

Chapter XI.Adjectives.

138. Adjectives in Kamarupi are of native or foreign origin and they do not distinguish gender. Examples :

bhāl āpā	'good boy'.	(bhadra)
bhāl āpi	'good girl'.	
dāṅār māhnu	'big man'	(influential)
dāṅār tiri	'aged woman'.	
kalā māhnu	'black man'.	
kalā tiri	'black woman'.	
baiā soli	'bad boy'	cf. Pers. bad
baiā kathā	'bad thing'	
khārāp kām	'bad work'	cf. Ar. kharāb.
xoru soli	'small child'	
xoru ghar	'small house'	

139. The adjectives rāṅā, kalā, bagā and mugā denoting colour change for gender only when they qualify a cow; e.g. rāṅi / koli / bogi / mugī gāi 'the red, black, white, or brown cow'. Sometimes the word 'gāi' is omitted and still the feminine forms of the adjectives are used; e.g. rāṅi gāi - tuk bāndh or rāṅi -k bāndh 'tie the red cow'. The inflected form rāṅi is also met with the expression rāṅi rod 'the morning sun-shine'.

In Bhoj. also adjectives denoting colour change for gender optionally. But 'black never changes for gender' (A. Dialect of Bhoj puri. § 32.)

Degrees of comparison.

140. There are no separate forms for the comparative or the superlative. The sense of comparative is expressed by (A) putting the compared standard in the

locative case followed by the post-position ke / kori / thāki (cf. St. coll. koi; kon. kai); e.g.

paddut ke gapāl soru 'Gopal is younger than Padma'

tāt kori xi bhāl 'he is better than him'.

nalbārit thāki guāhāti bhāl 'Gauhati is better than Nalbari'.

(B) The sense of comparative also can be expressed by using such words as *bohut*, *besi* meaning more and *kam* meaning less. (cf. *Awa. bahut, kam; Bhoj. kam; Hin. kam*). Examples :

tāt ke xi kam pālāe 'he gets less than him'

etut ke xetu *bohut / besi* bhāl 'that is far better than this!

141. The sense of superlative is expressed by the simple adjective preceded by such expressions as *xaklot ke / xakāltit ke* 'amongst all' or by putting the word *gatāi* before the adjective. (cf. *Bhoj. sabh me / se; Hin. sab se; kon. sagdā[~] kai*). Examples :

xi *xaklot ke* bhāl 'he is the best of all'.

i *xakāltit ke* baiā 'this (man or boy) is the worst of all'.

dhubri xaklot ke xastā zāgā 'Dhubri is the cheapest place'.

xi *gatāi* xoru 'he is the youngest'.

Adverbs

142. Like other N.I.A. languages in Kamarupi also adverbs are generally based on nouns, pronouns, adjectives, older adverbs or adverbial expressions; e.g. *din - e* 'daily'; *enāi - te* 'meanwhile'; *bhāl - e / bhāl - ke* 'well'; *āji* (*adya*) 'to-day'; *kāli* (*kalyam*) 'to-morrow'. etc.

143. Among the chief types of adverbs may be mentioned adverbs of time, adverbs of place, adverbs of manner and miscellaneous adverbs.

Below are listed a few of each in the dialect.

I. Adverbs of time:

itte 'just now'
 ithān / itā 'now'
 teite / teitā 'then'
 keitā 'when'
 zeitā 'when'
 za kāli 'yesterday' cf. St. coll. kāli
 āhā kāli 'to-morrow'. cf. St. coll. kālloi
 pohri - dinā 'day before yesterday or day after to-morrow'
 patāhāmote / pohilote / ramramāte 'in the beginning'.
 pāse 'afterwards, then'.
 xankāle 'soon'.
 sapke / sapātke / khaske / patke 'soon'. also 'hastily'.
 nite / xadāi 'daily, always'.
 basre 'yearly'.
 māhe 'monthly'.
 puā / puāte 'early in the morning'.
 keitābā 'sometimes'.
 innā 'recently'.
 xāiddahote 'at present'.

II. Adverbs of place :

et 'here'
 tāt 'there'
 kot 'where'
 āhāi / ephle 'on this side'

xāhāi / xephle	'on that side'.
kāhāi	'on which side' cf. Bhoj. Hin. kahā.
sāhāi	'on any side i.e. everywhere'. cf. Hin. sahā.
bhitre	'inside'
bāihre	'out side'.
talot	'below'
uprot	'above'.
asre - pāsre	'in the neighbourhood'.

III. Adverbs of manner :

enāike / epke	'in this way'.
xenāike / xenke / teṅke	'in that way'.
kenāike / keṅke	'in what manner'.
zenāike / zenke	'in whatever manner'.
ālāgke	'separately'.
kenāikori / keṅkori	'how'.
āklāi	'alone'.
āthāk	'incessantly'.
lāheke	'slowly'.
ādbitke / ādbit kori	'hastily'.
gumut kori	'suddenly'.
hathāt kāre	'suddenly'.
khātāṅke	'conclusively'.
tap - tape	'instantly'.
dekhā dekhike	'publicly'.
doibāt	'accidentally'.
giritke	'suddenly'
xankālke	'soon'

khaskori / patkori	'immediately'.
bhāl kori	'well'.
āthuirpāke	'hastily with eagerness'.
pātāṅ - putuṅke	'at intervals'.
ghakātke	'suddenly, unconsciously'.
tih - bihe	'uneasily'.
xar - xarke	'fluently'.
thopote	'in wholesale'.
khuisrāke	'in retail'.
nisil - kisilke	'in a disciplined manner'.
salo - zapoke	'slovenly'.

IV. Miscellaneous Adverbs :

144. Under miscellaneous adverbs are included (a) adverbs of quantity, (b) adverbs of reason, (c) adverbs of affirmation or denial and (d) compound adverbs. Examples :

- (a) āry 'more' cf. Bhoj. auri; kam 'less';
besi 'more'; alāp 'little'
- (b) ki 'what' ; ke 'why'.
- (c) hū / hoi 'yes'; cf. Bhoj. hū, hā.
uhū / nāi / nahāi / nui 'no, not'. cf. Bhoj. 'uhū; Awa.
nāy, nāhī.
muthe / padde 'not at all'.
xoitte 'truly'.
- (d) ot - tot 'here and there'.
ok - tok 'to this and that place'.
seite - teite 'at any time'.

zeihnā	teihnā	'whenever	then'.
zāhāi - xāhāi		'to any place'.	
zāhāi	xāhāi	'wherever'	
zoke	tote	'wherever'	
zote - tote		'in any place'	
zenāi	tenāi	'as	so'.

145. Comparison of adverbs is expressed in the same manner as that of adjectives (§ 140); e.g. māi ei kām - ta tot ke xankāle koirbā pārū 'I can do this thing earlier than you can'.

146. A few adverbs of time and place can be employed with the affixes and post-positions - k legi or - r pere / pāi to denote the idea of 'from' or 'up to'; e.g.

āsi - r pāi / pere	enāi kām nakoirbi	'do not do such a thing from to-day'.
kāli - k legi		'upto to-morrow'.
Kāhāi - r pāi		'from which side ; from where'.

147. Where English uses an adverb (e.g. very, much) to modify an adjective, Kamrupi uses bar or bohut. (cf. Bhoj, Awa, Hin, barā). For example :

āpi - tu bar	xundār	'the girl is very beautiful'.
xī bar	bhāl	'he is very good'.
etu bohut	bhāl	'this is much better'.