

Chapter XV.Emphatic Forms.

184. Two varieties of emphatic forms, Inclusive and Restrictive, are obtained by adding terminations to the inflected forms of nouns, pronouns and verbs, post-positions, adjectives, numerals, definitive and indefinite particles and adverbs. For instance. tāt xi āsil 'he was there'; tāt xi - o āsil 'he also was there'; tāt xi - he / - e āsil 'only he was there'.

Inclusive Forms.

185. The affix for the inclusive emphatic form is - o (cf. Bhoj. - o). It denotes the sense of also. Examples :

(a) Nouns :	ghar - o	'house also'.
	gharek - o	'to house also'.
	māhna - o	'Swan also'.
	xokhi - o	'friend also'.
	dādā - o	'brother also'.
	aṅkhe - o	'share also'
	xa - o	'dead body also'
	ākhe - o	'parched rice also'.
	xe - o	'salutation also'.
(b) Pronouns :	āmi - o	'we also'
	xēhāt - o	'they also'
	nize - o	'by one self also'.
	xetu - o	'that thing also'.
	tunār - o	'your also' etc.

- (c) Verbs :
- |             |                       |
|-------------|-----------------------|
| khāũ - o    | 'take also'.          |
| khālāk - o  | 'took also'.          |
| khābo - o   | 'will take also'.     |
| khāislũ - o | 'had taken also' etc. |
- (d) Post-positions :
- |               |                         |
|---------------|-------------------------|
| tāk legi - o  | 'for him also'.         |
| tār dārāi - o | 'by him also'.          |
| er pāi - o    | 'from this place also'. |
- (e) Adjectives :
- |          |               |
|----------|---------------|
| bhāl - o | 'good also'.  |
| raṅā - o | 'red also'    |
| xeru - o | 'small also'. |
- (f) Numerals :
- |             |                                   |
|-------------|-----------------------------------|
| xāt - o     | 'all the seven'.                  |
| dah - o     | 'all the ten'.                    |
| dui - o     | 'both'                            |
| āittesā - o | 'the year before last year also'. |
| āk lāg - o  | 'once also'.                      |
| ādhā - o    | 'half also'.                      |
- (g) Definitive and Indefinitive particles :
- |                       |                                 |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| kitāp - khān - o      | 'the book also'.                |
| pāin - tapā - o       | 'the drop of water' <i>also</i> |
| āpā - tu - o          | 'the boy also'.                 |
| kal - thok - o        | 'the cluster of banana also'.   |
| etti - mān - o        | 'this much also'.               |
| takā - dutā - mān - o | 'two rupees or so also'.        |
- (h) Adverbs :
- |           |                |
|-----------|----------------|
| āxi - o   | 'to-day also'. |
| teitā - o | 'then also'.   |
| et - o    | 'here also'    |

upret - e	'above also'.
aklai - o	'alone also'.
xenke - o	'in that way also'.

Restrictive Forms.

186. The affixes for this emphatic form are - i, - e / ei and - he .  
(cf. Bhoj. ē). - i occurs after forms ending in vowels except in - i . With - u ending forms it is found. optionally. Examples :

(a) Nouns :	gāñ - e / ei	'the village itself'.
	gāñt - e / ei	'in the village itself'.
	kāpur - he	'cloth only'.
	gharet - he	'in the house only'.
	bastu - e / ei	'things only'.
	dādā - i	'brother only'.
	añkho - i	'share itself'.
	xa - i	'dead body itself'.
	xe - i	'salutation itself'.
	mithe - i	'sweet-meat only'.
	xokhi - e / ei	'friend himself'.
	māhna - i	'man only'

(b) Pronouns :	xi - e / ei	'he himself'.
	xi - he	'he only'.
	tumār - ei	'your only'.
	tumār - he	'your only'.
	xetu - ei / - i	'that itself'.
	xetu - he	'that only'.

- (c) Verbs :
- |             |                          |
|-------------|--------------------------|
| ghusām - ei | 'sleep only'.            |
| khām - ei   | 'eat only'.              |
| xarā - he   | 'hear only'.             |
| zāū - he    | 'go only'.               |
| āihbe - he  | 'will come only'.        |
| habo - i    | 'will certainly become'. |
- (d) Post-positions :
- |                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| tāk legi - ei  | 'for him only'. |
| tkā legi - he  | 'for him only'  |
| tār dārāi - ei | 'by him only'.  |
- (e) Adjectives :
- |               |                  |
|---------------|------------------|
| bhāl - ei     | 'good only'.     |
| rāṅā - i      | 'red only'.      |
| xeru - i / ei | 'small only'.    |
| alāp - he     | 'only a little'. |
- (f) Numerals :
- |             |  |
|-------------|--|
| āk - ei bār | 'only at one time'.                    |
| āk bār - ei | 'only once'.                           |
| ādhā - i    | 'half itself'.                         |
| ādhā - he   | 'half only'.                           |
| āittezā - i | 'in the year before last year itself'. |
- (g) Definitive and Indefinitive particles :
- |                        |                          |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| kitāp - khān - ei      | 'the book itself'.       |
| kitāp - khān - he      | 'the book only'.         |
| āpā - tu - ei          | 'the boy himself'.       |
| āpā - tu - he          | 'the boy only'.          |
| e - tā - he            | 'one only'.              |
| etti - mān - ei        | 'this much itself'.      |
| etti - mān - he        | 'this much only'.        |
| takā - dutā - mān - he | 'two rupees or so only'. |

(h)	Adverbs :	āsi - e / ei	'to-day itself'.
		āsi - he	'to-day only'
		et - e / ei	'here itself'.
		et - he	'here only'.
		uprot - e / ei	'above itself'.
		uprot - he	'above only'.
		xəŋke - i	'in that way itself'.
		xəŋke - he	'in that way only'.
		xinnā - i	'on that day itself'.

187. For the sake of emphasis a verbal form may be reduplicated and after the first form & emphatic particles are added. This end may be served by putting the word *zerul* (Ar. *zarūr*) before a verbal form. Examples :

xi sābo - i sābo	'he will certainly go'.
māi khām - ei khām	'I will certainly eat'.
kathā - tu xunū - he xunū	'I hear the matter only'.
xi pahṛ - e - he pahṛe	'he reads only'.
xi zerul sābo	'he will certainly go'.
māi zerul khām	'I will certainly eat'.

#### Repetition.

188. "Some grammatical forms are repeated and as such denote the sense of entirety, repeatedness, continuity or intensity" (Ev. Awa. § 381). The following are some of them in the Kasmirī dialect. The repeated forms may be stems or inflected ones. Examples :

(a)	Nouns :	ghar - e ghar - e	'in every house'.
		sāk - e sāk - e	'shower after shower'.
		bhāto -k bhāt - e	'entirely of boiled rice'.

- (b) Pronouns : suni - suni 'those who'  
 ki - ki 'what and what'  
 kiho - r kiho - r 'of what and what'.
- (c) Adjectives : rāṅā rāṅā 'the red ones'.  
 bhāl bhāl 'the good ones'  
 pakā pakā sāl 'selecting the ripened ones'
- (d) Numerals : āk - o āk - o lāḡ 'at some moments'.  
 xa - i xa - i 'in hundreds'.  
 e - tā e - tā ke 'one by one'.  
 du - tā du - tā ke 'two each'.
- (e) Conjunctions : koi - koi 'telling and telling'.  
 rokhi rokhi 'waiting and waiting'  
 āhi āhi 'coming and coming'.  
 deikhe deikhe 'showing and showing'  
 phele phele dei 'throws and throws away'.
- (f) Present Participles :  
 deūte deūte 'in giving and giving'.  
 sāūte sāūte 'in waiting and waiting'.  
 xunāūte xunāūte 'in hearing and hearing'.  
 hāhāūte hāhāūte 'in laughing and laughing'.
- (g) Adverbs : zāhāi zāhāi 'wherever'  
 ghane ghane 'repeatedly'.  
 āste āste 'slowly and slowly'.  
 lāhe lāhe / lāh lāh 'slowly and slowly'.  
 basre basre 'in every year'  
 bhāle bhāle 'safely'.  
 upre upre 'superficially'.

Idioms and Phrases.

189. The use of idiomatic expressions is very common in the dialect of Kamrupi. Below a list of such expressions along with the sense has been given :

antho kantho xukhā	'to become very much thirsty'.
abasan kāri	'disobedient'.
āhus lāg	'giving birth to a child'.
ālā uhār gandh nāpa	'an idiot'.
ākor k̄āi batē	'to secure small but constant gains'.
ādār dhar	'to show unnecessary affection'.
āne bāne zā	'to be wasted'.
ānāli ha	'to have no body to take care of'.
oihā bādi zur	'to refuse to work unless another joins or co-operates in the same'.
kāthok kāthe par	'to have fight with equals'.
kirā dhar	'to observe fasting on account of the death of some body'.
kirā kār	'to take an oath'.
kundot kātā	'well shaped, beautiful'.
khen sāi dhein de	'to avail opportunity'.
khatā de	'to confront by imputing ungratefulness'.
khāhā de	'to patch by thatching'.
khāmā khā	'to cake, to assemble'.
khuti tāl bāsā	'to be engaged in petty quarrels'.
kholi pāt	'to visit a place very often'.
gā dhubā lāg	'to feel the call of nature'. (only in the case of females).
gā dhubā k̄k̄k̄ zā	'to go to latrine'. (only in the case of females).

phurā habā zā	'to go to latrine'.
bāhīr phuirbā zā	'to go to latrine'.
sārā phurā ha	'to go to latrine'.
gā zoli āh	'to get enraged'.
gāhāi erā de	'to approach the untine specially in the evening'.
gāri xuār	'lazy , inactive'.
gā xār	'to deliver a child'.
gar lāg	'to feel rough and uneven as a bed'.
gā tha	'to find a footing in water'.
gā ra	'to escape loss'.
gāi duā de	'to extract everything'.
gāsot goru uthā kathā	'extremely impossible'.
guruman-deli	'introduction'.
gun dhar/ kar	'to affect'.
gharā bāgār de	'to lie down on bed and take rest for a while'.
gharot	'the wife'.
ghumti lāg	'to feel drowsy'.
ghumti mār	'to enjoy sleep'.
ghumti zā	'to fall asleep'.
sal sā	'to avail opportunity'.
sarāg par	'to fall the thunder bolt'.
sāh - sōh de	'to allure, to give future hope'.
sitā mār	'to sprinkle'.
sutā lāg	'to make an excuse'.
suā ha	'to have menses'.
subā narā ha	'to have menses'.



āilgā ha	'to have menses'.
laghān lāg	'to have menses'.
seṅā lāg	'to be injured in one's sentiment'.
soil tul	'to produce children'.
sokhu tāni ne	'to feel drowsy'.
sokhu sip	'to sleep'.
sokhut tel di kānd	'to show feigned sympathy'.
sokhut sāt māri dhar	'to dazzle'.
sāb di dhar	'to accuse a person without any proof'.
suā zā	'to attain puberty, to become impure'.
dakh ha	'to attain puberty'.
dhueni ha	'to attain puberty'.
pheleni zā	'to attain puberty'.
māhnu ha	'to attain puberty'.
lālāk ha	'to attain puberty'.
sak uth	'to become irritated'.
sāg de	'to come down the water level so that the things under it become visible; to warn to hasten ripening'.
suti sā	'to taste'.
suti lāg	'to become tasteful'.
zarā lugā	'to exaggerate'.
zibhār pāni par	'to feel the temptation of taking something too strongly'.
salām lugā	'to make something out of nothing, to decorate'.
sit kar	'to pacify a child from crying'.
talkā mār	'to fall in a slight slumber'.
tālāpi kar	'to attend to, to take care of'.

taṅ kar	'to pay heed to'.
tiki mār	'to shout out'.
teṅā lāg	'to become sick of'.
theṅ nouse khā	'to lead a life of ease and comfort'.
tat dhar	'to catch the main point'.
dāti kar	'to be annoyed by a child'.
dāṅ maithā	'having no child' (in the case of female only).
dak zā	'to fade colour'.
dām lāg	'to heap together'.
deuki ha	'to get a start from fright'.
deṅ māl	'to stretch the legs to cross something'.
dhek dhar	'to sing in a tune'.
dhein de	'to give birth to' (in the case of animals only).
nazār lāg	'to be affected with evil eye'.
poti kar	'to nurse'.
peri mar	'to be much interested in'.
pāk lag	'to become complicated'.
petor soli	'own son'.
pithi de	'to cease to take interest'.
poni sā	'to melt, to dissolve'.
pānit phelā	'to squander'.
phāiā mār	'to run away taking something'.
phutā kori	'a single penny'.
phuteni mār	'to boast'.
bārā bhāt kārī khā	'to put obstacles'.
bān mār	'to spell'.
bāndh tha	'to bet'.
barān dhar	'to begin to ripe'.
bādi sur	'to make a pretext'.
bhagabeti alā	'to be attacked with small pox'.

āi alā	'to be attacked with small pox'.
bhūhrāt rod de	'to approach good days'.
bhelki lāg	'to be charmed or hypnotised'.
bhathli bhāṅ	'to enjoy at the cost of another'.
bhu pā	'in the know of'.
bhu la	'to enquire'.
māndhātār dinor	'very old'.
hāpur dinor	'very old'.
māh toilā	'to have no real relationship'.
masā de	'to retaliate'.
masā bāhir kar	'to teach a lesson'.
xekā de	'to teach a lesson'.
mukh bhēihā	'to make faces'.
moh lāg	'to excite love or affection'.
meh kar	'to show affection, to love'.
māihlā māri phar	'to be engaged in idle gossiping'.
mur ghāmā	'to bother about'.
rahāttale zā	'to be doomed'.
raṅ kar	'to play, to frolic'.
raṅ sā	'to enjoy the fun'.
rāu zur	'to lament loudly'.
rāhi āh	'to be in accord with'.
lagot sa	'permanent'.
lāk - pāk kori	'some how'.
lās khā	'to bend'.
lāṅ khāi par	'to lie down on bed'.
loghu ha	'to be put to shame, to be put in an awkward position'.
xākhe xindse din zā	'to have the fortune of dying before the husband'.

xamāndh lāg	'to be in relationship with'.
xoi kār	'to confess'.
xoihrā de	'to hang oneself by the neck'.
xās lāg	'to approach dusk'.
xādhi āh	'to be fortunate in having something'.
xaṅ mār	'to be in intimate friendship'.
hā - hā kā - kā kori phur	'to fall in heavy pecuniary embarrassments'.
heḡār de	'to bolt as a door'.
hāmkuri khāi par	'to fall suddenly on the face'.
hāthi kapsilā	'fortunate'.
hukār dhar	'to support by nodding the head'.
hātā hāti kar	'to co-operate'.
halār bhāi malā	'very simple'.

190.

Some very common phrases in the dialect have been listed below :

āke uāhe	'at once, immediately'.
āke lethrite	'continuously'.
āgā patte	'in the earlier part of the day'.
innā khāne	'recently'.
her xinnā khāne	'recently'.
enāi holi	'if it is so'.
enāmānote	'at this stage'.
ei bhāse	'in this condition'.
kathāk kathāi	'by the by'.
kerā diprā	'at the time immediately preceding the mid day'.
khānik - mānor marot	'after a while'.

zen -ten	'tolerable'.
tāne - muskile	'at the time of adversity'
tāni - māni	'some how, dragging with difficulty'.
tenāholi	'then'.
dānādāmi	'in abundance'.
dipāttakote	'at noon'.
dipār beilā	'at noon'.
dine bhāge	'in day time'.
dine pahāre	'in day time'.
dekhāi - darkāne	'in appearance'.
dhal puāte	'very early in the morning'.
barer puāi	'very early in the morning'.
parbat ākār kori	'storing in a big heap'.
bar xundāre	'very well'.
bhālok poti	'for the benefit of'.
bhālehe	'that is why'.
bhālekheni	'such'.
bhāith - beilā	'in the after noon'.
māhe - pakhe	'in a month or so'.
rāgor sotote	'in course of anger'.
xāte xoutre	'considering the whole situation'.
xāzor beilā	'at dusk'.
xēi dekhi	'that is why'.
huskil - muskil	'sometimes'.
hen - xamaite	'in the meantime'.
hen - zāni	'therefore'.