

Chapter XII.Verb Roots.

148. From the stand point of the Kamrupi dialect there is hardly anything new to be added to the arrangement of verb roots as done by Dr. Kakati according to the scheme of classification drawn by Dr. Chatterji for the grouping of N.I.A. roots. Accordingly Kamrupi roots may be broadly classified into two groups : (1) Primary roots and (2) Secondary roots.

There are a few roots borrowed from Persian and Arabic; e.g. badl (Ar. badal). 'to change'; zam (jamā) 'to gather'; khāms (Ar. khams) 'to pinch', cf. Bg. khāmcā; phesk (phaskh) 'to slip from hold, cf. Bg. phaskā.

In the following sections some very common roots in Kamrupi with their origins have been shown.

(1) Primary Roots.

(A)

149. The following is a list of some of the common primary roots :

| | | |
|------|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| āz | (arjayati), | 'to earn'. |
| kās | (kr̥yate, kaccai), | 'cut into pieces'. |
| gan | (ganati). | 'to count'. |
| gazz | (garjati), | 'to roar, to rebuke'. |
| siṅ | (chinatti), | 'to tear'. |
| sās | (takṣ), | 'to cut, to cleanse'. |
| sākh | (cakkhai), | 'to taste'. |
| sānd | (chandayati, to hide), | 'to seek opportunity hiding'. |
| tan | (tanoti), | 'to spread'. |
| tut | (trutati), | 'to shorten'. |
| de | (dadāti), | 'to give'. |

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| ne | (nayati), | 'to take'. cf. PK. AP. nei |
| par | (patati), | 'to fall'. |
| pi | (pivati), | 'to drink'. |
| bu | (vapati), | 'to sow'. |
| bus | (budhyate), | 'to understand'. |
| mas | (majjati), | 'to sink, to be absorbed in'. |
| math | (* manthati), | 'to churn'. |
| mal | (mardati), | 'to rub'. |
| mil | (milati), | 'to join, to be united, to get'. |
| muh | (muhyati - to swoon, to be fālish), | 'to charm'. |
| mās | (mṛj, M.I.A. majjai), | 'to clean by rubbing'. |
| zā | (yāti), | 'to go'. cf. AP. yāi . |
| sar | (kṣarati), | 'to ooze out'. cf. Bhoj. jhar 'to drip'. |
| rās | (rañjayati) | 'to tinge'. |
| bār | (vardhate), | 'to grow'. |
| bhāur | (bhramati), | 'to roam, to hover, to walk, cf. kon. bhōu. |
| batt | (vartate), | 'to live, to survive'. |
| ber | (veṣṭate), | 'to surround. cf. PK. vedhai'. |
| xāp | (śapati), | 'to course'. |
| xūā | (śobhate), | 'to suit'. |
| xah | (sahate), | 'to endure'. |
| xar | (sarati - to go), | 'to fall down'. |
| xās | (sajjati), | 'to make ready as of meals'. |
| dub | (M.I.A. budda > dubba > dūb - Dr. Tiwari), | 'to sink'. Bhoj. dūb; St. coll. bur. |
| thām | (stanbhati), | 'to stop', Bhoj. thamh. |
| dhāh | (dhvasati), | 'to sink, to fall down'. Bhoj. dhas. |

(B)

150. The examples of prefixed roots are :

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|-------|--------------------|--|
| aklā | (utkālayati), | 'to eject from the month'. |
| asā | (ā - cāmati), | 'wash after eating', cf. Bhoj. ācaw |
| alm | (ava - lambate), | 'to be suspended'. |
| ākhl | (ava - ksālayati), | 'to wash'. |
| pakhl | (pra - ksālayati), | 'to wash'. |
| uth | (ut - tiṣṭhati), | 'to rise'. |
| nirkh | (nir - īksate), | 'to observe closely', cf. Bhoj. nirekh. |
| bhis | (abhyanakti), | 'to get wet'. cf. Bg. bhij. |
| xap | (sam - arpayati), | 'to make over, to entrust' cf. Bg. sāp, sōp |
| uzā | (ud - yāti), | 'flow up, go up'. |
| ubz | (utpadyate), | 'to be born'. cf. kon. ubjatā |
| pā | (* prāpati), | 'to get'. |

(C)

151. The following are some of the primary roots of causative origin :

| | | |
|-------|----------------|------------------------------|
| sār | (cārayati), | 'to look over cows grazing'. |
| sār | (* jhāṭayati), | 'to clean'. cf. Bhoj. jhār |
| sāl | (jvālayati), | 'to kindle'. cf. Bhoj. jār |
| duh | (dūṣayati), | 'to blame'. |
| pār | (pāṭayati), | 'to pluck, to stretch'. |
| phāl | (sphāṭayati), | 'to split', cf. Bhoj. phād. |
| mār | (mārayati), | 'to kill; to beat'. |
| lambh | (lambhayati), | 'to possess one'. |
| ru | (ropayati), | 'to plant'. |
| hān | (* hānayati), | 'to pierce'. |

152. A number of roots has been mentioned by Dr. Tiwari in Bhojpuri which in his opinion cannot be traced to any O.I.A. forms. Some of them are found in Kamarupi also; e.g.

| | |
|------|--|
| sār | 'to leave'. cf. piān sār 'to leave to suck mother's milk by young calf'. |
| tip | 'to pinch with the finger'. |
| thel | 'to push'. cf. thel - ā - thel - i 'rush'. |
| xān | 'to mix'. cf. Bhoj. sān. |
| xalp | 'to devour'. cf. Bhoj. sarpot. |

(2). Secondary Roots.

(A) Causatives.

153. In Kamarupi causatives are formed by adding - ā (- āpa > - āvā), - uā and - iā to the primary verb root; e.g. pār - e 'he plucks'; pār - ā - lāk 'he has caused to pluck'. pahr - e 'he reads'; pahr - uā - i > pouhroi 'he teaches'. Other examples :

- ā :

| | | | |
|------|-------------------|-------|---------------------------|
| ughā | 'to up-root' ; | ughlā | 'to cause to up-root'. |
| dhu | 'to wash' ; | dhuā | 'to cause to wash'. |
| mut | 'to pass urine' ; | mutā | 'to cause to pass urine'. |
| kar | 'to do' ; | karā | 'to cause to do'. |

- uā :

| | | | |
|------|---------------------|--------|----------------------------|
| kānd | 'to weep, to cry' ; | koundā | 'to cause to weep or cry'. |
| lar | 'to move' ; | lourā | 'to cause to move'. |
| bah | 'to sit' ; | bouhā | 'to cause to sit'. |
| hāg | 'to void stools' ; | hougā | 'to cause to void stools'. |
| khā | 'to eat' ; | khuā | 'to cause to eat'. |

- iā :

dekh 'to see' ; deikhā 'to show'.

(B). Denominatives.

154. The tendency to form verbs out of noun stems is greater in Kamarupi than in the St. coll. A few of the denominative roots in Kamarupi go back to O.I.A. nouns and participles; e.g. ukā

ukā (udgata) 'to rise, to become soft as of dirt'.

sir (civara) 'to slit' ; cf. Bhoj. cir.

sitā (ksipta) 'to sprinkle'.

zut (jutta, yukta) 'to yoke'.

poitā (pratayah) 'to believe'. cf. Bhoj. patiā; Bg. paitāy.

'believes'.

māg (maggai, māgayati, māga -) 'to heg'.

sukhā (sukha, śuska -) 'to dry'.

bhagā (bhagna) 'to change as of coin; to defeat'.

bākhā (vyākhyāna > PK. vakkhāna) 'to praise'. cf. Bhoj. bakhān

'praise' Bg. bākhāne 'explains,

praises'.

penā (prema, M.I.A. pema), 'to cry in a piteous tone by a

child to attract sympathy and attraction'.

nāidā (nāda), 'to cry loudly'.

155. But ^{7K2} large majority of the denominative roots in Kamarupi are formed out of nouns in Kamarupi with the noun stems as they are or by adding suffixes like - ā , - iā or - uā. Examples :

- ā :

āuṅlā (āuṅli, finger) 'to point out with the finger'.

āitā (āti, a tied bundle) 'to tie as a bundle'.

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| uikhnā | (ukhni, a kind of stick for threshing corn) | 'to act with this instrument'. |
| kāmā | (kām, work) | 'to earn, to shave' cf. nakh kāmā 'the shaving of nails'. |
| kilā | (kil, a blow) | 'to beat with a blow'. |
| kubā | (kub, a stroke with a stick), | 'to strike, to beat'. |
| khurā | (khur, razor), | 'to shave'. |
| gāithā | (gāthi, knot), | 'to tie'. |
| guirā | (guri, a kick), | 'to kick'. |
| geirā | (geri, a call), | 'to call in a long voice'. |
| ghāmā | (ghām, sweat), | 'to sweat', cf. Bg. ghāme 'sweats'. |
| sarā | (sar, a slap), | 'to slap on the cheek'. |
| surā | (sur, cool), | 'to become cool'. |
| tuipā | (tupi, cap), | 'to arrange pieces of betel-nuts with the betel-leaf like a cap'. |
| dāibā | (dābi, a threat), | 'to threaten, to intimidate with loud, sudden and angry words'. |
| dilā | (dil), | 'to begin to bear fruit as of paddy'. |
| dhārā | (dhār, sharpness), | 'to sharpen'. |
| boinnā | (banni, stringing), | 'to string, to describe from one end to the other'. |
| bhāithā | (bhāthi, the lower or western part of a country), | 'to go down, to go west'. |
| xāikhā | (xākhi, witness), | 'to complain against as an eye-witness'. |
| hāimā | (hāmi, a yawn), | 'to yawn'. |
| - iā : | | |
| āikhā | (ākḥā, a bunch of banana), | 'to separate into bunches as of banana'. |
| khāinā | (khān, a piece), | 'to make into pieces'. |
| khāindā | (khundā, a bump), | 'to thump'. |

| | | |
|---------|--------------------------|---|
| gāilā | (gāl, cheek), | 'to put a handful of something into the mouth'. |
| saiklā | (sakāl, a slice), | 'to make slices'. |
| sāiprā | (sāpār, a slap), | 'to slap'. |
| zāipā | (zāp, a jump), | 'to jump'. |
| thāipā | (thāp, a snatch), | 'to snatch'. |
| thuithā | (thoth, the beak), | 'to begin to eat with the help of the beak'. |
| daikhrā | (dakhār, a piece), | 'to cut into pieces'. |
| dheikā | (dhēkā, a push), | 'to give a push'. |
| pāikā | (pāk, a band, a turn), | 'to twist'. |
| phoilā | (phāl, a fruit), | 'to bear fruit, i.e. to come true'. |
| meirā | (mēr, a loop), | 'to encircle'. |
| muithā | (muthā, a small bundle), | 'to make a bundle'. |
| lāidā | (lād, dung), | 'to void stools'. |

- uā :

| | | |
|------|-------------------------|------------------|
| āugā | (āg, front, fore part), | 'go in advance'. |
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The noun stems :

| | | |
|-------|-----------------|----------------------------------|
| dhāhā | (dhāhā, smoke), | 'to give smoke'. |
| mukh | (mukh, mouth), | 'to tie the border as of a mat'. |

156. After addition of suffixes to the noun stems some denominative roots slightly change the form from the noun stems, e.g.

| | | |
|--------|----------------------------------|--|
| selā | (sāl, skin), | 'to skin'. |
| balā | (bol, colour), | 'to paint'. |
| baikhā | (bakhāl, slice), | 'to cut into slices as if skinning'. |
| hinā | (xiṅ < śṅga, horn of an animal), | 'to pierce with the horn by an animal'. |

(C) Compounded and Suffixed Roots.

157. Compounded roots are very few in Kamrupi as is the case with the St. coll. The only example is *nar* 'is unable' (*na + pārāya -*) St. coll. *noār*. The following are some of the suffixed roots :

- k : *ātk* 'to be confined'. cf. Bhoj. *aṭak* (PA. *aṭṭo*, PK. *aṭṭa* < *ārtah + kr - Dr. Tiwari.*)
- xurk* 'to enter' cf. Bhoj. *suruk* 'to inhale'.
- thank* 'to stop' (*stambha*)
- gurk* 'to trample' (M.I.A. *ḡodda*)
- surk* 'clear with a hoe' (*ksur*, to scratch)
- hulk* 'scoop out' (M.I.A. *hulai*, scour).
- hahk* 'recede' (*dhvas -ḡ*)
- s : *thəks* 'crush down', cf. St. coll. *thekes*.
- t : *ghakt* 'stir with a stick' (cf. *kām. ghuk*)
- xāpt* 'embrace, hold with both arms'.
- r : *khasr* 'turn up as earth with a rod'. (M.I.A. $\sqrt{\text{khañc}}$)
- sasr* 'move by dragging' ($\sqrt{\text{cañc}}$, to move)
- bhoukhr* 'rot' cf. Bhoj. *bhakar* (* *bhakka - d*)
- sāmr* 'subside as a swelling' (*ksāma*).
- āsr* 'scratch' cf. Bg. $\tilde{\text{ācṛā}}$ ($\sqrt{\text{añc}}$ - Dr. Chatterji)
- dhāukr* 'lament loudly'. cf. Bg. *ḍukrā* (*ḍāk*, shout)
- l : *andlā* 'to darken' (*andha + la*). cf. St. coll. *ondolā*
- thethlā* 'to pound'. cf. Bg. $\tilde{\text{thētlā}}$.

(D) Onomatopoeic Roots.

158. Both the groups (a) onomatopoeics proper used singly and (b) roots reduplicated or repeated are found in Kamarupi. The following are some of the examples of the former class. (For the latter class see Appendix I.)

| | |
|---------|---|
| kekā | 'groan as in bodily pain'. |
| gethā | 'groan'. |
| geinrā | 'growl like an angry dog'. |
| dedā | 'roar'. |
| phaphā | 'pant' (as after running). |
| phāph | 'prove efficacious' (as medicine). |
| phuislā | 'lead astray by whispering in the ear'. cf. Bg. phuslā. |
| hās | 'sneeze'. cf. Bg. hāc |