

Appendix IIO. I. A. Sibilants in Kamrupi.

1. The O.I.A. sibilants in Kamrupi as in the St. coll. have lost their original phonetic values and have acquired different values in different environments. The regular developments are the following :

(i) In consonant groups \acute{s} , s , ś > s , e.g.

kisno / kisto < kṛṣṇa; bistu < viṣṇu; cf. AP. biṭṭhu; xāsro < śāstra etc. Other examples :

śv - > s - : sās 'breath' (śvāsa)

śm - > s - : sakhān 'creation ground' (śmasāna) cf. PA. susāna

śr - > s - : senni 'class' (śreṇī) cf. AP. seṇī.

siri, cf. siri - bid̄d̄hi 'prosperity' (śrī)

cf. AP. siri.

śl - > s - : salākh 'verse' (śloka).

sv - > s - : serup 'real nature' (svarūpa) cf. AP. sarūva

sabhāb 'nature, character' (svabhāva). cf. AP.

sahāba.

sarāg, xarāg 'lightning, sky' (svarga)

sn - > s - : silān 'bath' (snāna). cf. E. As cinān. (Man, Dura)

sarān 'remembrance' (smaraṇa)

saūr 'remember' (√smṛ).

(ii) initially \acute{s} , s , ś > x . (In magadhi prakrit they developed as \acute{s} .)

Examples :

xih 'ear of corn' (śirṣa). cf. Gaj. śis 'head'

xikkhit 'educated' (śikṣita). cf. PK. sikkhida.

xel 'spear' (śalya).

xikā	'a kind of swing made of rope to carry something' (śikyaṃ). cf. Guj. śīkū.
xigeri	'water chestnut' (śrṅghāṭaka). cf. Guj. śīgorū
ẖari	'a garment for woman' (śāṭa).
xār	'bull' (śāṇḍa).
xalla	'sixteen' (śoḍaśa). cf. AP. solasa.
xār	'the solid interior of a tree' (sāra).
xidhā	'uncooked etables provided to a guest' (śiddha). cf. Guj. śīdhā 'cooked provisions'
ẖaitto	'truth' (śatya).
xindhi	'a hole made in a wall by a thief'. (śandhi). cf. Hin. śandh, Bg. O. śindh.

(iii) In loan words from Persian and Arabic ś, ṣ > s, e.g.

Muskil	'difficult' (Ar. muśkil).
śorik	'partner' (Ar. śarik).
śakh	'luxury, style' (Ar. śauk).
śaddār	'a head man' (Pers. sardār).
khnsi	'will, pleasure' (Pers. khuśī).

In numerals in the majority of them s sound is heard in place of O.I.A. ś, ṣ in initial and non-initial positions. They seem to be loan ones. "The ṣ - sound of ś in numerals is most probably an imported one and due to Hindustani influence" (A.F.D. § 110). Examples :

śai	'six'	śābbis	'twenty six'.
ekois	'twenty one'	tris	'thirty'.
bāis	'twenty two'.	śaintris	'thirty six'.
pośis	'twenty five'		

Some numerals have developed two forms, e.g.

das, dah	'ten'	(daśa).
bis	'twenty'	(vimśati). cf. PE. vīsa.
but bihā	'a bundle of twenty'	

The word for hundred is xa (śata).

2. But there are some irregularities also. They are the following :

(i) The consonant groups śv - , sv - > x - , e.g.

xohur	'father-in-law'	(śvaśura)
xāhu	'mother-in-law'	(śvaśrū)
xetā	'pale'	(śveta).
xur	'tune'	(svara).
xapān	'dream'	(svapna).
xad	'taste'	(svāda).
xaiēambar	'a form of marriage'	(svayaṁ Vāra).

(ii) Initial ś - , s - > s - . These words also seem to be borrowed ones, e.g.

suār	'a term of abuse'	(śukara).
sārā	'whole' cf. sārā rāti 'the whole night' (sarvā).	
	cf. W. Hin. sārā.	
sapā, sop	'whole, all' (sarva). cf. sop kām. 'all work';	
	sapā rāti 'the whole night' of. Hin. sab.	
sidhā	'straight, honest' (siddham). cf. Guj. sīdhū,	
	Hin. sīdhā.	
sasnā	'a kind of tree' (śobhāñjana).	
sāitān	'a kind of tree' (saptaparna, M.I.A. sattavanna).	

Dr. Kakati derives it from chatrī - parṇa (A.D.D. § 469).

- (iii) In loan words ś - , s - > x -, e.g.
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|----------|--------------------------------------|
| xatrānsi | 'a kind of carpet' (Pers. śatranji). |
| xut | 'interest of money' (Pers. sūd). |
| xastā | 'cheap' (Hin. sasta). |

The reason for Pers. ś -, s - > x - and the development of O.I.A. śv -, sv - > x can be said to be of more frequency of the words; i.e. those words which have been frequently used have acquired the usual development of the original sounds in the dialect.

3. Initially the change of the sibilants to h - is not common. But we meet with these words :

xig	'horn of an animal' (śrṅga).
but hīṅkā	'to pierce with the horn'.
hul	'a small thorn or a pointed thing' (śūla). cf. hul < Malayan. hulat - Dr. Kakati.

The change of initial ś - to h - is also noticed in AP. cf. hulaḥ < śūlayati. (H. G. A. § 54)

Sibilants in non-initial positions.

4. In non-initial positions the sibilants have become kh, h. In St. coll. they have become x. For examples :

palākh	'a kind of tree' (palāśa). St. Coll. palāx
ākāh	'sky' (ākāśa). St. coll. ākāx
nīmah	'the twinkling of the eye' (mīśa). St. coll. nīmix.
purukh	'male human being, generation'. (paraśa). St. coll. purax.
oibbāh	'habit' (abhyāśa). St. coll. aibbhāx.
koilākh	'the mountain abode of Siva' (kailāśa). St. coll. koilāx
rah, rakh	'juice' (rasa). St. coll. rax.

5. Other examples :

- ś - > - h -, - h :

ahak 'a kind of flower' (asoka).

āhār mur khā 'a term of abuse' (āsā).

āhu. cf. āhu sāl 'boiled rice' (āsu).

rāhi 'an astrological house' (rāsī).

rāhāk 'extra, excess, plentiful' (rāsī).

ākroh 'greed' (ākrośa).

zah 'glory, because of; cf. tār zahot 'because of him'
(yaśas).

- ś - > - kh -, - kh :

aṅkho 'part, share' (māśa). st. coll. aṅxa.

ākḥā 'hope' (āsā). St. coll. āxā

dakhā 'condition' (daśā).

sakhān 'cremation ground' (śmaśāna).

dakhabhūsa 'a goddess' (daśa bhujā)

nākh 'destroy' (nāśa).

bhekh 'guise, garb' (veśa).

ganekh 'a god' (ganeśa)

- ś - > - h, - h :

āihā 'having the smell of fish' (āmīśa).

māih 'buffalo' (mahīśa).

bih 'poison' (viśa).

doh 'offense' (doṣa).

- ś - > - kh -, - kh :

rikhi 'sage' (ṛṣi).

ukhār 'dry, hard' (ūśara).

okhud 'drug' (ausadha)

bhākhā 'language' (bhāṣā).

- s - > - h -, - h :

bāhi 'stale' (vāsita).

rahāttal 'hell' (rasātala).

xah 'a crop' (śāgya).

- s - > - kh, - kh :

ekhur 'naughty, a very strong and courageous person' (asura).

bokhu 'name of a person' (vasudeva).

xagkhār 'world' (saṁsāra).

xoinnekhi 'an ascetic' (sanyāsī)

hiṅkhā 'malice, enmity' (himsā)

In a few words in non-initial position also - s - sound is heard. In proper names generally - ś - is heard as - s , e.g.

phās 'ness' (pāśa).

hobis 'fasting for some holy occasions' (haviśya)

mahes 'name of a person' (mahēśa).

umes 'name of a person' (umēśa).

O. I. A. ks.

6. The regular developments of ks are kh and kkh. It also shows developments to kk, s, ś and h. They are either coming through M.I.A. or later borrowings. "The Magadhan dialects characterised by kkh - development of ks must have obtained (s) (ś) words as loans through sauraseni and the Northern speech" (A.F.D. § 417). Examples of the developments of ks :

ks > kh in initial position :

khai 'decrease, decay' (ksaya). cf. AP. khaya

khur 'razor' (ksura).

khēn 'chance' (ksana). cf. AP. khana.

khār 'alkali' (ksāra). cf. AP. khāra.

ks > kkh in non-initial position :

dekkin 'south' (daksina). cf. PK. AP. dakkhina.

leikkho 'aim' (* lakkhya, laksya). cf. AP. lakkha.

leikkhan 'symptom' (* lakkhyana, laksana). cf. AP. lakkhana.

roikkhā 'relief' (* rakkhyā, raksā). Cf. AP. rakkha.

xikkhit 'educated' (śikṣita). cf. PK. sikkhida; AP. sikkhina.

ks > kk :

rāikkhā 'demon' (* rākkyasa, rākṣasa).

ks > s :

sare 'oozes out, trickle' (ksarati). cf. AP. Jhara.

sāre 'subsides as of swelling' (ksāma).

ks > ch > s :

suri 'knife' (ksurikā). cf. AP. eburia.

ks > h :

lāhā 'las' (lāksā).

7. ks > kkh, kh :

lekkhi 'the goddess Lakshmi' (lakṣmī).

lekhindār 'hero of the Manasā legend' (lakṣmindra).