

Chapter X.Pronouns

125. The pronoun in Kasmrui shares the same principle of case-relationship and takes the same affixes and post-positions as the noun; but unlike the noun pronouns ending in - ăi and - i have specific oblique forms. Examples : tăhăt zăh 'you (plural) go'; tăhăte khăh 'you take'; tăhăt - o - k mătīm 'I will call you'. Also măi 'I'; mo - k 'to me'; xi 'he'; tă - k 'to him'. etc.

Again like the nouns pronouns are also capable of both active and passive constructions with the past participles of transitive verbs; e.g. măi zănu 'I know'; măi zănă kathă 'the matter known by me'; măi kară kām 'the work done by me'.

The origin of the pronouns have been discussed by Dr. Kakati. (cf. chapter XV A.F.D)

126. Pronouns in Kasmrui have been shown in the chart below :

		Direct	Oblique
Personal	1st. Per.Sig :	măi. cf. Bhoj. mē	mo - cf. E. Awa.
Pronouns		(rarely used).; E. Awa. măi; St. coll. mai	mē
	1st. per.Pl :	āni cf. Kon. ānī	ānā -
	2nd Per.Sig : (inf).	tăi . cf. AP. tăi Bhoj. tū, tu E. Awa. tai. kon. tū St. coll. tai	to -
	" " " (hon).	tumi . cf. kon. tumī	tumā -

	Direct	Oblique
2nd Per. Pl : (inf).	tāhāt	tāhāto -
(hon).	tuhnā	-
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3rd Per. Sig:(mas)	xī	tā -
(fem).	tāi	-
" " " (hon).	tēu	-
3rd Per Pl ; (inf).	xēhāt	xēhāto -
(hon).	tāhnā	-

Demonstrative pronouns.

	Sig :		
(i) Proxi- mate	(inf).	i (mas)	'this man' e -
		ei (fem)	'this woman' -
		etu (neut)	'this thing' -
	(hon)	ēu	-
	Pl :		
	(inf)	ēhāt (mas. & fem)	ēhāto -
		iglā / iglāk; eglā / eglāk	'these things' iglāko - ; eglāko -
	(hon).	ēhnā	-
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(ii) Remote	Sig : (inf)	xetu	'that thing' -
	Pl : (inf)	xiglā / xiglāk;	xiglāko -
		xeglā / xeglāk	'those things' xeglāko -
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Relative Pronouns.	Sig :	zi; zuni; sih (neut)	zā -; zā -;
			ziho -
	Pl :	siglā / siglāk	siglāko -

	Direct	Oblique
Interogative pronouns	Sig. kuni 'who' cf. Bhoj. kawani (feminine only)	kā -
	ki 'which, what'	ko -
	kih 'which, what'	kiho -
	Pl. kungilā/kungilāk 'who'	kungilāko -
	ki - ki 'which, what'	ko - ko -
	kih - kih 'which, what'	kiho - kiho -

Indefinite

pronouns	kuino / kāio 'no body' cf. St. coll. kono. cf. Bhoj. keyo	
	kunbā / kumbā 'some body' cf. St. coll. konobā	kābā
	kisu 'something'	
	āko 'nothing'	

Reflexive

pronouns	āpni 'by oneself'. cf. Bhoj. apanē, apanā; St. coll. āpuni	
	Sig : niz 'one's own'. cf. niz khusi 'one's own will'	nizo -
	nize 'by one self'. cf. māi nize kam 'I will speak myself'	
	Pl : nize - nize niz - niz	nizo - nizo -

127. The third personal pronouns are also used as remote demonstrative pronouns for which there are no separate forms.

The proximate demonstratives *etu*, *iglā*, *eglā* and their remote counterparts sometimes function attributively with all nouns. e.g. *etu xil* 'this stone'; *etu āpā* 'this boy'; *etu āpi* 'this girl'; *eglā māhnu* 'these men'; *iglā tiri* 'these women'. Similarly the forms *i*, *ēi*, *xi*, *xēi* serve as demonstrative adjectives, e.g.

i lāg 'this time'
ēi lāg 'this time'
xi lāg 'that time'
xēi lāg 'that time'.

128. The adjectival form *āpun* (St. coll. *āpon*) 'one's own' is sometimes used reflexively; e.g. *xi mor āpun māhnu* 'he is my own man'.

āpun bhāle sagāt bhāl 'if self is good the world is good'.

The reflexive pronoun *āpni* is also used as honorific second personal pronoun. The forms are : Sig. (direct) *āpni*; (oblique) *āpnā* -

Pl. (direct) *āpnā - xakāl*; (oblique) *āpnā - xakālo* -

Pronominal Adjectives.

129. Several adjectival forms are based on some pronominal forms. They are (A) adjectives of quality or manner and (B) adjectives of quantity and number.

Examples :

(A) *enāi* 'of this sort'. cf. Bhoj. *aisan*; Hin. *aisā*.

xenāi / *tenāi* 'of that sort'. cf. Bhoj. *oisan*; Hin. *taisā*.

senāi 'such as'. cf. Bhoj. *jaisan*. Hin. *jaisā*.

kenāi 'of what sort'. cf. Bhoj. *kaisan*. Hin. *kaisā*.

(B). *imān* 'this much'. cf. Bhoj. *atanā*. Hin. *itnā*.

ximān / *timān* 'that much'. cf. Bhoj. *otanā*. Hin. *titnā*.

zimān 'as much as'. Bhoj. jatanā. Hin. jitnā.

kimān 'how much, how many' Bhoj. katanā. Hin. kitnā.

Other Post - Positions.

130. Besides the case post-positions mentioned above (§ 123 - 24) the following post-positions are added after different case-affixes and stems to convey different meanings.

(I) after genitive - r :

(a) nimitte 'for' ; e.g. mor nimitte 'for me'

(b) soinne 'for, because of'; e.g. tār soinne 'for him'

(c) dhorī, or thāki 'on account of, owing to'; e.g. tor dhorī /
thāki enāi hal 'on account of you such has
happened'.

(d) dare (cf. Ar. tarah, Awa. tarā.) 'like'; e.g. tār dare
māhnu dekhā nāi 'I have not seen a man like him'.

nisanā / nikhnā 'like'; e.g. mok tātātor nisanā nābhebbi 'don't
think me like you'. cf. Bhoj. nihan.

matan 'like'; e.g. kāiār matan 'like a Marawari people'.

(e) dekhi / diki (< diś -) 'towards', e.g. pubor dekhi 'towards
the east'.

belir diki 'towards the

sun' (Boat song)

phāle 'towards'; e.g. pubor phāle 'towards the east'.

(f) bāihre 'except'; e.g. mor bāihre kuino nāsne 'no body

knows except me'

(ii) after dative - accusative - k :

(g) legi / geli 'for, upto'; e.g. tāk legi 'for him'.

kok legi 'up to where'.

tār bhālok legi 'for his good'.

cf. Bhoj. lē / lē̃ 'up-to'; lāgi 'for'.

(iii) after locative - t :

(h) bāse 'except'; e.g. tāt bāse āne mare 'no body can do the work except him'.

(i) thāki 'because of'; e.g. surot thāki rāikhbā nori 'cannot be kept because of thief'.

(IV) after nominative - e. (This - e will change to - i or zero according to the ending of the noun or the pronoun as discussed in § 117 .)

(j) heti 'accompaniment'; e.g. rāme heti 'with Ram'; mānui heti 'with people'; xi heti 'with him'. etc.

(k) di 'by, with'; e.g. hāte di 'with the hand'; bāte di 'by the way'; ālui di 'with potato'; pāni di 'with water'; mou di 'with honey'. etc.

(V) after pronoun and noun stems :

(l) dekhi 'owing to'; e.g. boihrān dekhi 'owing to rain'; māi dekhi 'because of me'.

(m) suddhāi 'entirely'; e.g. ghar suddhāi 'the entire family'; gāu suddhāi 'the entire village'. cf. Bg. āmi - suddha 'including me' (skt. śuddha)

(a) hān 'like'; e.g. māi hān māhnu - tu 'the man like me'. rupā
hān dekhi 'looks like silver'.

(VI) after demonstrative pronominal adjectives :

(e) bāge / pune 'towards'; e.g. ēi / i pune 'towards this side'
xēi / xi pune 'towards that side'

(VII) after future verbal forms :

(p) sāri 'not to speak of'; e.g. takā dibo sāri gālihe pāillāk
'not to speak of giving money he rebuked'; khām sāri 'not
to speak of eating'. cf. Bhoj. chādi 'without'.

(q) sānu 'unexpectedness'; e.g. xi sābo sānu 'will he go?'

Numerals

Cardinals

131. The following are the cardinal numerals in Kamrupi :

1.	āk	11.	eghra
2.	dui	12.	bāra
3.	tini	13.	tera
4.	sāri	14.	soiddha
5.	pās	15.	pandhra
6.	sai	16.	xalla
7.	xāt	17.	xatra
8.	āth	18.	athra
9.	nau	19.	unnih
10.	dah / das	20.	bis / kuri

21.	<u>eko</u> is	49.	un <u>pan</u> sās
22.	bāis	50.	pan <u>sā</u> s
23.	teis	51.	<u>eko</u> uān
24.	sob <u>bi</u> s	52.	bāuān
25.	po <u>si</u> s	53.	te <u>u</u> ān
26.	sā <u>bbi</u> s	54.	so <u>u</u> ān
27.	xā <u>tā</u> is	55.	pa <u>sā</u> ppan
28.	ā <u>thā</u> is	56.	sā <u>pp</u> an
29.	un <u>tri</u> s	57.	xā <u>tā</u> ppan
30.	tr <u>i</u> s	58.	ā <u>thā</u> ppan
31.	<u>ek</u> tr <u>i</u> s	59.	un <u>sā</u> thi
32.	bo <u>tt</u> is	60.	sā <u>thi</u> / xā <u>thi</u>
33.	te <u>tr</u> is	61.	<u>ek</u> sotti
34.	so <u>tr</u> is	62.	bā <u>kh</u> asti
35.	pā <u>in</u> tr <u>i</u> s	63.	te <u>kh</u> asti
36.	sā <u>in</u> tr <u>i</u> s	64.	so <u>kh</u> asti
37.	xā <u>tr</u> is	65.	po <u>is</u> otti
38.	ā <u>th</u> ris	66.	so <u>is</u> otti
39.	un <u>soll</u> is	67.	xā <u>ts</u> otti
40.	so <u>ll</u> is	68.	ā <u>th</u> sotti
41.	<u>ek</u> soll <u>i</u> s	69.	un <u>xatt</u> ur
42.	bi <u>āll</u> is	70.	xatt <u>ur</u>
43.	ti <u>āll</u> is	71.	<u>ek</u> hatt <u>ar</u>
44.	so <u>isoll</u> is	72.	bā <u>kh</u> att <u>ar</u>
45.	pan <u>soll</u> is	73.	te <u>kh</u> att <u>ar</u>
46.	si <u>āll</u> is	74.	so <u>kh</u> att <u>ar</u>
47.	xā <u>tsoll</u> is	75.	po <u>satt</u> ar
48.	ā <u>th</u> soll <u>i</u> s	76.	siatt <u>ar</u>

77.	xātattar	91.	ekānnabboi
78.	āthattar	92.	birānnabboi
79.	unāsi	93.	tirānnabboi
80.	āsi	94.	sorānnabboi
81.	ekāsi	95.	posānnabboi
82.	birāsi	96.	siānnabboi
83.	tirāsi	97.	xātānnabboi
84.	sorāsi	98.	āthānnabboi
85.	posāsi	99.	nirānnabboi
86.	si-āsi	100.	xa
87.	xaptāsi	1000.	hāzār
88.	astāsi	10,000	dah hāzār
89.	unnabboi	100,000	lākh
90.	nabboi		

132. The people generally (specially the illiterate) count only up-to 20; onwards they count by twenties; i.e. kuri; e.g. āk kuri āk, dui, tini 'twenty one - two - three etc. From thirty and onwards they count in the following way :

dər kuri	'thirty'
dui kuri	'forty'
āre kuri	'fifty'
tin kuri	'sixty'
sāre hān kuri	'seventy'
sāir kuri	'eighty'
sāre sāir kuri	'ninety'
pās kuri	'hundred'
sai kuri	'one hundred and twenty'
xāt kuri	'one hundred and forty and so on'.

Fruits are generally counted by four and is called gāndā (Bhoj. gandā; Hin. gandā). Twenty 'gāndā's will be called pun (pana).

Examples : āk gāndā tāmūl 'four areca - nuts'.

āk pun tāmūl 'eighty areca - nuts'.

133. The cardinals āk and dui when compounded with the enclitic definitive - khān become ā - and du - ; e.g. ā - khān kāpur, 'one piece of cloth', du - khān kāpur 'two pieces of cloth'. āk when compounded with enclitic definitive - tā becomes e - and dui becomes du - (cf. § 101). tini compounded with the enclitic definitive or with other words becomes tin; e.g. tin - tā 'three'; tin kuri 'sixty'; tin din 'three days'. etc.

Ordinals

134. The ordinals are not in much use in the dialect. Only a few of them are found in day - to - day use; e.g. :

pohil / poihlā 'first' (M.I.A. * paṭhilla; AP. pahila;

Hin. pahlā; Bhoj. pahil / pahilā)

dasrā 'second i.e. another' (* dvisar; Hin. dosarā, dusrā).

tesā as in āittesā 'the year before last year'. (* M.I.A. tiajja;

cf. Bg. tes).

soithā as in soithā dinā 'on the fourth day' (ōaturtha; Bg. cauthā;

Bhoj. cauthā).

But in a game the ordinals of other numbers are also used. From third to tenth they are formed by adding - ā after the cardinals.

Examples :

eku 'first' cf. Bhoj. ekā

ḍaku 'second' cf. Bhoj. ḍukkā

tin - ā	'third'
sārā	'fourth'
pānsā	'fifth'. cf. Hin. pācavā (pañcama - tama -

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xātā 'seventh' ; āthā 'eighth' ; nabā 'nineth' ;

and dasā 'tenth' are used in playing cards. There are also two words dāhā and sotutthā which mean the ceremony performed on the tenth and fourth day after death respectively.

135. The order of sons and daughters (1st son, 2nd son. etc.)also fathers and mothers is generally expressed by the following words :

eldest ;	dānār	(āpā / āpi ; also piti / māi)
second ;	māsu	(āpā / āpi ; also piti / māi)
third ;	xoru māzu	(āpā / āpi ; also piti / māi)
youngest ;	xoru	(āpā / āpi ; also piti / māi)

Order of brothers :

eldest ;	bar dekā	>	baddekā
second ;	māsu dekā		
third ;	xoru māsu dekā		
youngest ;	xoru dekā	>	xoddekā.

Multiplicative Numerals.

136. There are no special numerals of the type of twice, thrice etc. The sense is expressed by adding some words expressive of time usually after the cardinals; e.g.

Āk bār / lāg 'once'.

dui bār / lāg	'twice'.
tin bār / lāg	'thrice' and so on.
āk gun	'one time'
dui gun	'two times' cf. Hin. duguna.
tin gun	'three times' and so on.

To indicate the expression 'three into three' the word tirkā (cf. Bhoj. tirikā) is used; e.g. tin tirkā nau 'three into three is nine'.

Fractional Numerals.

137. The usual forms are :

- $\frac{1}{4}$: pa (pāda > M.I.A. pāva; Hin. pāv; St. coll. powā).
 $\frac{1}{2}$: ādhā (ardha; Hin. ādhā).
 $1\frac{1}{2}$: der (dvi - ardha > M.I.A. diaddha)
 $2\frac{1}{2}$: āre (ardha - trīya)
 $\frac{3}{2}$: sāre (sārdha). cf. sāre tini 'three and a half'.
 $\frac{3}{4}$: pune (pādona; Hin. paun). cf. pune tini 'three less by one fourth'.