

Chapter XVI.Nominal Formation.

191. In this chapter the principal affixes in Kaurpi by which one grammatical form can be had from another have been discussed. Prefixes are very few in number. The suffixes are divided into two classes, primary and secondary.

The primary suffixes are added on to verbal roots for the formation of nouns and adjectives. Secondary suffixes are added on to (a) nouns for forming nouns, (b) nouns for forming adjectives, (c) adjectives for forming abstract nouns and (d) adjectives for forming adjectives.

192. Primary Suffixes :

- (1) - ān (O.I.A. - ana). Used to form nouns :
- |                       |  |  |
|-----------------------|--|--|
| bhar - ān             | 'expend'   | ( bhar 'to incur loss).  |
| mār - ān              | 'thrashing as corn'                              | ( mār , to beat).  |
| mar - ān              | 'death'  | ( mar , to die).   |
| nās - ān              | 'dancing'  | (nās , to dance).  |
| bār - ān              | 'growth'   | ( bār , to grow).  |
| bul - ān              | 'act of walking or way of walking'               | ( bul, to walk).   |
| māg - ān              | 'act of begging'                                 | ( māg, to beg).  |
| pi - ān               | 'act of giving a suck, i.e. act of giving birth' | ( in the case of animals only). ( pi, to suck, to drink). cf. pi khā 'take drinking' |
| bu - ān               | as in buān - kātān                               | 'act of weaving' ( bu, to weave).  |
| kāt - ān              | 'sharpness of instrument'                        | ( kāt, to cut).  |
| bhaṅ - ān / bhāṅ - ān | 'change of money for small values'               | ( bhāṅ, to break).   |
| lāg - ān              | 'act of bearing fruit'                           | ( lāg, to bear fruit).   |

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sār - ān 'escape' ( sār, to give up). cf. Hin.  
chodnā, O.I.A. chardayati, M.I.A.  
chaddai; M. sādāṇē, cast away, drop.  
xās - ān as in xāsān - kāsān 'act of dressing'.

(2) - i . It is used to form nouns :e.g.

xāṅur - i > xāṅuri 'the act of reaping the harvest by uniting  
the people of the neighbourhood without wages'.  
cf. xāṅur, to yoke together.

(3) - iā, added after a few roots to form a noun, e.g.

roikhā 'one who guards or watches' ( rākh, to wait,  
to watch).

(4) - in, added after a few roots to form nouns, e.g.

gā - in - bāin 'singer and player on a musical instrument'  
cf. gā , to sing; bā, to sound.

(5) - inā . It forms nouns, e.g.

sukeinā 'the act of sub-letting a piece of land for a  
term'. ( sukā , to arrange).

(6) - uk, - ukā, adjectival, e.g.

mār - uk as in mārūk mane 'with a killing mind, i.e. with  
the intention of killing'. ( mār , to kill).

bouhkā 'sedentary' ( bah , to sit)

(7) - urā, - uā; adjectival, e.g.

kāundra 'incessantly crying' ( kānd, to cry).

kāuhrā / kāuhā 'constantly coughing' ( kāh, to cough).

hāugrā 'frequently voiding stools' ( hāg).

- (8) - unā. It is used to form nouns and adjectives, e.g.  
 pā - unā as in pāunā poisā 'money that is to be got'.  
 ( pā, to get).  
 pā - unā 'asset'.
- (9) - enī . Used to form nouns, e.g.  
 bu - enī 'act of weaving, a femal weaver' ( bu, to weave).  
 dhu - enī 'a ceremonial bathing' ( dhu, to wash).  
 bhuk - enī 'barking' (bhuk , to bark).  
 rāndh - enī 'a cook' ( rāndh, to cook).  
 pih - enī 'grinding' ( pih, to grind).  
 ru - enī 'a femal sower' ( ru, to sow).
- (10) - einā, - einār . Used to form nouns and adjectives, e.g.  
 puh - einā 'domestic' ( puh, to domesticate).  
 xās - einā / xās - einār 'kept for future use' ( xās. to  
 hoard).  
 bhāh - einā 'innundating' ( bhāh, to float).  
 khus - einā 'egger' ( khus, to beg).  
 mag - einā 'beggar' ( māg).
- (11) - oru . It forms nouns (St. coll. - āru ), e.g.  
 sus - oru 'one proficient in fighting' ( sus, to fight).  
 lekh - oru 'one who writes' ( lekh, to write).  
 khund - oru 'one unnecessarily busy in something'  
 ( khund, to thrust, to pound).  
 ghuk - oru 'one unnecessarily busy in something'.
- (12) - ti . Used to form nouns, e.g.  
 sal - ti 'currency' ( sal, to be in use).  
 sal - ti 'brilliance' ( sal, to shine)

bhar - ti > bhatti 'filling up' ( bhar, to fill)  
gan - ti 'counting' ( gan, to count).  
khusā - ti > khuseti 'itching' ( khusā, to itch).

(13) - nā. Used to form nouns, e.g.

dhāk - nā 'a cover'. ( dhāk). of. Bhoj. dhaknā  
bās - nā 'musical instrument'. ( bās). cf. Bg. bājnā.  
sek - nā 'a strainer' ( sek)  
pāt - nā 'a ~~xxx~~ small bridge on a tank for fetching water'  
( pāt, to spread).

(14) - ni. Used to form nouns, e.g.

kār - ni > kān - ni 'a comb for extending warp yarn'  
( kār, to take out).  
dhar - ni > dhanni 'a ligature tied to prevent the spread of  
make poison' ( dhar, to hold).  
bah - ni 'the day's first ready sale money' ( bah)  
kāht - ni 'labour' ( khāt, to labour).  
garē - ni 'wage paid to a goldsmith' ( garā, to  
make).  
keke - ni 'groaning' ( kekā).  
gethe - ni 'groaning' ( gethā).  
phelē - ni 'waste' ( phelā, to throw away)  
ghure - ni 'dizziness' ( ghrā, to cause to  
rotate).  
phure - ni as in mur phureni 'dizziness' ( phurā, to  
cause to move, to cause to walk).

(15) - rā. adjectival, e.g.

mut - rā 'urinating constantly' ( mut)  
lut - rā 'lit. plunderer, hence covetous, greedy'

( lut, to plunder). cf. bāri lutrā goru 'a cow that injures crops by trespassing'; ghar lutrā soli 'a child who moves about in the house to get something to eat'.

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Secondary Suffixes :

- (1) - ā. Used after nouns to form nouns and adjectives. This is a very frequent suffix in the dialect, e.g.

bun - ā 'born in or coming from a forest' cf. bun 'forest'.

māti - ā > mātā 'having the colour like earth'.

pāni - ā > pāinā 'watery, liquid'. cf. pāni 'water'

Similarly. āhin - ā > āihnā 'one born in the month of Asvina'

kāti - ā > kātā 'one born in the month of Kartika'.

āghān - ā > āghnā 'one born in the month of Agrahayana'.

puh - ā 'one born in the month of Pausa'.

phāgun - ā > phāugnā 'one born in the month of Phalgunā'

soit - ā 'one born in the month of Caitra'.

xāun - ā 'one born in the month of Sravana'.

maṅāl - ā > maṅlā 'one born on Tuesday'.

budh - ā > budā 'one born on Wednesday'.

birāhpoti - ā > birāhpoitā 'one born on Thursday'.

xukur - ā > xukrā 'one born on Friday'.

xoni - ā > xoinā 'one born on Saturday'.

robī - ā > roibā 'one born on Sunday'.

possim - ā 'western, a man coming from the western region specially the people coming from Bihar who come to work in constructing roads or digging tanks etc.'

bhakti - ā > bhoiktā 'relating to devotion'

- din - ā 'kept for a day'.  
 gāthi - ā > gāithā 'knotty'  
 mukā - ā 'having a border' cf. mukh 'face'; mukhā  
 'an artificial face'; mukhā dhārā 'a mat with  
 its border made smooth'.  
 godhul - ā > goudhāā 'afternoon'.  
 gās - ā 'lamp stand' cf. gās 'tree'.  
 horin - ā > hoinnā 'spotted like a deer' cf. St. coll.  
 harin 'deer'.  
 sokhu - ā > soukhā 'spectacles'. cf. sokhu 'eye'.  
 kāli - ā > kāilā 'fifer'.

(2) - āk. Used after nouns to form nouns, e.g.

- zan - āk 'moon shine' cf. zan 'moon'.  
 pāth - āk 'reader'.

(3) - ār. Used after nouns to form nouns indicating profession, e.g.

- kheti - ār > kheitār 'expert cultivator' cf. kheti 'cultivation'.  
 boid - ār 'one who castrates animals' cf. boid 'physician'.  
 xut - ār 'carpenter'. cf. xutār kusi 'a village where  
 the carpenters live' (skt. sūtradhāra);  
 cf. M. sutār

(4) - āl. Used after nouns to form nouns and adjectives, e.g.

- lāg - āl 'reach'.  
 āg - āl 'advance'. cf. āgāl takā 'advance money'.  
 dig - āl > dighāl 'long'. cf. dig 'length'.  
 nodi - āl > noidāl 'fisher man'. lit. a man connected with  
 the river; cf. nodi 'river'.

dāt - āl	'tusked'.
les - āl	'having a tail'.
dhār - āl	'sharp'. cf. dhār 'sharpness'.
pet - āl	'big bellied'.
gāu - āl	'corpulent'.
pes - āl	'intricate' cf. pes 'twist'. cf. Pers. pes.

- (5) - āmi. Used after adjectives and nouns to form abstract nouns, e.g.

dustu - āmi > dustāmi	'wickedness'. cf. dustu 'wicked'.
bhādo - āmi > bhādāmi	'hypocrisy'.
bāndār - āmi > bāndrāmi	'silliness'.
solī - āmi > solīmi	'childishness'. cf. Bg. - āmi, - mi

< karmikā

- (6) - i. Added after nouns to form nouns and adjectives, e.g.

bhār - i	'load carrier'. cf. bhār 'load'.
duār - i > dueri	'door keeper'.
tel - i > teli	'oil man'. cf. Hin. telī
bhāg - i	'kins man'. lit. sharer. cf. bhāg 'share'.
tāmul - i	'one who chews betel nuts much'.
sāur - i	'batch' (of people).
xohur - i > xouhri	as in xouhri khāt 'to get oneself adapted in the father-in-law's house'.
dakān - i	'shop-keeper'.
hāt - i > heti	as in āth heti kāpur 'a cloth of four yards'.
bilāt - i > biletī	'foreign'.
dāktār - i	as in dāktāri okhud 'medicine given by a medical practitioner'.
xer - i > xeri	'having the weight of a seer'.

barān - i > \* barni > banni as in banni dhān 'a kind  
of coloured paddy'. cf. barān 'colour'.  
pātnā - i 'coming from Patna'.

(7) a. - iā. Used after nouns to form nouns and adjectives. This is  
also a very frequent suffix, e.g.

kāmrap - iā > kāmruipā 'belonging to Kamrup'.  
teṣpur - iā > teṣpurā 'belonging to Teṣpur'.  
barpetā - iā > barpeitā 'belonging to Barpeta'.  
zorhāt - iā > zorheitā 'belonging to Jorhat'.  
upār - iā > upeirā 'senior'.  
san - iā > soinā as in dah zeinā 'sufficient for ten people'.  
bāramāh - iā > bāra meihā 'lasting for twelve months'.  
ot - iā > uitā 'idle'.  
bimaṅāl - iā > bimaṅailā 'in auspicious'.  
kapāl - iā > kapeilā 'fortunate'. cf. kapāl  
'forehead'.  
xamān - iā > xameinā 'of equal age'.  
sol - iā > suilā 'liquid'.  
goph - iā > guiphā 'having monstacher'.  
bhādā - iā > bheidā 'one born in the month of Bhadrapada'.  
dhol - iā > dhuilā 'one playing on a dhol', cf. dhol  
'a kind of drum'.  
khol - iā > khuilā 'one playing on a khol'. cf. khol  
'a kind of musical instrument'.  
budh - iā > buidhā 'one born on Wednesday'.

(7) b. - iā . Used in a diminutive sense, e.g.

sāl - iā > sāilā 'small reef'.



- (8) - il, - ilā. Used after nouns to form adjectives, e.g.
- rag - il > rogil 'coloured'.  
 kān - ilā > kāmlā 'active'.  
 misā - ilā > miseilā 'liar'.  
 hāso - ilā > hāseilā 'made in Hazo'.
- (9) - isā. Used after adjectives to form adjectives, It conveys the sense of 'a little', e.g.
- rāṇā - isā > rāṇsā 'red' (a little)  
 bagā - isā > boigsā 'white' (a little).  
 kalā - isā > koilsā 'black' (a little)  
 kerā - isā > \*keirsā > keissā 'oblique' (a little) cf. kerā  
 'squint-eyed'.
- (10) - u. Used after nouns to form nouns and adjectives, e.g.
- āhār - u > āhoru 'one born in the month of Āsadha'.  
 boihāg - u > boihogu 'one born in the month of Vaisakha'.  
 āghān - u > āghonu 'one born in the month of Agrahayana'.  
 būdh - u > budu 'one born on Wednesday'.  
 maṅāl - u > maṅolu 'one born on Tuesday'.  
 deubar ꣳ u > deboru 'one born on Sunday'.  
 māz - u 'second'.  
 bākhar - u > bākhoru 'maker or dealer in fire works'.  
 cf. bākhar 'a precious stone, gun - powder'.
- (11) - uā. Used after nouns to form nouns and adjectives. This is also a very frequent suffix, e.g.
- bhās - uā > bhāuzā 'having bend'.  
 khakh - uā > khokhā 'greedy'.  
 thag - uā > thougā 'beautiful'.

ghar - uā > ghourā	'pertaining home; home born; a servant like class related with the house'.
lag - uā > lougā	'a close attendant'.
pathār - uā > pathourā	'running through a field'.
zeth - uā > zeuthā	'one born in the month of Jyaistha'.
māgh - uā > mānghā	'one born in the month of Magha'.
mās - uā > māusā	'pertaining to fish; non-vegetarian'.
boihāg - uā > boihougā	'one born in the month of Vaisakha'.
āhār - uā > āhourā	'one born in the month of Asadha'.
maṅāl - uā > maṅoulā	'one born on Tuesday'.
xāubār - uā > xāubourā	'one born on Monday'.
deubār - uā > debourā	'one born on Sunday'.
khār - uā > khaurā	'seasoned with alkali'.
batār - uā > batourā	'seasonal'.
bisāl - uā > bizoulā	'slimy'.
bāzār - uā > bāsourā	'available in a market, vulgar'.
dhār - uā > dhourā	'debtor'.
xār - uā > xaurā	'fertile'.
mār - uā > maurā	'greasy'.
bākhār - uā > bākhourā	'set with precious stones'.
dāu - uā > dāunā	'which is offered as a gift in a death ceremony'.
xāt - uā > xāntā	'a spell of continuous rain generally about seven days'.

(12) - uāl. Used after nouns to form nouns, e.g.

dāk - uāl > dākāl	'post man'.
ghāt - uāl > ghātāl	'ferryman'.

- (13) - urā. Used after nouns to form nouns and adjectives, e.g.  
 sek - urā > sekkrā 'stain'.  
 ādhā - urā > ādhourā 'half done'.
- (14) - ulā . Used after nouns to form adjectives, e.g.  
 theh - ulā > theuhlā 'sullen'.  
 dandh - ulā > doundlā, dondhulā 'quarrel some'.  
 pet - ulā > pentlā 'pot-bellied'.
- (15) - ue. Used after nouns to form adjectives and nouns, e.g.  
 hāl - ue > hāule 'a plough man'.  
 zāl - ue > zāule 'a man fishing with nets'.  
 gās - ue > gāuse 'an expert tree-climber'.  
 ban - ue > boune 'an active workman'.
- (16) - eni. Used after nouns to form abstract nouns, e.g.  
 tel - eni 'the act of adding condiments to a curry'.
- (17) - eitā. Used after nouns to form adjectives, e.g.  
 tal - eitā 'subordinate, junior'.
- (18) - eri. Used after adjectives to form abstract nouns, e.g.  
 bhāl - eri 'friendship'.
- (19) - eirā. Used after nouns to form nouns and adjectives, e.g.  
 bun - eirā 'wild'.  
 lag - eirā 'companion'. cf. lag 'companion'.
- (20) - eli. Used after nouns to form adjectives and after  
 adjectives to form abstract nouns, e.g.  
 gid - eli 'expert in singing'.  
 kirpin - eli 'niggardliness'.

- (21) - eilā. Used after nouns to form adjectives, e.g.  
 gāu - eilā 'belonging to a village'.  
 māz - eilā 'middle-sized'.
- (22) - oitā. Used after nouns to form adjectives, e.g.  
 āg - oitā 'growing early'.  
 xeh - oitā 'latest'.  
 zāk - oitā 'living in a flock, joint'.  
 bāp - oitā 'ancestral'.
- (23) - ourā. It forms adjectives from nouns, e.g.  
 bāt - ourā 'travelling'.
- (24) - ki. Used after nouns to form nouns and adjectives to form adjectives indicating 'a little', e.g.  
 māl - ki 'a member of a sitting'.  
 sah - ki 'cultivator'.  
 basār - ki > baserki 'the ceremony held on the completion of one year of the deceased'.  
 titā - ki > titki 'slightly bitter'.
- (25) - ku. Used after nouns to form adjectives, e.g.  
 kathā - ku > kathoku 'talkative'.
- (26) - sā. Used after nouns to form adjectives, e.g.  
 khār - sā > khāssā 'a little alkaline'.
- (27) - si. Used after adjectives to form adjectives indicating 'a little', e.g.  
 teṅā - si > teṅsi 'slightly acid'.

- (28) - mi. Used after adjectives to form abstract nouns, e.g.  
 phātrā - mi 'insincerity; jest'.  
 phāialā - mi 'insincerity, lightness'.  
 pātlā - mi 'lightness'.  
 pāglā - mi 'madness'.
- (29) - r. Used after nouns to form nouns indicating profession, e.g.  
 kāhā - r / kāhār 'a worker in bell-metal' (kānsya + kāra)  
 cf. M. Kāsār, kāsar.
- (30) - rā. Used after nouns to form nouns, e.g.  
 mukh - rā 'a covering made of bamboo put on the  
 mouth of a cattle at <sup>the</sup> time of thrashing  
 corn'.
- (31) - ri. Used after nouns to form nouns indicating profession, e.g.  
 xanā - ri > xaneri 'goldsmith'.  
 puzā - ri > puzeri 'priest'. (pājā + kārika).
- (32) - ru. Used after nouns to form nouns, e.g.  
 tikhā - ru > tikhoru 'one who easily gets angry'.  
 cf. tikhā 'steel, anger'.
- (33) - l. Used after nouns to form adjectives, e.g.  
 āthā - l 'gluey'.
- (34) - lā. Used after nouns to form nouns and adjectives, e.g.  
 kān - lā 'day labourer'. cf. kān 'work'.  
 dig - lā > dighlā 'long'.
- (35) - li. Used after nouns to form nouns, e.g.  
 āg - li 'fore part of a bamboo'.  
 khar - li > khalli as in khalli - r mäh - keitā  
 'months of dry season'.

194. Foreign Suffixes : Persian.

- (1) - ān. (Pers. - vān), e.g. gāri - ān > gāirān 'cart driver'.
- (2) - khānā. (Pers. khānā), e.g. daktār - khānā 'dispensary'.  
ukil - khānā 'drawing room of a pleader'.
- (3) - giri. (Pers. - gari), e.g. bābu - giri 'the ways of a  
gentleman i.e. soft living'.
- (4) - dār. (Pers. - dār), e.g. khorid - dār 'a buyer'.  
mousā - dār 'revenue collector'.  
zoni - dār 'land-holder'.
- (5) - dāni. (Pers. - dānī), e.g. pik - dāni 'spittoon'.  
phul - dāni 'flower vase'.  
dāni / sāh - dāni 'tea-pot'.

Prefixes.

195. The following are some of the few important prefixes of native origin.

- (1) a - : a - baih 'early age'.  
a - sāti 'other caste, low-caste'.  
a - xalāg 'ungratefulness'.  
a - xalāgi 'ungrateful'.  
a - poti 'non attention in nursing'.  
a - boitrā 'non - seasonal'.  
a - kāri as in akāri sāl 'unclean rice'.
- (2) ānā : ānā - lāgā 'unburnt'.  
ānā - mātā 'uncalled'.  
ānā - dhūā 'unwashed'.

- ānā - sārā 'unclean' (as of rice).  
 ānā - kāṭā 'uncut' (as of cloth).
- (3) ku - :
- ku - rup 'ugly'. cf. rup 'beauty'.
  - ku - tarko 'unnecessary discussion'.
  - ku - bhābnā 'bad thought'.
  - ku - sintā 'bad thought'.
  - ku - loikkhan 'bad trait'.
  - ku - xah 'cultivation other than paddy'.
- (4) dur - :
- dur - dakhā > duddakhā 'misfortune'.
  - dur - kapeilā 'unfortunate'.
  - dur - nām > dunnām 'infamy'.
  - dur - buddhi 'silliness'.
- (5) ni -, nir :
- ni - lās 'shameless'.
  - nir - dhak > niddhak 'shameless'.

196.

Foreign Prefixes :

## (A) Persian.

- (1) bad :
- bad - rakh 'bad juice or liquid thing coming out of a wound'. cf. rah. rakh < rasa.
  - bad - nām 'infamy'.
  - bad - hazni 'indigestion'.
- (2) be :
- be - hūs 'senselessness'.
  - be - kāidā 'disadvantageous position'.
  - be - tāim / tāim 'improper time'.

## (B) English.

- (1) hed :
- hed - pandit 'head master of a primary school'.
  - hed - māstar 'head master of a M.E. or High school'.