
xasā	'true'	(satya > PK. sacca)	xāsā.

(B)

āk	'draw'	(aṅka).	āk.
āzli	'cavity formed by joining the palms together'	(aṅjali).	āzali
āzni	'sty'	(aṅjana).	āzināi.
āsul	'end of a cloth'	(aṅcala).	āsāl

<u>Kām.</u>			<u>St. coll.</u>
kākāl	'waist'	(kaṅkāla).	kākāl.
kēsē	'earth worm'	(kiñculuka).	kēsū.
kuisā	'ell fish'	(kuñcikā).	kūsiā.
gāthi	'knot'	(granthi > PK. ganṭhi)	gāthi.
śasā	'twins'	(yamaja)	śasā.
puśi	'heap of strass'	(puñja)	pūzi.
pāśi	'a ball of cotton'	(pañji).	pāzi.
mādār	'a tree'	(mandāra).	mādār.
xāthur	'swimming'	(santara).	xātor.
xāko	'a small bridge'	(saṅkrama).	xāko.
xās	'impression, mark'	(sañca).	xās.
xouphrā	'a casket'	(sompūṭa).	xāphurā
hāśi	'sneezing'	(hañji).	hāśi.

Retention of Nasalisation.

92. There are a few instances in which the original nasal sound is retained in Kamrupi, e.g.

āuā	'mucous'	(āma).
āuā	'not giving the expected result'	(āma).
gāu	'village'	(grāma > PK. gāma)
śēi	'a pod'	(śimbi).
dāh	'gnat'	(dañśa).
nētā, nētā	'invitation after the marriage ceremony in the father-in-law's house'	(nimanta).
bāh	'bamboo'	(vañśa).
xētā, xētā	'parting of hair'	(śimanta).

Spontaneous Nasalisation.

93. In certain words inspite of the absence of nasal sound in the original word, a nasal sound is developed in the dialect, e.g.

kāhā, kāhā	'slightly acid'	(kaṣāya)
kūhi	'bud'	(koṣa).
kūihār	'sugar cane'	(koṣakāra).
kōh, kāhā	'inner pulp of a fruit'	(koṣa).
khāiā	'ditch'	(khāti).
ghāh	'grass'	(ghāsa).
ghāi	'a bird-net'	(ghāti).
ghīu	'ghee'	(ghṛta).
sāiā	'shadow, shade'	(chāyā).
tīā	'occurring every third day'	(tṛtīya).
dhāhe	'falls off'	(dhvasati).
pāi	'a farthing'	(pādikā).
pūi	'a vegetable creeper'	(putikā).
bēhū	'military array'	(vyūha). cf. M. vihū.
bhūhā	'any refuse or rubbish'	(basa + pūra).

Interchange of Consonants.

94. One notable difference between Kamarupi and St. coll. is the interchange of the three consonants r, l and n. While Kamarupi preserves the original l - in some words, St. coll. makes it n -. Similarly while the St. coll. preserves the original - r - Kamarupi makes it - l -. In other cases also the interchange of - l - and - n -, - l - and - r - occur. Examples :

<u>Kam.</u>			<u>St. coll.</u>
lum	'hair of the body'	(loman). cf. PA. loma	nom.
les	'tail'	(lañja).	nez.

<u>Kām.</u>			<u>St. coll.</u>
leṅur	'tail'	(lāṅgula).	negur.
lāṅāl	'plough'	(lāṅgala). cf. PA. naṅgala	nāṅāl.
xoril	'body'	(śarīra).	xarir.
phoilkār	'bright'	(pariskāra).	pariskār.
xanolu	'a kind of tree'	(sauvarna + taru).	xonāru.

95. Kām l - > n -, r - in St. coll.

<u>Kām.</u>			<u>St. coll.</u>
leṣā	'a skein of thread'	(rathyā). cf. PK. racchā.	nesā.
lāṅlā	'a gate way'		nāṅālā.
tāiplā	'hip'	(talpana).	tapinā.
lāytā, lāyāt	'naked'	(nagna)	nāyath.
tepol	'a tree yielding acid fruits'		tepor.
ālā sāl	'unboiled rice'	(ārdra).	āroi sāl

96. In some cases the change of original - ḍ - and r - , - r - to - l - and - l - to - n - in Kamarupi have been found, e.g.

kalā	'lap'	(kroḍa). cf. Bhoj. korā.
khol	'a hole made in a dish of rice to take curry, a cavity'	(kroḍa).
nal	'reed'	(nada, naḥa).
sulā karān	'the ceremony of tonsure'	(cūdā).
lāi	'a kind of vegetable'	(rājikā).
xāilkhā	(śārikā).	
poirāl	(parivāra).	
tarāl	(taravāri).	
lāndi	'a term of abuse to a female'	(raṅḍā). cf. Bhoj. rāḍ ; M. rāṅḍ 'a widow, a courtesan'.

lel	'train'	(Eng. rail).
serul	'certainly'	(Ar. sarūr).
zorun	'a mole on the skin'	(jaṭula).

97. With some speakers of the dialect itself interchanges of - l - and - n - ,
- l - and - ṣ - and - l - and - r - are found, e.g.

lāṣāl , nāṣāl	'plough'. cf. AP. lavaṇīya < navahīta.
māzeilā , mazeinā	'of middle size'. (madhya + illa -). cf. Bhoj. mājhil
nālge, nāṣge	'not required'
kuli , kuri	'fog'.
māi - hāmārā , māi - hāmālā	'mother and others'.