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GRAMMATICAL NOTICES
OF THE
ASAMESE LANGUAGE.



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LOAN STACK

INTRODUCTION.

THE following NOTICES do not claim to be regarded as a Grammar of the Asamese Language; nor were they prepared with a view to publication in their present state. They were commenced with the intention of printing only a few sheets, for private use, of the most common grammatical forms; but the work having extended beyond what was anticipated, it may not be unsuitable to prefix a few introductory remarks.

Like many other dialects of India, the Asamese language owes the greater portion of its vocabulary to the ancient Sanskrit. The Bengali alone excepted, it probably contains a greater proportion of Sanskrit derivatives than any other Indian tongue. Whether it was itself a dialect of the Sanskrit, or whether it was formed by engrafting the Sanskrit upon some original native stock now extinct, is uncertain; the latter however, is the more probable opinion. With what languages this original stock may have been affiliated, is an interesting, but difficult inquiry; as but very few Asamese words, not derived from the Sanskrit, are to be found in any of the neighboring dialects hitherto examined. The names of common and familiar objects are those which longest resist the encroachments of a foreign tongue; and a further com-

parison of this class of Asamese words with the corresponding terms in the original languages of the Chutias, Kacharis Kooches and other tribes by which Asam has been peopled, would probably throw much light on the origin of the language in present use. It is remarkable that the Ahoms, who overspread and conquered the country, and who now constitute a large proportion of the population, should have been able to produce no alteration in the language of the original inhabitants; scarcely a single term in present use being traceable to the ancient Ahom. This language, which was closely allied to the Shyan and Siamese, is now understood only by a few Ahom priests, who still preserve their old religion.

The Asamese is often regarded as merely a corrupt form of the Bengali, by persons who become acquainted with that language previous to their arrival in Asam. Finding so large a proportion of words common to Bengali and Asamese, and not considering that this similarity necessarily results from the derivation of these languages from Sanskrit, the common parent of both, it has been hastily concluded that the Asamese is but an uncouth jargon, formed by the incorporation of Bengali with the various dialects of the country. The opinion that the present language of Bengal is the parent of Asamese, is irreconcilable with facts. It is well known that there had been no influx of Bengalis into this province, prior to the Mohammedan invasion; at which time the language was established

in its present form. Very few of the Brahmans of Asam have any connection or fellowship with those of Bengal; they trace their origin to the upper provinces of India: and we accordingly find that the Asamese, though saturated with Sanskrit, corresponds in other respects, especially in pronunciation, with the Hindustani rather than the Bengali. In fact, the Asamese pronunciation of words derived from the Sanskrit is such as to render the supposition of a Bengali origin entirely inadmissible. A very prominent characteristic of this language is the pronunciation of the Sanskrit letters ञ, ष, and ण, like the guttural *h* or *kh*, corresponding with the Greek *X*; a sound unknown in Bengali. Traces of this pronunciation are still found in the language of Upper India; in the *Brij Bhakha* (Bengali, *bhasha*), or *original language* of Hindustan; and in the modern Hindustani, where we find *dokhi*, guilt, instead of *dosh*; *mah*, month, instead of *mas*, &c. Had the Asamese been introduced from Bengal, the Bengali pronunciation would undoubtedly have accompanied it. For the two Sanskrit letters *b* and *v*, the Bengali alphabet has but one representative, ঝ *b*, while the Asamese contains ঝ and ঞ, pronounced *b* and *w*. Thus the name of the Hindu god Shiva, in Bengali is pronounced *Sib*, in Asamese *Hiwo*; conclusively showing that the two languages, though derived from a common source, have no direct connection with each other. The pronunciation of ঞ and ঞ are also essentially different in Asamese and

Bengali; the former being pronounced in Bengal as *ch*, in Asam invariably as *s*. ঞ in Bengali has the hard sound of the English *j*; in Asamese it is pronounced like *z*, or rather like the French *j*, a slight sound of the consonant *y* being combined with the *z*, as in the word *azure*, *az-yure*.

For beauty and softness, the Asamese language is much superior to the Bengali; resembling in this respect the Hindustani. It is not inferior, in copiousness, to any of the Indian languages, and is capable of indefinite extension by additions from the Sanskrit. The native pundits, in fact, make no scruple to introduce, whenever necessity or convenience requires, any word, however unusual, that may be found in their sacred writings. This is a license which is often abused; native writers being apt to adorn their compositions with a profusion of Sanskrit that is quite unnecessary, and renders their productions wholly unintelligible to the common people.

The only Asamese books which can be regarded as a standard of good prose writing are the *Buronjis*, or histories, which have been written during the last two or three hundred years. Besides these there are but few prose works in existence. Translations of several mathematical and other Sanskrit works are to be found; but the language is less pure than that of the *Buronjis*. Most of the sacred writings of the Asamese are in poetry; which differs so widely from the spoken language, that the student who wishes to ac-

quire a correct style, should confine himself, at the commencement of his studies, entirely to prose.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

Although, as a spoken language, the Asamese has been fixed in its present form for centuries, it appears never to have been written on any settled and uniform principles of orthography. In this respect it resembles our own language previous to the introduction of printing, when the word *king* was written indifferently, *cyng*, *cinge*, *kynge*, &c. As a specimen of the orthography of those times, we select a passage from a manuscript Bible of the fourteenth century, quoted in Dr. Clark's Commentary.

Manuscript Orthography.

Cum my leef, go we out into the feeld, dwelle we togydir in townes: erli riise we to the vyne: see we gif the vyne flouride; gif the floures, fruytis bringen forth; gif the poumgarnetis flouren? The mandraggis yeven their smel in oure yeatis. Alle appls newe and olde my leef, I kept to thee.—*Cant.* vii, 1.

Modern Orthography.

Come, my love, go we out into the field; dwell we together in towns; early rise we to the vine; see we if the vine flowered, if the flowers bring forth fruits, if the pomegranates flower. The mandrakes give their smell in our gates: all apples new and old, my love, I kept (for) thee.—*Sol. Song*, vii, 1.

The perfection of a written language evidently consists in its corresponding, as far as possible, with the language actually spoken. In order for this, the following rule is indispensable, viz. *That every sound should have its own appropriate character; and that every letter should express a single invariable sound.* There will then be neither more nor fewer

letters than the vocal sounds. The Sanskrit alphabet, a modification of which is used for writing Asamese, contains *fifty* letters, while the number of sounds in Asamese is only *thirty-six*. The use of an alphabet containing so many redundant letters, has naturally led to the great variety of spelling which we now find in native writers; the same sound being expressed by two, and sometimes by three and four different letters; while, not unfrequently, the same letter has been employed to express different sounds. In commencing the printing of books in this language, the members of the Asam Mission considered it important to establish a correct and uniform system of orthography. Three modes of procedure suggested themselves, viz.

1. To spell all words derived from the Sanskrit, and others as far as practicable, in accordance with the orthography of that language;

2. To adopt as a standard the orthography of some native writer, or approved Asamese manuscript; or

3. To select from different works those forms which were most agreeable to general usage, and which best correspond to the actual pronunciation.

The first method, it was found, would, if strictly followed, produce such distortions of the language as to render it nearly unintelligible. To bring back the spoken language to a correspondence with the original orthography was an evident impossibility; it was

therefore necessary to make the orthography correspond with the pronunciation. This had been partially done in the native writings; to select a standard, however, was difficult; manuscripts not only differing from each other, but possessing no consistency or uniformity within themselves. The work which made the nearest approach to a regular system, was a manuscript Bengali Dictionary, with Asamese definitions, prepared by *Joduram Deka Borua*, a learned Asamese Pundit. The orthography of this work was found to correspond much better with the actual pronunciation than any other that had been met with; the greater portion of the redundant letters were discarded; while the general forms of words agreed, for the most part, with those found in the *Buronjis*.

The most important variations from the Sanskrit orthography sanctioned by *JODURAM*, are the following:

1. The use of ই only, instead of the two forms ই and ঐ.
2. The use of a single character for উ and ঊ.
3. The rejection of ঞ and ঞ্, lri and lrí. These characters, it is believed, have never been used in writing Asamese.
4. The substitution of ষ for ছ, and, with few exceptions, of জ for ঝ.
5. The use of ন to express the three Sanskrit letters ञ, ञ, and न. In a very few instances only does he use ञ or ञ.

6. The use of **ꣳ** for **ꣳ**. No Asamese manuscript that we have seen makes any distinction between these letters.

7. The use of **ꣳ** for **ꣳ**.

The alphabet being thus far simplified, it was discovered that only two redundant letters still remained; **ꣳ** to express the united sound of *r* and *i*; and **ꣳ**, used to represent the sound of **ꣳ** *j*. To these therefore the knife was applied without hesitation, and the written character brought to as exact a correspondence with the pronunciation, as the nature of the language will admit; every radically different sound having one and only one distinct symbol as its representative. In accomplishing this desirable end, not a single new character has been introduced; so that the language, as now printed, is read at once, and with entire ease, by natives who had previously been acquainted only with their own manuscripts.

That the priests and pundits, who despise the vernacular, and would gladly lock up all knowledge in Sanskrit and Bengali, should unite in any effort for improving or systemizing their own language, is not to be expected; yet even they, from the constant perusal of our printed books and papers, are beginning to regard the vernacular with respect; while amongst the common people, our efforts to give them their own language in a simple and uniform dress, have met with universal favor.

The following is the Sanskrit alphabet, in the usual character, with the corresponding Roman letters.

VOWELS.

Letters.	Symbols.	Roman.	Letters.	Symbols.	Roman.
अ		o (or a)	इ		lri
आ	।	a (á)	ई		lrí
इ	ि	i	ए	े	e
ई	ी	í	ऐ	ै	oi (ai)
उ		u	ओ	े 1	ó
ऊ	ू	ú	औ	ौ	ou
रि	्र	ri	अं	ँ	ong
रि	्र	rí	अः	ः	oh

CONSONANTS.

क	k	ड	ḍ	म	m
ख	kh	ढ	ḍh	य	y
ग	g	ण	ṇ	व	r
घ	gh	त	t	ल	l
ङ	ng	थ	th	व	w
च	s (ch)	द	d	श	sh, ḥ
छ	sh (chh)	ध	dh	ष	sh, ḥ
ज	j	न	n	स	s, ḥ
झ	jh	प	p	ह	h
ञ	n, ny	फ	ph	क्ष	ksh, khy
ट	t	ब	b		
ठ	ṭh	ड	bh		

SOUNDS OF THE LETTERS.

The original sound of the vowel अ is uncertain; it probably expressed the sounds both of short *o* and the indistinct *a*, as heard in the word *dollar*. In Asamese the sound fluctuates between long and short *o*, as in the two syllables of the word *morrow*.

This sound is regarded as naturally inherent in every consonant; thus, क, ख, ग, are considered as combinations of these consonants with अ; in Roman letters *ko*, *kho*, *go*, pronounced as if written *kaw*, *khaw*, *gaw*. To show that a consonant is final, or destitute of the vowel sound, a mark is placed beneath it, thus क्; or it is combined with a consonant immediately following, as अङ्, onto. Usage, however, sanctions the omission of the inherent vowel at the end of nearly all Sanskrit words where the last consonant is single, even though the mark be not affixed. Thus राम is pronounced Ram, not Ramo; बर bor, not boro; नरक norok, not noroko. This remark applies only to prose; the common Asamese poetry retains the vowel. In native schools, pupils are often taught to add the inherent vowel at the end of every word, even in prose; a practice at once pedantic and absurd. The sense will generally show with sufficient clearness where the vowel is to be preserved, without the constant use of क्; but this mark should be retained wherever its omission would cause obscurity. In the middle of words, especially of proper names, its use is indispensable.

It is only by long familiarity with the spoken language, that the proper sound of this letter, in its various positions, can be acquired. As a general rule it may be remarked, that in the infinitive form of verbs as করি kóri, ধরি dhóri, and whenever the vowel ই i occurs in the succeeding syllable, the অ has its long sound, as in *glory*; when succeeded by উ u, it is also long, as in গুরু góru, নরু hóru, বনুআ rónua. In the present tense of the indicative mood, it is short, though followed by ই i, as in লই loi, which rhymes with *boy*. Native writers often use the mark ূ to denote the long sound of অ, where the word would be otherwise ambiguous; thus কঁলা kóla, with the অ long, signifies *black*; কলা kola, with the অ short, signifies *deaf*, or *a plantain*. In like manner মঁহ móh, is a *buffalo*; মহ moh, *a musketoe*; though the distinction is so slight as to be scarcely perceptible to a European ear. This mark is sometimes inserted over ূ to distinguish it from ূ; and over ূ to distinguish it from ূ tu, and from ূ tt.

আ has properly the sound of *a* in *father*; but it is often shortened, and resembles the *a* in *America*; especially when unaccented, as in the word আটাই atai, *all*. It never has the broad sound of *a* in *hall*, so common in Bengali.

ই, ঐ. These vowels are used indiscriminately, to express the sounds of *i* in *pique*, *pin*, *pity*. The Asamese language knows no distinction in these vowels,

except what is produced by accent; to which the Sanskrit distinction of long and short, denoted by the two characters इ and ई, has of course no reference; the former requiring, in Asamese, from its position, a lengthened sound, quite as often as the latter. The attempt to preserve both characters only creates confusion. Were we to follow the Sanskrit rules, it would be necessary to use the short *i* in writing कि ki, दि di, दिले dile, दिव dibo, where the vowel has its longest sound; while बानि rani, पानि pani, पानित panit, where the vowel from its position is necessarily short, would become बानी raní, पानी paní, पानित panít!

The above remarks are equally applicable to the letters उ and ऊ. Both express the same sound, that of *u* in *rule*, or *oo* in *poor*.

ॠ, ॡ, ॢ, ॣ. These four heterogeneous compounds of र r, ल l, and इ i, are no ornaments to any modern language, whatever may have been their use in the Sanskrit. Only the first has ever been used in writing Asamese, and it may well be dispensed with, being an unnecessary and awkward abbreviation to denote the union of र and इ, and disfiguring the printed page with such combinations as पृथिवि prithibi, सृष्टि sristi, instead of the regular and more elegant forms प्रिथिवि, सिष्टि.

The vowel ए corresponds to the English *e* in *men*; and represents invariably the same sound. Its pro-

nunciation at the end of a word is somewhat difficult; foreigners not unfrequently give it the sound of *ay* in *day*; an error which should be most studiously avoided. Great care should also be taken to give it the proper sound, when it precedes another vowel; as in দেও *deu*, তেঁও *teun*, বেঁও *beun*. These must not be pronounced so as to rhyme with নাও *nau*, গাঁও *gaun*; nor with কঁও *koun*, হাঁও *houn*, &c. The student will do well to practice upon these three classes of words with the help of a native teacher, until he is entirely familiar with each.

এ added to words ending in অ or আ is changed to ই; as পুত্রই *putroi*, instead পুত্রএ *putroe*, emphatic form of পুত্র; সেনাই *henai*, instead of সেনাএ *henae*, nominative emphatic of সেনা *hena*, a warrior.

The sound of ঐ is not difficult; it resembles that of *oi* in *going*, but is often pronounced obscurely, especially at the end of a word. By the vulgar the *o* sound is often entirely sunk, and the letter becomes a simple *i*, as কবিবলি *kóriboli*, for কবিবলৈ *kóriboloi*, *to do*; তালি *tali*, for তালৈ *taloi*, *thither*. When this letter has its full sound, it should be represented in the Roman character by *ói*, with the accent.

ও, the Sanskrit long *o*; in Asamese, *u*. The proper sound of this letter is seldom acquired by foreigners; those who first learn Bengali give it the sound of long *o*, as it is pronounced in that language; while persons commencing Asamese give it the sound of *oo* in

doom, or *u* in *bull*. It corresponds more nearly to the latter sound than any other in English; still there is a slight verging towards the sound of *o* in *whole*, which the learner should endeavor to acquire the power of imitating. This vowel slides into the sound of উ, when followed by ই in the succeeding syllable; resembling in this particular the letter অ, which is changed from short to long *o*, when followed by ই. Thus বোলে *bule*, *he says*, becomes বুলিচে *bulise*, *he is saying*, by a change of tense; বোলোঁ *bulun*, *I say*, বুলি *buli*, *saying*; বোগ *rug*, *disease*, ব্ৰুগিয়া *rugia*, *diseased*; দোষ *duh*, *guilt*, দুসি *duhi*, *guilty*. So also উ *u* becomes ও *u*, when the following ই is exchanged for a different vowel; তুমি *tumi*, *thou*, তোমাৰ *tu-mar*, *thine*; আপুনি *apuni*, *one's self*, আপোনাৰ *apunar*, *one's own*.

The letter ঔ is considered as a compound of অ *o* and উ *u*; the sound in Asamese is that of long *o*, as in *note*, *more*.

The characters ৞ and ঃ are improperly classed with the vowels; the first is simply the letter ড or ঙ, deprived of its inherent vowel; the second is synonymous with ই, and therefore unnecessary.

ক and খ. The first of these is a simple *k*, and the latter its aspirate, like *kh* in the compound word *brick-house*. খ is frequently but incorrectly pronounced like ন হ.

গ is the common hard *g*, and ঘ the same letter aspirated, as in *log house*.

ঙ, usually expressed in Asamese by the compound character ঙ্গ (ঙ and গ), is equivalent to *n* in *sink*, or *ng* in *sing*. In cases where this letter requires the mark underneath, it is written ঙ্গ̣. It never begins an Asamese word.

চ, ছ. The latter of these is properly an aspirate of the first; in Asamese both are pronounced like simple *s*. They never have the sound of *ch*; to express this, ত্য *ty* is often used, as in writing the title of the Ahom rajas, ত্যাও chau, *Lord*.

জ j, জ্জ jh. These are both pronounced like *zy*, or *si* in *vision* (*viz-yun*), corresponding to the French *j*. At the end of words, the sound of the *y* is scarcely perceptible; thus মেজ, তেজ, are pronounced *mez*, and *tez*.

ঞ ny, is commonly used in Asamese manuscripts to denote the nasal *n*, as গোসাঁঞ্ গুহাঁঞ্; but in printing, the symbol ̣ is used instead; thus, গোসাঁই গুহাঁই̣.

To a person acquainted only with the English language, this sound is somewhat difficult. Care must be taken not to pronounce it like *ng*. It is precisely the French *n* in *l'enfant*. Native writers often omit the ̣ even where the pronunciation requires it. This mark is not considered a distinct letter, but only a modifi-

cation of the vowel with which it is connected. In dictionaries, a letter thus marked takes its place immediately under the same letter followed by the vowels; thus \bar{r} follows $\bar{r}i$, $\bar{r}u$, $\bar{r}a$ &c. but precedes $\bar{r}r$.

\bar{t} $\bar{t}h$, \bar{d} , $\bar{d}h$. The first and third of these letters resemble the English t and d ; the second and fourth are the corresponding aspirates, sounded as in *hot-house*, *Good-hope*. The usual form of \bar{t} in Asamese writings is \bar{t} .

\bar{r} . This letter, when it occurs in the alphabet, is pronounced r ; in Sanskrit words, it is sounded precisely as \bar{r} .

\bar{t} , $\bar{t}h$, \bar{d} , $\bar{d}h$. These letters scarcely differ from those of the foregoing class, and are often confounded with them by the natives of Asam. To pronounce these letters the tip of the tongue should be applied to the roots of the teeth, as if we were about to utter the word *think*. Yet care should be taken not to pronounce either \bar{t} or $\bar{t}h$ like the English *th*, an error into which Europeans sometimes fall. The first \bar{t} in *Mat-thew*, and \bar{d} in the word *breadth*, have very nearly the sound of \bar{t} and \bar{d} .

\bar{n} n , is sounded precisely like the corresponding English letter.

\bar{p} , $\bar{p}h$. The latter is often pronounced by the natives like the English *f*.

ব is the common b, and ভ its aspirate, like *bh* in *cob-house*.

ম m. This letter combined with a preceding consonant is sometimes corruptly pronounced as *w*; thus আত্ম, atwa for atma; স্বৰন, sworon for smoron.

য. The original pronunciation of this letter in Sanskrit is *y*; but in Asamese it is usually changed to *j*, and should therefore be written জ. When the Sanskrit sound is retained, it is customary to distinguish the letter by a dot beneath it, thus, য়.

As an initial, য় is often pronounced like অ, but incorrectly. This letter is substituted for ই i, whenever the latter is followed by another vowel; thus the emphatic form of চৰাই sorai, a *bird*, is চৰায়ে not চৰাইএ; ভয়ৰ not ভইঅৰ, genitive of ভই, *fear*. When ই is followed by অ or আ, য় is usually substituted for অ, as গিয়ান gian, *knowledge*; নিয়াল hial, a *jackal*; though some writers retain the অ. Sometimes, but less generally, য় is substituted for এ following ই, as দিয়ে for দিএ die, *he gives*. In Asamese য় can never be substituted for অ when it follows উ or ও; though this is done in Bengali. In Asamese the য় would give a wrong sound; thus the past participle of the verb হৈ হৌ, *to be*, cannot be written হোয়া huya, but must be spelt either হোআ hua, or হোৱা huwa, which are identical in sound, and are both used by good writers.;

When য় is combined with a preceding consonant, it takes the form য়, and is commonly pronounced as if an *i* were inserted before the consonant; আগ্য agya is pronounced aigya; রক্য rokhya becomes roikhya. By the vulgar the *y* is often entirely sunk, and মুন্য hunyo, ধন্য dhonyo, অন্য onyo, are pronounced as if written মূইন huin, ধইন dhoin, অইন oin.

ৰ r, has the usual sound of this letter. When it occurs at the end of a word, great care must be taken to join it closely with the preceding vowel, and not insert an intermediate sound, making an additional syllable. In English this is common; thus *fair* is pronounced *fa-ur*, like *prayer*; *more* like *mow-er*; *hire* like *high-er*. From habit, the student will be apt to introduce the same sound into Asamese, and pronounce গাখিৰ gakhir, *milk*, as if written গাখিয়াৰ gakhia-r; পানিৰ panir, *of water*, as if written পানিয়াৰ pania-r; পূৰ pur, *full*, as if written পুঅৰ pu-or, or like the English word, *poor*. This error vitiates the pronunciation of almost every European.

Combined with a preceding consonant this letter is expressed by the mark ্ৰ placed underneath, as পুত্ৰ putro, a son. If the ৰ precede, it is expressed by the mark ্ৰ্ called ৰেফ্ৰ reph, written over the letter, as in পৰ্বত্ৰ porbot, a mountain. In Sanskrit, this mark placed over a consonant generally requires the latter to be doubled; thus পৰ্বত্ৰ is written পৰ্ব্বত্ৰ porbbot; নিৰ্মল্ৰ nirmol, *clean*, from নিৰ and মল, becomes নিৰ্ম্মল

nirmmol; कर्त्ता korta, becomes कर्त्ता kortta, &c. The aspirates, however, together with व, व, न, ह, do not admit of being doubled.

न l, requires no particular explanation.

The letter व w, is not used at the commencement of words. In Sanskrit words commencing with v, व is substituted for व. The letter व when followed by अ or ए is changed to व; thus वैव, with the emphatic ए, becomes वैवे tenve; नाव nau, a boat, in the genitive becomes नावर nawor; गाव gau, a village, becomes गावर ganwor.

Combined with a preceding consonant व is expressed by a व placed underneath; the sound of the w is, however, often scarcely perceptible; thus स्वर्ग sworog, ईश्वर Iswor, स्वरूप sworup, are pronounced nearly as if written चर्ग sorog, ईशर Isor, चरूप sorup. The full pronunciation of the w in these cases is inelegant, and should be avoided.

श, ष, न. The native pronunciation of these three Sanskrit letters being the same, only one character न h, is used in printing Asamese. This letter has the sound of guttural kh, or the Greek X, pronounced as in the act of hawking phlegm from the throat. It is of the utmost importance that the learner should acquire the correct pronunciation of this letter; taking care not to confound it either with श kh, or with the simple ह h.

The vowels are combined with the consonants in the following manner:

ক	ko	কা	ka	কি	ki	কু	ku
কে	ke	কৈ	kói	কৌ	ku	কৌ	kóu

The combination of উ with the consonants র and হ, produces the forms রু ru, and হু hu. Two consonants occurring together are usually joined, forming a compound letter; thus endhar, *darkness*, is written এক্কার, not এন্ধার; মঙ্কট hongkot, *jeopardy*, not মঙ্কট; পর্বত porbot, *a mountain*, not পর্বত. Most of the compounds are easily recognized from their resemblance to the simple forms. The following are somewhat irregular in their formation:

ক্র	kr	ক্ত	kt	ক্গ	ngk	ত্র	tr	ত্র	tru
ক্ধ	ns	ক্জ	nj	ক্ণ	nd	ক্ন্ত	ntu	ক্ন্ত	nth
ক্ধ	ndh	ক্ন্ত	stu	ক্ন্ত	sth	ক্হ	hu		

The following forms are sometimes met with in manuscripts and books:

কি	i	কি	i	কি	í	কু	u	কু	ú
কু	ku	কি	kri	কু	gu	কি	jny (gy)	কু	nu
কু	t̥	কু	tu	কু	tt	কু	ttr	কু	tth
কু	trú	কু	tri	কু	tm	কু or কু for কু	কু	ty	
কু	du	কু	dw	কু	ddh	কু	nu	কু	nw
কু	ndh	কু	pu	কু	bu	কু	bd	কু	bdh
কু	br	কু	bru	কু	by	কু	mu	কু	mw
কু	hu	কু	st̥	কু	sth	কু	sn	কু	sw
কু	hu	কু	hri	কু	hu	কু	hy (jy)	কু	khu

The Sanskrit rules for the permutation of vowels, when they fall together at the end and beginning of words to be combined, as अ, इ, उ, changed to आ, ए, ओ, are not observed in Asamese. Thus परम ईश्वर, the *Supreme God*, is written and pronounced as two distinct words, not परमेश्वर as in Sanskrit; परम अरुतार *Holy Incarnation*, not परमारुतार; दक्षिण उत्तर not दक्षिणोत्तर, *north and south*. But familiar and established compounds introduced from the Sanskrit in their combined state, may preserve these permutations; as देशधिकार dehadhikar, *ruler of a country*, instead of देश अधिकार; चन्द्रोदयौ sondrudoi for चन्द्र उदयौ sondrodoi, the *moon's rising*; देशान्तर dehanator, *beyond the country*, instead of देश अन्तर dehanator; yet the more usual and regular form is देश अधिकार dehadhikar, चन्द्र उदयौ sondrorudoi, &c.

Words are often contracted in Asamese by the omission of र, and certain other letters in the middle of a word, when followed by the vowel इ; as नैतेte for नहिते hohite; कै koi for करि kori; नै noi for नदि nodi; पौ poi for पति poti; घैनि ghoini for घबिनि ghorini; हैधनि hoidhoni for हबिधनि horidhoni; खूइछे khuisse for खूज्छे khujise, *he asks for*, and sometimes बूइले buile, for बुलिले bulile, *he said*.

The numerical notation in Asamese corresponds to that of the English; the following being the forms of the figures in use:

১ ২ ৩ ৪ ৫ ৬ ৭ ৮ ৯ ০

When a word is to be repeated, it is usual to place the figure ২ after it, instead of writing the word again; a clumsy contrivance, which often renders a sentence ambiguous, and which ought not to be tolerated in print.

Other abbreviations in use are শ্রী (Bengali ক্রী or জ্রী) for স্রী sri, *illustrious*, a word prefixed to proper names; and ৐ signifying Iswor, or the trilateral name of the deity, ॐ, A U M.

The character ৞ is affixed where the first part only of a word is written, as ট৞ for টকা, *a rupee*; ন৞ for নম্বর, *number*; খ্রি৞ অ৞ for খ্রিষ্ট অৱতাৰ, or *Anno Domini*.

In writing the names of places, rivers, &c. of Asam, in Roman characters, it is usual to follow the Bengali pronunciation; thus we say Asam, from the Bengali আসাম, instead of the native term অসম* Ohom, or আহম Ahom; Sibsagor instead of সিবসাগৰ Hiwohagor; Gowahati instead of গুআহাটী Guahati; and Nowgong, which is a corruption of নগাঁও No-gaun, New Village.

* This was the term given by the natives to the Shyans, when they first invaded the country, and signifies *unequaled*, from সম hom, *equal*, and অ, negative particle. The word is commonly written *Assam* by Europeans, to correspond with the present vitiated pronunciation, which gives the first *a* the short sound as in *battle*, instead of the full Italian sound as in *papa*. The *s* being single in the original, it seems better to preserve the same orthography in English; and for this we have the best authorities; WILCOX, who first explored and described the country, WILSON'S Sanskrit Dictionary, PEARCE'S Geography, ROBINSON'S Descriptive Account of Asam, &c. &c.

ASAMESE ALPHABET.

<i>Letter.</i>	<i>Symbol.</i>	<i>Power.</i>	<i>Example.</i>	<i>Romanized.</i>	<i>Sounded as in</i>
অ		o	ধৰমি	dhorómi	commodore
আ	।	a	আকাস	akah	father
ই	ি	i	চিটি	sithi	city
উ	ু	u	পুৰুষ	puruh	cuckoo
এ	ে	e	এনে	ene	earnest
ঐ	ৈ	ai	খাৱৈ	khawói	going
ও	ৌ	u	বোলৌ	bulun	bull
ঔ	ৌ	ou	কুপৌ	kupóu	pour
ক		k	কাকত	kakot	king
খ		kh	পুখুৰি	pukhuri	cock-horse
গ		g	গল	gól	goal
ঘ		gh	লঘনা	loghona	log-house
ঙ্গ	ং	ng	চাঙ্গ	sang	sinking
চ		s	চন্দ্র	sondro	some
জ		j	জেনে	jene	je, (French)
ঞ	ে	n	আঁওতাই	auntai	l'enfant, Fr.
ট		t	আটাই	atai	tent
ঠ		th	চৌট	thunt	boat-hire
ড		d	ডাঙ্গৰ	dangor	darling
ঢ		dh	ঢাকনি	dhakóni	childhood
ত		t	তপত	topot	Matthew
থ		th	অৰ্থাত	orthat	priesthood
দ		d	দন্দ	dond	spendthrift

<i>Letter.</i>	<i>Symbol.</i>	<i>Power.</i>	<i>Example.</i>	<i>Romanized.</i>	<i>Sounded as in</i>
ধ	dh		ধাৰ	dhar	adhere
ন	n		নতুন	nótun	none
প	p		পানি	pani	pen
ফ	ph		ফুল	phul	up-hill
ব	b		বৰন	boron	but
ভ	bh		ভাত	bhat	abhor
ম	m		মলম	molom	man
য়	y		বয়ন	boyoh	youth
ৰ	r		প্রার্থনা	prarthona	roll
ল	l		লৰা	lóra	load
ৱ	w		অৱন	owosy	wind
স	h, s *		নিস্য	hisy	guttural h
হ	h		ইহ	hanh	hard

COMPOUND FORMS.

ক্র kr,	ক্ৰ kt,	গ্ৰ gn,	ক্ৰ ngk,	ক্ৰ ns,	ক্ৰ nj,
ক্ৰ nt,	ক্ৰ nth,	ক্ৰ nd,	ক্ৰ tn,	ক্ৰ tm,	ক্ৰ tr,
ক্ৰ tru	ক্ৰ ddh,	ক্ৰ dm,	ক্ৰ dbh,	ক্ৰ dw,	ক্ৰ nt,
ক্ৰ ntr,	ক্ৰ ntu,	ক্ৰ nth,	ক্ৰ nd,	ক্ৰ ndr,	ক্ৰ ndrú,
ক্ৰ ndh,	ক্ৰ nb,	ক্ৰ nm,	ক্ৰ ns,	ক্ৰ pt,	ক্ৰ pn,
ক্ৰ pl,	ক্ৰ bd,	ক্ৰ blru,	ক্ৰ mp,	ক্ৰ mb,	ক্ৰ mbh,
ক্ৰ lp,	ক্ৰ st,	ক্ৰ sth,	ক্ৰ sk,	ক্ৰ st,	ক্ৰ str,
ক্ৰ stu,	ক্ৰ sth,	ক্ৰ sn,	ক্ৰ sp,	ক্ৰ sw,	ক্ৰ sm,
ক্ৰ sru,	ক্ৰ ru,	ক্ৰ hu,	ক্ৰ hr,	ক্ৰ hm.	

* Combined with another consonant, this letter is always sounded as S.

THERE are no articles in Asamese. Their place is supplied by এক ek, *one*, for the indefinite, and সেই hei, *that*, for the definite.

A noun standing without an affix to limit its signification, is used either for the singular or plural; thus মানুহ manuh, may either mean *man, a man, the man,* or *men, the men.* To denote the plural, বিলাক bilak, হঁত hont, or বোৰ bur, is affixed. Of these, the first is the most honorary.

Asamese nouns have four degrees of emphasis :

1st. The radical form মানুহ manuh, *man.*

2d. The same slightly emphatic, as মানুহে manuhe. This is generally used for the nominative to a verb.

3d. The same still more emphatic, by the addition of ই, as মানুহেই কৰিলে, *it was man that did it.*

4th. The highest degree of emphasis is denoted by the affix হে, as মানুহহে কৰিলে, manuhhe korile, *it was only man that did it.*

The cases are six, besides the vocative, which is identical with the nominative in form.

DECLENSION of মানুহ manuh, *a man.*

SINGULAR OR PLURAL.

Nominative,	মানুহ	manuh	a or the man
Genitive,	মানুহৰ	manuhor	of a man
Dative,	মানুহলৈ	manuholoi	to or for a man
Accusative,	মানুহ, মানুহক	manuhok	a man
Locative,	মানুহত	manuhot	at or in a man
Ablative	মানুহে	manuhe	by or with a man

Emphatic Form.

Nom.	মানুহে	manuhe	a or the man
Gen.	মানুহৰে	manuhore	of the man
Dat.	মানুহলৈকে	manuholoike	to, as far as, the man
Acc.	মানুহকে	manuhoke	the man
Loc.	মানুহতে	manuhote	at, in, to the man
Abl.	মানুহেৰে	manuhere	by or with the man

PLURAL.

Nom.	মানুহবিলাক	manuhbilak	men
Gen.	মানুহবিলাকৰ	manuhbilakor	of men
Dat.	মানুহবিলাকলৈ	manuhbilakoloi	to or for men
Acc.	মানুহবিলাকক	manuhbilakok	men
Loc.	মানুহবিলাকতে	manuhbilakot	at or in men
Abl.	মানুহবিলাকে	manuhbilake	with men

Emphatic Form.

Nom.	মানুহবিলাকে	manuhbilake	men
Gen.	মানুহবিলাকেৰে	manuhbilakore	of men
Dat.	মানুহবিলাকলৈকে	manuhbilakoloike	to men
Acc.	মানুহবিলাককে	manuhbilakoke	men
Loc.	মানুহবিলাকতে	manuhbilakote	at or in men
Abl.	মানুহবিলাকেৰে	manuhbilakere	with men

INFERIOR.

Nom.	মানুহঁত	manuhont	men
Gen.	মানুহঁতৰ	manuhontor	of men
Dat.	মানুহঁতলৈ	manuhontoloi	to or for men
Acc.	মানুহঁতক	manuhontok	men
Loc.	মানুহঁততে	manuhontot	at or in men
Abl.	মানুহঁতে	manuhonte	by or with men

Emphatic Form.

Nom.	মানুইঁতে	manuhontē	men
Gen.	মানুইঁতৰে	manuhontore	of men
Dat.	মানুইঁতলৈকে	manuhontoloike	to men
Acc.	মানুইঁতকে	manuhontoke	men
Loc.	মানুইঁততে	manuhontote	at or in men
Abl.	মানুইঁতেৰে	manuhontere	by or with men

Otherwise :

Nom.	মানুহবোৰ	manuhbur	men
Gen.	মানুহবোৰৰ	manuhburor	of men
Dat.	মানুহবোৰলৈ	manuhburoloi	to or for men
Acc.	মানুহবোৰক	manuhburok	men
Loc.	মানুহবোৰত	manuhburot	at or in men
Abl.	মানুহবোৰে	manuhbure	by or with men

Emphatic Form.

Nom.	মানুহবোৰে	manuhbure	men
Gen.	মানুহবোৰৰে	manuhburore	of men
Dat.	মানুহবোৰলৈকে	manuhburoloike	to men
Acc.	মানুহবোৰকে	manuhburoke	men
Loc.	মানুহবোৰতে	manuhburote	at or in men
Abl.	মানুহবোৰেৰে	manuhburere	by or with men

Nouns ending in অ are thus declined :

*Simple Form.**Emphatic.*

Nom.	পুত্র	putro	পুত্রই	putroi	a son
Gen.	পুত্রৰ	putror	পুত্ৰে	putrore	of a son
Dat.	পুত্ৰলৈ	putroloi	পুত্ৰলৈকে	putroloike	to a son
Acc.	পুত্ৰক	putrok	পুত্ৰকে	putroke	a son
Loc.	পুত্ৰত	putrot	পুত্ৰতে	putrote	at a son
Abl.	পুত্ৰই	putroi	পুত্ৰেৰ	putrere	with a son

Plural, পুত্ৰবোৰ, পুত্ৰবিলাক, পুত্ৰইঁত, &c.

Nouns ending in আ :

	<i>Simple.</i>		<i>Emphatic.</i>		
Nom.	গা	ga	গাই	gai	a body
Gen.	গাৰ	gar	গাৰে	gare	of a body
Dat.	গালৈ	galoi	গালৈকে	galoike	to a body
Acc.	গা	ga	গাকে	gake	a body
Loc.	গাত	gat	গাতে	gate	on a body
Abl.	গাই	gai	গাৰে	gare	with a body
<i>Plural,</i> গাবোৰ, গাবিলাক, &c.					

Nouns ending in ই :

	<i>Simple.</i>		<i>Emphatic.</i>		
Nom.	চৰাই	sorai	চৰায়ে	soraie	a bird
Gen.	চৰাইৰ	sorair	চৰাইৰে	soraire	of a bird
Dat.	চৰাইলৈ	sorailoi	চৰাইলৈকে	sorailoike	to a bird
Acc.	চৰাইক	soraik	চৰাইকে	soraike	a bird
Loc.	চৰাইত	sorait	চৰাইতে	soraite	in a bird
Abl.	চৰায়ে	soraie	চৰাইৰে	soraire	with a bird
চৰায়েৰে soraiere					

Plural, চৰাইবোৰ, চৰাইবিলাক, &c.

	<i>Simple.</i>		<i>Emphatic.</i>		
Nom.	জুই	jui	জুয়ে	juie	fire
Gen.	জুইৰ	juir	জুইৰে	juire	of fire
Dat.	জুইলৈ	juiloi	জুইলৈকে	juiloike	to fire
Acc.	জুই, জুইক	juik	জুইকে	juike	fire
Loc.	জুইত	juit	জুইতে	juite	in fire
Abl.	জুয়ে	juie	জুইৰে	juire	with fire
জুয়েৰে juiere					

Nouns ending in উ are thus declined :

	<i>Simple.</i>		<i>Emphatic.</i>		
Nom.	চকু	sóku	চকুএ	sókue,	an eye
Gen.	চকুর	sókur	চকুরে	sókure,	of an eye
Dat.	চকুটৈল	sókuloi	চকুটৈলকে	sókuloike	to an eye
Acc.	চকু	sóku	চকুকে	sókuke	an eye
Loc.	চকুত	sókut	চকুতে	sókute	in an eye
Abl.	চকুএ	sókue	চকুরে	sókure	with an eye
			চকুএৰে	sókuerè	

Nouns ending in ও :

	<i>Simple.</i>		<i>Emphatic.</i>		
Nom.	নাও	nau	নাৱে	nawe,	a boat
Gen.	নাৱৰ	nawor	নাৱৰে	nawore	of a boat
Dat.	নাৱটৈল	nawoloi	নাৱটৈলকে	nawoloike	to a boat
Acc.	নাও	nau	নাৱকে	nawoke	a boat
Loc.	নাৱত	nawot	নাৱতে	nawote	in a boat
Abl.	নাৱে	nawe	নাৱৰে	nawere	with a boat

Nouns ending in ঔ :

	<i>Simple.</i>		<i>Emphatic.</i>		
Nom.	কুপৌ	kupóu	কুপৌএ	kupóue	a dove
Gen.	কুপৌৰ	kupóur	কুপৌৰে	kupóure	of a dove
Dat.	কুপৌটৈল	kupóuloi	কুপৌটৈলকে	kupóuloike	to a dove
Acc.	কুপৌক	kupóuk	কুপৌকে	kupóuke	a dove
Loc.	কুপৌত	kupóút	কুপৌতে	kupóute	in a dove
Abl.	কুপৌএ	kupóue	কুপৌৰে	kupóure	with a dove
			কুপৌএৰে	kupóuere	

Nouns ending in a consonant are thus declined :

	<i>Simple.</i>		<i>Emphatic.</i>		
Nom.	মূৰ	mur	মূৰে	mure	a or the head
Gen.	মূৰৰ	muror	মূৰেৰে	murore	of a head
Dat.	মূৰলৈ	muroloi	মূৰলৈকে	muroloike	to a head
Acc.	মূৰ	mur	মূৰকে	muroke	a head
Loc.	মূৰত	murot	মূৰতে	murote	on a head
Abl.	মূৰে	mure	মূৰেৰে	murere	with a head

	<i>Simple.</i>		<i>Emphatic.</i>		
Nom.	হাঁহ	hanh	হাঁহে	hanhe	a duck
Gen.	হাঁহৰ	hanhor	হাঁহেৰে	hanhore	of a duck
Dat.	হাঁহলৈ	hanholoi	হাঁহলৈকে	hanholoike	to a duck
Acc.	হাঁহ	hanh	হাঁহকে	hanhoke	a duck
Loc.	হাঁহত	hanhot	হাঁহতে	hanhote	in a duck
Abl.	হাঁহে	hanhe	হাঁহেৰে	hanhere	with a duck

	<i>Simple.</i>		<i>Emphatic.</i>		
Nom.	দিন	din	দিনে	dine	a day
Gen.	দিনৰ	dinor	দিনেৰে	dinore	of a day
Dat.	দিনলৈ	dinoloi	দিনলৈকে	dinoloike	to a day
Acc.	দিন	din	দিনকে	dinoke	a day
Loc.	{ দিনত	dinot	দিনতে	dinote	on a day
	{ দিনা	dina	দিনাই	dinai	
Abl.	দিনে	dine	দিনেৰে	dinere	with a day

The simple accusative of neuter nouns is generally the same as the nominative; in the accusative of persons and animals also, the termination ক is often omitted.

Nouns are sometimes joined with the affix ট or টো, which is nearly equivalent to the article *the* in English, as মানুহটে, মানুহটো, *the man*. These forms are thus declined:

	<i>Simple.</i>	<i>Emphatic.</i>	<i>Simple.</i>	<i>Emphatic.</i>
Nom.	—	মানুহটে	মানুহটো	মানুহটোএ
Gen.	মানুহটৰ	মানুহটৰে	মানুহটোৰ	মানুহটোৰে
Dat.	মানুহটলৈ	মানুহটলৈকে	মানুহটোলৈ	মানুহটোলৈকে
Acc.	মানুহটক	মানুহটকে	মানুহটোক	মানুহটোকে
Loc.	মানুহত	মানুহতে	মানুহতো	মানুহতোতে
Abl.	মানুহটে	মানুহটেৰে	মানুহটোএ	মানুহটোএৰে

টো is also placed after the genitive to distinguish an individual from others; as বৰটো *bortu*, *the largest*, তলৰটো *tolortu*, *the lower one*, মাজৰটো *majortu*, *the middle one*, পাচৰটো *pasortu*, *the last*.

টি is applied to objects that are small, delicate or beloved; as চৰাইটি, a little bird; মোৰ প্ৰিয় লৰাটি, my dear little son.

GENERIC NOUNS. When a numeral adjective is used, it is usually conjoined with a generic affix, denoting the class to which the noun belongs, as মানুহ দুজন, men two persons, i. e. *two men*; চোআলি এজনী, a girl one female, i. e. *a girl*. The following are some of the principal generic affixes.

টা, applied to things in general, without any particular classification; as এটা মানুহ, one man; পাঁচোটা চৰাই, five birds; দহোটা ঘৰ, ten houses.

টি, to things that are small, as কুকুৰাৰ পোআলি চাইটি, four chickens.

খন or খান, a sheet, any thing spread out, or extended; as এখন পানি, a sheet of water; নাও দুখন, two boats; কটাৰি এখন, a knife.

জোপা, জুপি, a tree or bush; as দোজোপা গচ, two trees; আম বাবে জোপা, twelve mango trees.

গচ, a tree, applied to things long and slender; as লেজু দুগচ, two ropes; সোণৰ হাৰ এগচ, a gold chain.

ডাল, ডালি, a branch; বাঁহ সোলে ডাল, sixteen bamboos; লাখুটি এডাল, a cane; চাৰি ডাল খাগৰি, four reeds; এডালি চুলি, a hair.

ডোখৰ, ডুখৰি, a piece; এডোখৰ মাটি, a piece of ground; কাপৰ এডোখৰ, a piece of cloth.

পোলা or মুঠা, a bundle; দোপোলা নল, two bundles of reeds; খৰি এমুঠা, a bundle of wood; মুঠি, a handful; চাউল তিনি মুঠি, three handfuls of rice.

টোপা or টোপি, a drop, পানি এটুপি a drop of water; গাখিৰ এটোপা, a little milk.

সোপা, a heap, a mass; ফেন এসোপা, a mass of foam; কাপৰ এসোপা, a bundle of cloth.

গোটা চাবেক, several; মহ গোটা চাবেক, several buffaloes.

REDUPLICATIONS. The Asamese are fond of repeating a word with some slight variation, to represent several things of the same sort, as চাউল rice, চাউল ভাউল, rice and other eatables; কুকুৰ চুকুৰ, dogs, &c. The following are specimens of the common dialect.

বাচন, a plate

বাচন বৰ্তন, plates and dishes

ভাত, cooked rice

ভাত চাত, eatables

চাগলি, a goat

চাগলি ভাগলি, goats and the like

কিতাপ, a book	কিতাপ চিতাপ, books
খোআ, eating	খোআ বোআ, eating and drinking
কোআ, speaking	কুআ কুই, reports
চেনেহ, love	চেনেহা চেনেহি, mutual affection
গচ, a tree	গচ গচনি, woods
সাক, greens	সাক চাক, greens and vegetables
মাচ, fish	মাচ কাচ, fishes, &c.
গৰ্জন, thunder	গৰ্জন তৰ্জন, roarings
পইচা, pice	পইচা চইচা, pice and small coins
কথা, a word	কথন মথন, conversation
হাত, a hand	হাত পাত, hands and feet
ধন, money	ধন বান, money
কল, plantain	কল চল, plantains, &c.

Sometimes the words are unlike in sound, but similar in signification, as :

লৰা, boys	দামুৰি, calves	লৰা দামুৰি, children
কাপৰ, cloth	কানি, rags	কাপৰ কানি, clothing
জল, water	পান, drinking	জল পান, luncheon
বালি, sand	চাই, ashes	বালি চাই, an atom
ঘৰ, house	দুআৰ, door	ঘৰ দুআৰ, habitations

A more elegant manner of expressing the same idea is by using the term আদি কৰি, after the principal object designated, as পৰ্বতকে আদি কৰি তল গল, i. e. *the mountains, &c. went under*; or পৰ্বতকে আদি কৰি সকলো তল গল, *commencing with the mountains, every thing went down*. Sometimes the verb is omitted, as গচ আদি আটাইবোৰ নষ্ট হ'ল, *the trees and every thing were destroyed*.

GENDER in Asamese is usually denoted by different words. Sometimes the distinction is marked by a difference of termination, the feminine usually ending in ই.

Masculine.

ৰজা roja, a king
কোঁঅৰ kuonr, a prince
স্বামি swami, a husband
পতি or পৈ পৌ, a husband
মুনিহ munih, a man
পুরুস puruh, a man
জন jon, a male person
মতা mota, a male
বুৰা bura, an old man
লৰা lora a boy
দেও deu, a god
গোমাই guhain, a god
বামুন bamun, a Brahman
ডোম dum, a Doom
নগা noga, a Naga
বন্দি bondi, a man servant
নদ nod, a river

Feminine.

ৰানি rani, a queen
কুঁঅৰি kuonri, a princess
ভাৰ্জা bharja, a wife
ঘৈনি ghoini, a wife
তিৰোতা tiruta, a woman
তিৰি tiri, a woman
জনি joni, a female
মাইকি maiki, a female
বুৰি buri, an old woman
চোআলি suali, a girl
দেবি debi, a goddess
গোমনি guhani, a goddess
বামুনি bamuni, Brahmaness
ডুমুনি dumuni, Doom woman
নাগিনি nagini, Naga woman
বেঁটি bentī, a maid servant
নদি, নৈ noi, a female river

In speaking of their relatives, the Asamese use four different terms; thus বোপাই bupai, is *my father*; বাপেৰ baper, *your father*, inferior; বাপা bapa, *your father*, respectful; বাপেক bapek, *his father*. The following table comprehends, it is believed, nearly all the terms of this kind in common use.

<i>My</i>	<i>Your</i>	<i>His</i>	
মোৰ	তোৰ তোমাৰ	তাৰ	
বোপাই	বাপেৰ বাপা	বাপেক	father
আই	মাৰ মাৰা	মাক	mother
ককা	ককাৰ ককাৰা	ককাক	grand father
বুৰি আই	বুৰি মাৰ বুৰি মাৰা	বুৰি মাক	grand mother
আজো ককা	আজো ককাৰ আজো ককাৰা	আজো ককাক	great grand father
আজো বুৰি আই	আজো বুৰি মাৰ আজো বুৰি মাৰা	আজো বুৰি মাক	great grand mo- ther
পো	পুতেৰ পোআ	পুতেক	son
জি	জিএৰ জিয়ৱা	জিএক	daughter
নাতি	নাতিএৰ নাতিয়া	নাতিএক	grand son
নাতিনি	নাতিনিএৰ নাতিনিয়া	নাতিনিএক	grand daughter
পৰি নাতি	পৰি নাতিএৰ পৰি নাতিনিয়া	পৰি নাতিনিএক	great grand son
পৰি নাতিনি	পৰি নাতিনিএৰ পৰি নাতিনিয়া	পৰি নাতিনিএক	great grand daughter

পৈ	পৈএৰ পৈয়া	পৈএক	husband
ঘৈনি	ঘৈনিএৰ ঘৈনিয়া	ঘৈনিএক	wife
মহুৰ	মহুৰেৰ মহুৰা	মহুৰেক	father-in-law
মাহু	মাহুএৰ মাহুআ	মাহুএক	mother-in-law
জোঁআই	জোঁআয়েৰ জোঁআয়া	জোঁআয়েক	son-in-law
বোঁআৰি	বোঁআৰিএৰ বোঁআৰিয়া	বোঁআৰিএক	daughter-in-law
দদাই	দদায়েৰ দদায়া	দদায়েক	step-father
মাহিআই	মাহিমাৰ মাহিমাৰা	মাহিমােক	step-mother
ভতিজা	ভতিজাৰ ভতিজাৰা	ভতিজাক	step-son (father's)
পো	পুতেৰ পোঁআ	পুতেক	step-son (mother's)
ভতিজা	ভতিজাৰ ভতিজাৰা	ভতিজাক	step-daughter (father's)
জি	জিএৰ জিঁয়া	জিএক	step daughter (mother's)
ককাই	ককায়েৰ ককায়া	ককায়েক	elder brother, or cousin
ভাই	ভায়েৰ ভায়া	ভায়েক	younger brother, or cousin

বাই	বায়ের বায়ী	বায়েক	elder sister, or cousin
ভনি	ভনিএৰ ভনিয়া	ভনিএক	younger sister, or cousin
বৰ বোপাই	বৰ বাপেৰ বৰ বাপা	বৰ বাপেক	father's elder brother
বৰ আই	বৰ মাৰ বৰ মাৰা	বৰ মাক	his wife
দদাই	দদায়েৰ দদায়া	দদায়েক	father's younger brother
খুৰি	খুৰিএৰ খুৰিয়া	খুৰিএক	his wife
জেঠাই	জেঠায়েৰ জেঠায়া	জেঠায়েক	father's or mother's elder sister
জেঠপা	জেঠপাএৰ জেঠপায়া	জেঠপায়েক	her husband
পেহি	পেহিএৰ পেহিয়া	পেহিএক	father's youngest sister
পেহা	পেহাৰ পেহা	পেহাক	her husband
মোমাই	মোমায়েৰ মোমায়া	মোমায়েক	mother's brother
মাই	মায়েৰ মায়া	মায়েক	his wife
মাহি	মাহিএৰ মাহিয়া	মাহিএক	mother's young- er sister
মহা	মহাৰ মহা	মহাক	her husband
বৰ জনা	বৰ জনাৰ বৰ জনা	বৰ জনাক	husband's elder brother

দেওৰ	দেওৰেৰ দেওৰা	দেওৰেক	husband's young- er brother
জিটিঞ	জিটিঞএৰ জিটিঞয়া	জিটিঞএক	husband's elder sister
ননন্দি	ননন্দিএৰ ননন্দা	ননন্দিএক	husband's young- er sister
জেঠেৰি	জেঠেৰিএৰ জেঠেৰিয়া	জেঠেৰিএক	wife's elder bro- ther
খুৰ সালি	খুৰ সালিএৰ খুৰ সালিয়া	খুৰ সালিএক	wife's younger brother or sister
জেমাহ্	জেমাহ্এৰ জেমাহ্আ	জেমাহ্এক	wife's elder sister
বৌ	বৌএৰ বৌআ	বৌএক	elder brother's wife
ভাই বো- আৰি	ভাই বোআ- ৰিএৰ ভাই বোআৰিয়া	ভাই বোআ- ৰিএক	younger brother's wife
ভিনিহি	ভিনিহিএৰ ভিনিহিয়া	ভিনিহিএক	elder sister's hus- band
বৈনাই	বৈনায়েৰ বৈনায়	বৈনায়েক	younger sister's husband
ভতিজা পো	ভতিজা পুতেৰ ভতিজা পোঁআ	ভতিজা পুতেক	brother's son
ভতিজা জি	ভতিজা জিএৰ ভতিজা জিঁয়া	ভতিজা জিএক	brother's daughter
ভাগিন	ভাগিনেৰ ভাগিনিয়া	ভাগিনিএক	sister's son
ভাগিনি	ভাগিনিএৰ ভাগিনিয়া	ভাগিনিএক	sister's daughter

There are no prepositions in Asamese ; their place is supplied by nouns in the locative and ablative cases, following the genitive ; as মানুহৰ লগত, *with the men*, literally, *in company of the men*. The following are some of the most common nouns used in this way.

পৰা, *from* ; locative case of পৰ, *other*.

সৈতে, *with*, ablative of সহিত, *union*, সহিতে, *in union with* ; by contraction সৈতে.

লগত, *with* ; loc. of লগ, *company* ; abl. লগে.

সঙ্গে, *with* ; ablative of সঙ্গ, *connection, company*.

পাচে, *after*, abl. of পাচ, *the after part* ; loc. পাচত.

আগে, *before* ; abl. of আগ, *the front* ; loc. আগত.

ওপৰত and ওপৰে, *above* ; from ওপৰ, *the upper part*.

তলত and তলে, *below* ; from তল, *the lower part*.

নিমিত্তে and কাৰনে *for*, from নিমিত্ত and কাৰন, *cause* ; also হেতুকে, *because*, from হেতু or হেতুক, *cause*.

দোআৰাই, *by means of*, emphatic locative of দুআৰ, *a door, a way*.

হতুআই, *by, by the hand of*, emphatic form of the participial derivative হতুআ, from হাত, *a hand*.

কামত, কামৰত, *beside*, loc. of কাম or কামৰ, *border*.

কোমত, *beside*, loc. of কোম, *side*.

পাৰত, *by, on the bank*, from পাৰ, *a bank, side*.

ওচৰত, *by, near*, from ওচৰ, *near, nearness*.

মাজত and মাজে, *among, amidst*, from মাজ *the middle*.

বাহিৰে and বাহে, *without, besides*, from বাহিৰ and বাহু, *the outside*.

ভিতৰত, ভিতৰে, *within*, from ভিতৰ, *the inner part*.

চাৰিও ফালে, *around*, from চাৰিও ফাল, *four sides*.

চাৰিও পোন, *around*, from চাৰিও পোন, *four directions*.

The simple form of the ablative is usually followed by সৈতে *hoite*, as মানুহে সৈতে, *with men*; or by the verb দি *di*, as বাটে দি, *by the road*, মাজে দি, *by the midst, through*. Pronouns, and nouns signifying persons, are seldom used in the ablative except with সৈতে. They are sometimes, however, followed by দি, as ময়ে দি ন গলে, *unless he goes by me*.

When mere accompaniment is denoted, সৈতে follows the simple form of the ablative, as তুমিএ সৈতে জাম, *I will go with you*.

When the instrument by which an action is performed is followed by সৈতে, the ablative must be in the emphatic form; as হাতেৰে সৈতে বন কৰিচে, *he works with his hands*. When used without সৈতে, the ablative may be in either the simple or emphatic form; as নাৱে গল, *he went by boat*, or নাৱেৰে গল, *he went with a boat*.

When a person is addressed, the locative case is generally used, as মানুহত কৈচে, *he speaks to the man*, literally, *at the man*; but if the noun be followed by the verb বুলি, *to say*, it must be put in the accusative, as মানুহক বুলিচে, *he tells the man*.

PRONOUNS.

First Personal Pronoun, মই moi, I.

SINGULAR.

	<i>Simple Form.</i>		<i>Emphatic.</i>		
Nom.	মই	moi	ময়ে	moie	I
Gen.	মোর	mur	মোরে	mure	mine
Dat.	মোলৈ	muloi	মোলৈকে	muloike	to or for me
Acc.	মোক	muk	মোকে	muke	me
Loc.	মোত	mut	মোতে	mute	at, in or on me
Abl.	ময়ে	moie	মোৰে	mure	by or with me

PLURAL.

	<i>Simple Form.</i>		<i>Emphatic.</i>		
Nom.	আমি	ami	আমিএ	amie	we
Gen.	আমাৰ	amar	আমাৰে	amare	ours
Dat.	আমালৈ	amaloï	আমালৈকে	amaloïke	to us
Acc.	আমাক	amak	আমাকে	amake	us
Loc.	আমাত	amat	আমাতে	amate	in us
Abl.	আমিএ	amie	আমাৰে	amare	with us

Second Personal Pronoun inferior, তই toi, thou.

SINGULAR.

	<i>Simple Form.</i>		<i>Emphatic.</i>		
Nom.	তই	toi	তয়ে	toie	thou
Gen.	তোৰ	tur	তোৰে	ture	thine
Dat.	তোলৈ	tuloi	তোলৈকে	tuloïke	to thee
Acc.	তোক	tuk	তোকে	tuke	thee
Loc.	তোত	tut	তোতে	tute	in thee
Abl.	তয়ে	toie	তোৰে	ture	with thee

PLURAL.

*Simple Form.**Emphatic.*

Nom.	তইত	tohont	তইতে	tohonte	you
Gen.	তইতৰ	tohontor	তইতৰে	tohontore	yours
Dat.	তইতলৈ	tohontoloi	তইতলৈকে	tohontoloike	to you
Acc.	তইতক	tohontok	তইতকে	tohontoke	you
Loc.	তইতত	tohontot	তইততে	tohontote	in you
Abl.	তইতে	tohonte	তইতেৰে	tohontere	with you

Second Personal Pronoun respectful, তুমি tumi, thou.

SINGULAR.

*Simple Form.**Emphatic.*

Nom.	তুমি	tumi	তুমিএ	tumie	thou
Gen.	তোমাৰ	tumar	তোমাৰে	tumare	thine
Dat.	তোমালৈ	tumaloi	তোমালৈকে	tumaloike	to thee
Acc.	তোমাক	tumak	তোমাকে	tumake	thee
Loc.	তোমাত	tumat	তোমাতে	tumate	in thee
Abl.	তুমিএ	tumie	তোমাৰে	tumare	with thee

PLURAL.

*Simple Form.**Emphatic.*

N.	তোমোলাক	tumulak	তোমোলাকে	tumulake	ye
G.	তোমোলাকৰ	tumulakor	তোমোলাকৰে	tumulakore	yours
D.	তোমোলাকলৈ	tumulakoloi	তোমোলাকলৈকে	tumulakoloike	to you
A.	তোমোলাকক	tumulakok	তোমোলাককে	tumulakoke	you
L.	তোমোলাকত	tumulakot	তোমোলাকতে	tumulakote	in you
A.	তোমোলাকে	tumulake	তোমোলাকেৰে	tumulakere	with you

Third Personal Pronoun demonstrative, ঠ i, this man, this woman, this place, this thing.

		SINGULAR.			
		<i>Simple Form.</i>	<i>Emphatic.</i>		
Nom.	ই	i	ইএ or এয়ে	eye	he, this
Gen.	ইয়াৰ	iar	ইয়াৰে	iare	of this
Dat.	ইয়ালৈ	ialoi	ইয়ালৈকে	ialoike	to this
Acc.	ইয়াক	iak	ইয়াকে	iake	this
Loc.	ইয়াত	iat	ইয়াতে	iate	at this, here
Abl.	ইএ	ie	ইয়াৰে	iare	with or by this

As an adjective, এই ei, is often used instead of ই i.

		PLURAL INFERIOR.			
		<i>Simple.</i>	<i>Emphatic.</i>		
Nom.	ইহঁত	ihont	ইহঁতে	ihonte	they, these
Gen.	ইহঁতৰ	ihontor	ইহঁতৰে	ihontore	of these
Dat.	ইহঁতলৈ	ihontoloi	ইহঁতলৈকে	ihontoloike	to these
Acc.	ইহঁতক	ihontok	ইহঁতকে	ihontoke	these
Loc.	ইহঁতত	ihontot	ইহঁততে	ihontote	in these
Abl.	ইহঁতে	ihonte	ইহঁতেৰে	ihontere	with these

Or ইবোৰ ibur, ইবোৰে ibure, these, they, &c.

Plural respectful, ইবিলাক ibilak, ইবিলাকে ibilake, these, &c.

Third Personal Pronoun সি hi, this man, this woman, this thing, this place.

		SINGULAR.			
		<i>Simple Form.</i>	<i>Emphatic.</i>		
Nom.	সি	hi	সিএ, সেয়ে	heye	he, or it
Gen.	তাৰ	tar	তাৰে	tare	his, of that
Dat.	তালৈ	taloi	তালৈকে	taloike	to him, to that

Acc.	তাক	tak	তাকে	take	him, that
Loc.	তাত	tat	তাতে	tate	in him or it, there
Abl.	দিয়ে	hie	তারে	tare	with him, therewith

As an adjective, সেই *hei*, is comonly used instead of সি *hi*.

PLURAL INFERIOR.

*Simple.**Emphatic.*

N.	সিহঁত	hihont	সিহঁতে	hihonte	they
G.	সিহঁতর	hihontor	সিহঁতরে	hihontore	theirs
D.	সিহঁতলৈ	hihontoloi	সিহঁতলৈকে	hihontoloike	to them
A.	সিহঁতক	hihontok	সিহঁতকে	hihontoke	them
L.	সিহঁতত	hihontot	সিহঁততে	hihontote	in them
A.	সিহঁতে	hihonte	সিহঁতেরে	hihontere	with them

Plural respectful, সিবিলাক *hibilak*, সিবিলাকে *hibilake*, they, &c.

সেইবোৰ and সেইবিলাক have the same sense, but are more strictly demonstrative.

Third Personal Pronoun feminine, তাই *tai*, *she*.

*Simple.**Emphatic.*

Nom.	তাই	tai	তায়ৈ	taie	she
Gen.	তাইৰ	tair	তাইৰে	taire	hers
Dat.	তাইলৈ	tailoi	তাইলৈকে	tailoike	to or for her
Acc.	তাইক	taik	তাইকে	taike	her
Loc.	তাইত	tait	তাইতে	taite	in or at her
Abl.	তায়ৈ	taie	তাইৰে	taire	with her

Plural, তাইহঁত *tailhont*, তাইহঁতে *tailhonte*, they, &c.

Third Personal Pronoun honorific, এও eun, he, she, this man or woman.

SINGULAR.

Simple Form. Emphatic.

Nom.	এও	eun	এঁরে	eune	he or she
Gen.	এওর	eunr	এওরে	eunre	his
Dat.	এওলৈ	eunloi	এওলৈকে	eunloike	to or for him
Acc.	এওক	eunk	এওকে	eunke	him
Loc.	এওত	eunt	এওতে	eunte	in or to him
Abl.	এঁরে	eune	এঁরেৰে	eunere	with him

Plural, এওবিলাক eunbilak, &c.

Third Personal Pronoun honorific, তেও teun, he, she, that man or woman.

Simple Form. Emphatic.

Nom.	তেও	teun	তৈঁরে	teune	he
Gen.	তেওৰ	teunr	তেওৰে	teunre	his
Dat.	তেওলৈ	teunloi	তেওলৈকে	teunloike	to or for him
Acc.	তেওক	teunk	তেওকে	teunke	him
Loc.	তেওত	teunt	তেওতে	teunte	in or to him
Abl.	তৈঁরে	teune	তৈঁরেৰে	teunere	with him

Plural, তেওবিলাক teunbilak, &c.

The *Relative Pronoun* জি ji, *who, which*, is thus declined:

Simple. Emphatic.

Nom.	জি	ji	জেয়ে	jeye	who, which
Gen.	জাৰ	jar	জাৰে	jare	whose
Dat.	জালৈ	jalo	জালৈকে	jaloike	to whom
Acc.	জাক	jak	জাকে	jake	whom
Loc.	জাত	jat	জাতে	jate	in whom, where
Abl.	জেয়ে	jeye	জাৰে	jare	with whom, whereby

Otherwise, in the neuter gender only:

Nom.	জি	ji	জেয়ে	jeye	which
Gen.	জিহৰ	jihor	জিহৰে	jihore	of which
Dat.	জিহলৈ	jiholoi	জিহলৈকে	jiholoike	to which
Acc.	জিহক	jihok	জিহকে	jihoke	which
Loc.	জিহত	jihot	জিহতে	jihote	in which
Abl.	জিহে	jihe	জিহেৰে	jihere	with which

Plural, জিবিলাক jibilak, জিবোৰ jibur, &c.

The *Interrogative* কোন kun, *who?* is thus declined:

	<i>Simple.</i>	<i>Emphatic.</i>	
Nom.	কোন kun	কোনে kune	who?
Gen.	কাৰ kar	কাৰে kare	whose?
Dat.	কালৈ kaloi	কালৈকে kaloike	to whom?
Acc.	কাক kak	কাকে kake	in whom?
Loc.	কাত kat	কাতে kate	in whom?
Abl.	কোনে kune	কাৰে kare	with whom?

Interrogative neuter, কি ki, *what?*

	<i>Simple.</i>	<i>Emphatic.</i>	
Nom.	কি ki	কিহে kihe	what?
Gen.	কিহৰ kihor	কিহৰে kihore	of what?
Dat.	কিহলৈ kihor	কিহলৈকে kiholoike	to what?
Acc.	কি ki	কিহকে kihoke	what?
Loc.	কিহত kihot	কিহতে kihote	wherein?
Abl.	কিহে kihe	কিহেৰে kihere	whereby?

কিবা kiba, *something*, compounded of কি and বা, is declined in the same way. Nom. কিবা kiba, Gen. কিহবাৰ kihobar, &c.

কোনো *kunu*, *some. some one, any one*, is often used with a negative particle to signify *nobody*; as কোনো নাই, there is *no one*; কোনেও নে জানে, *no one understands*. In the plural we have কোনো কোনো, কোনো-বোৰ, কোনোবিলাক. কেত্বেৰ কেত্বেবিলাক, কেতেটি, are also used in the same sense.

কোনোবা, *somebody*, compounded of কোন, ও and বা, is thus declined:

Nom.	কোনোবা	কোনোবাই	somebody
Gen.	কাৰোবাৰ	কাৰোবাৰে	of somebody
Dat.	কাৰোবালৈ	কাৰোবালৈকে	to somebody
Acc.	কাকোবাক	কাকোবাকে	somebody
Loc.	কাতোৰাত	কাতোৰাতে	at somebody
Abl.	কোনোবাই	কাৰোবাৰে	with somebody

কেও, *any body*, is used only in the negative form, and is thus declined:

Nom.	কেও, কেৱে	keu, kewe	any body
Gen.	কাৰো	karu	of any body
Dat.	কালৈকো	kaloiku	to any body
Acc.	কাকো	kaku	any body
Loc.	কাতো	katu	at any body
Abl.	কেৱে, কাৰেও	kewe, kareu	with any body

The neuter একো, *even one thing*, is used in the same way. Gen. একোৰো, Dat. একোলৈকে, Acc. একোকে, Loc. একোতো, Abl. একোএৰে.

The defective Pronoun *কৰ kor*, (long sound of o) *whence?* is thus declined:

	<i>Simple.</i>		<i>Emphatic.</i>		
Gen.	কৰ	kor	কৰে	kore	from whence?
Dat.	কলৈ	koloi	কলৈকে	koloike	whither?
Loc.	কত	kot	কত।	kota	where?

In like manner decline the relative জৰ jor, *whence*.

Gen.	জৰ	jor	জলৈ	jore	whence .
Dat.	জলৈ	joloi	জলৈকে	joloike	whither
Loc.	জত	jot	জতে	jote	where

Also the correlative তৰ tor, *thence*.

Gen.	তৰ	tor	তৰে	tore	from thence
Dat.	তলৈ	toloi	তলৈকে	toloike	thither
Loc.	তত	tot	ততে	tote	there

In all the above examples the o has the long sound.

Similar to these forms are কতাবা, কতোবাত, *somewhere*, and কলৈবালৈ, *to some place*; অলৈ তলৈ, *here and there*.

কিমান kiman, *how much? how many?* with the relative জিমান jiman, *as much*, and the correlatives তিমান timan, সিমান himan, সেইমান heiman, *so much*, are declined in the ordinary manner. They are used either substantively or as adjectives.

কেই kei, *how many?* is followed by a generic noun or affix, as কেইটা মানুহ, *how many men?*

কেইবাটাও keibatāu, denotes *several*.

কেতেক ketek, or কত koto, *how many?* জেতেক jetek, or জত joto, *as many*; তেতেক tetek, or তত toto, *so many*; are either used as adjectives, or take the plural affix and are declined as ordinary nouns.

কেনে *kene*, *how?* জেনে *jene*, *as*, and তেনে *tene*, *such*, are used as adjectives.

আমুক *amuk*, *such an one*; আমুক তামুক, *amuk tamuk*, *such and such persons*.

ই সি, *i hi*, *this and that*, become in the genitive আর তার, *ar tar*; Acc. ই সি, *i hi*, or আক তাক, *ak tak*.

The demonstrative pronouns, as well as nouns, take the generic affix after them; as ইটে *ite*, ইটো *itū*, এইটো *eiṭū*, *this one*; সিটে *hiṭe*, সিটো *hiṭū*, সেইটো *heiṭū*, *that one*; কোনটো *kunṭū*, *which one?* ইজনে *ijone* *hijone*, *this and that man*; ইজনি সি জনি, *ijoni hijoni*, *this and that woman*.

সকল, *hokol*, *all*, is thus declined :

	<i>Simple.</i>		<i>Emphatic.</i>	
Nom.	সকল	<i>hokol</i>	সকলে	<i>hokole</i>
Gen.	সকলৰ	<i>hokolor</i>	সকলৰে	<i>hokolore</i>
Dat.	সকললৈ	<i>hokololoi</i>	সকললৈকে	<i>hokololoike</i>
Acc.	সকলক	<i>hokolok</i>	সকলকে	<i>hokoloke</i>
Loc.	সকলত	<i>hokolot</i>	সকলতে	<i>hokolote</i>
Abl.	সকলে	<i>hokole</i>	সকলেৰে	<i>hokolere</i>

Combined with ও, its usual form to denote universality, it is declined thus :

Nom.	সকলো	<i>hokolū</i>	সকলোএ	<i>hokolue</i>
Gen.	সকলৰো	<i>hokolorū</i>	সকলোৰে	<i>hokolure</i>
Dat.	সকলোলৈ	<i>hokolūloi</i>	সকলোলৈকে	<i>hokolūloike</i>
Acc.	সকলকো	<i>hokolokū</i>	সকলোকে	<i>hokoluke</i>
Loc.	সকলতো	<i>hokolotū</i>	সকলোতে	<i>hokolute</i>
Abl.	সকলোএ	<i>hokolue</i>	সকলোৰে	<i>hokolure</i>

Plural, সকলোবোৰ, সকলোবিলাক, &c.

আটাই *all*, like সকলো, admits the plural form; as আটাইবিলাক, আটাইবোৰ, আটাইটিহঁত.

The Asamese do not consider it respectful, in addressing a superior, to use the pronoun in the second person; they do not venture to speak *to* him, but only *of* him, and therefore use either a noun, or the term আপুনি, *self*. The verb connected with the latter must also be in the third person. Thus a native addressing a European will not use the terms তুমি দিয়া, *give thou*, but must say, চাহাবে দিব, *the Saheb will give it*, or আপুনি দিব, *thyself will give it*; if the imperative is used, it will be in the third person, চাহাবে or আপুনি দিওক, *let the Saheb give it*.

আপুনি, *thyself, myself, himself, herself, one's self*, is thus declined:

	<i>Simple.</i>	<i>Emphatic.</i>	
Nom.	আপুনি	আপুনিএ	thyself
Gen.	আপোনাৰ	আপোনাৰে	of thyself
Dat.	আপোনালৈ	আপোনালৈকে	to or for thyself
Acc.	আপোনাক	আপোনাকে	thyself
Loc.	আপোনাত	আপোনাত্তে	in or at thyself
Abl.	আপুনিএ	আপোনাৰে	by or with thyself

Plural, আপোনাবিলাক, আপোনা সকল, &c.

The reduplicated form, আপোনা আপুনি, is used where the action spoken of terminates in one's self. As an adjective, আপোন আপুনি, is used; আপোন ঘৰ, *his own house*; if repeated, it indicates the plural, as আপোন আপোন ঘৰ, *their own houses*.

ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives in Asamese have no degrees of comparison. As a substitute, the verb কৈ koi or কৰি kori, is applied as an affix to the locative case of the object with which a comparison is made, and the adjective follows in its usual form; as মানুহতকৈ ডাঙ্গৰ, *speaking to or in reference to a man*, it is *large*; i. e. it is *larger than a man*. আটাইতকৈ সৰু, it is the *smallest of all*. Sometimes another form is used, দুইৰো মাজত বৰ, amongst the *two* he is *large*; i. e. he is the *greater of the two*; সকলোৰে মাজত দুষ্ক, he is *wicked amongst all*; i. e. he is the *worst of all*.

A few adjectives have different forms for the masculine and feminine genders; as

<i>Masculine.</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>	
বুৰা	বুৰি	old
আজলা	আজলি	foolish
বগা	বগি	white
কলা	কলি	black
সুন্দৰ	সুন্দৰি	beautiful

Adjectives are often formed from nouns, of which the following are specimens:

ধৰ্ম	religion	ধৰ্মি	religious
স্বৰ্গ	heaven	স্বৰ্গি	heavenly
নৰক	hell	নৰকি	infernal
দোষ	guilt	দুশি	guilty
গিযান	wisdom	গিযানি	wise
ওপৰ	top	উপৰি	superior
বল	strength	বলি	strong

চহৰ	country	চহৰিয়া	rustic
বয়স	age	বয়সিয়া	aged
বন	jungle	বনৰিয়া	wild
ঘৰ	a house	ঘৰচিয়া	tame
ৰোগ	disease	ৰুগিয়া	diseased
দুখ	misery	দুখিয়া	miserable
পাপ	sin	পপিয়া	wicked
ডাৱৰ	a cloud	ডাৱৰিয়া	cloudy
খঙ্গ	anger	খঙ্গাল	angry
বঙ্গ	mirth	বঙ্গুয়াল	merry
মাহ	courage	মাহিয়াল	bold
নেজ	a tail	নেজাল	tailed
ধন	money	ধনৱন্ত	rich
বুধি	wisdom	বুধিমন্ত	wise
বিদ্যা	learning	বিদ্যাৱন্ত	learned
মক্তি	power	মক্তিমন্ত	powerful

Adjectives are also formed from other adjectives by a change of termination; as

অলপ	few	অলপিয়া	scanty
সৰহ	many	সৰহিয়া	plentiful
সমান	even	সমনিয়া	alike
দিঘল	long	দিঘলিয়া	lengthy
কোমল	tender	কুমলিয়া	tender

Most adjectives are also used as nouns, and declined as such; thus *সত্য*, *true*, as a noun signifies *truth*; *সোআদ*, *sweet*, n. *sweetness*; *ওখ*, *high*, n. *height*; *দৰিদ্ৰ*, *poor*, n. *poverty*, or a *poor man*; *পাপি* *sinful*, n. *a sinner*; *ভালেমান* *many*, n. *the many*.

VERBS.

The moods of Asamese verbs are four; the Infinitive, Indicative, Imperative, and Subjunctive; besides Participles and Gerunds.

The infinitive is the radical form, used in an unlimited manner, and usually depending for its person and tense on the verb which follows it, as কৰি *kori*, *do*. It does not correspond to the infinitive in English; nor is it to be confounded with the *participle*, since it partakes of the nature neither of a noun or an adjective. It may be translated either by the present participle, or the simple verb, followed by the conjunction *and*; as সি গুলিয়াই মাৰিলে, he *shooting* killed it; or, he *shot and* killed it. The latter form gives the more exact sense.

The other moods nearly correspond to those of the same names in English. The subjunctive has two forms; one is distinguished by the use of the conjunction জদি, *if*, as in English; the other by the affix হেঁতেন *henten*, as তুমি আহিলাহেঁতেন মই কৰিলোঁহেঁতেন, *If you had come, I should have done it*. The repetition of হেঁতেন, however, is inelegant; it is better to insert জদি in the first member of the sentence, or use the future conjunctive participle; thus, তুমি জদি আহিলা, or তুমি অহা হলে মই কৰিলোঁহেঁতেন ।

The sense of the English infinitive is expressed in Asamese by gerunds, in the genitive, dative and accusative cases; thus, তাক কৰিবৰ দেখিলোঁ, I saw him

do it: কৰিবলৈ ধৰিছে, he is beginning *to do it*; কৰিব
খুষ্টিছে, he wishes *to do it*.

The primary tenses are three, *Present*, কৰোঁ, *I do*;
Perfect, কৰিলোঁ, *I have done*; *Future*, কৰিম, *I will do*.
To these are added two compound tenses, formed by
combining the verb with আচোঁ and আছিলোঁ, the pre-
sent and perfect tenses of the defective verb আচোঁ, *to*
be. By the help of these we have the *Present definite*,
কৰিচোঁ, *I am doing*; and the *Pluperfect*, কৰিছিলোঁ, *I*
had done, or was doing.

The verb is varied in the second person, according
as the nominative is in the inferior or respectful style;
but no distinction is ordinarily made in the form of the
verb to denote the singular or plural number. When
necessary to mark this distinction, the affix ইক is
subjoined to the plural.

CONJUGATION of the *Defective Verb* আচোঁ.

Infinitive wanting.

Indicative Present.

SINGULAR.

1. মই আচোঁ	moi asun	I am
2. তই আচ	toi aso	thou art
2. তুমি আচ	tumi asa	thou art
3. সি আচে	hi ase	he, she, or it is

PLURAL.

1. আমি আচোঁ	ami asun	we are
2. তহঁত আচ	tohont aso	ye are
2. তোমোলাক আচ	tumulak asa	ye are
3. সিহঁত আচে	hihont ase	they are

Perfect.

SINGULAR.

1. মই আছিলোঁ	moi asilun	I was
2. তই আছিলি	toi asili	thou wert
2. তুমি আছিলি	tumi asila	thou wert
3. সি আছিল	hi asil	he was

PLURAL.

1. আমি আছিলোঁ	ami asilun	we were
2. তইঁত আছিলি	tohont asili	ye were
2. তোমোলাক আছিলি	tumulak asila	ye were
3. সিইঁত আছিল	hihont asil	they were

The two principal parts of a regular verb are the Infinitive, and the Perfect or Passive Participle, regarded as a substantive. In speaking of a verb, the natives designate it by the participle only, as জোআ বুলি কি অর্থ? What is the meaning of the word *going*?

Asamese verbs have three different forms of conjugation, depending on the manner in which the perfect participle is formed from the infinitive.

1. Verbs of the first conjugation end in a diphthong, which, in the participle, is changed to ওআ ua; as হৈ hoi, হোআ hua; পাই pai, পোআ pua; সুই hui, সোআ hua.

2. In the second conjugation, besides the conversion of the final ই into আ, there is a change in one of the preceding syllables of আ to অ, as আনি ani, অনা ona; or of উ to ও, as বুলি buli, বোলা bula; উপজি upoji, ওপজা upoja.

3. In the third conjugation the vowels remain unchanged, except the final ই, which is changed to আ, as মেলি meli, মেলা mela; or, if the word be a monosyllable, the *i* is retained, together with the *a*, as দি di, দিয়া dia.

Words having অ *o* in the penult, as করি kóri, করা kora, are regarded as belonging to the third conjugation, the first syllable remaining unchanged in writing; yet the pronunciation is varied as in the second conjugation, the vowel অ *o* being long in the infinitive, and short in the participle.

FIRST CONJUGATION.

Conjugation of the Neuter Verb হৈ, হোআ, to be.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present tense, হৈও, I am, (habitually).

মই or আমি হৈও	moi or ami hou <u>u</u>
তই or তহঁত হ	toi or tohont ho
তুমি or তোমোলাক হোআ	tumi or tum <u>u</u> lak h <u>u</u> a
সি, সিহঁত or সিবিলাক হই	hi, hihont or hibilak hoi

Present definite, হৈচৌ, I am, (now).

মই or আমি হৈচৌ	moi or ami hóis <u>u</u> n
তই or তহঁত হৈচ	toi or tohont hóis <u>o</u>
তুমি or তোমোলাক হৈচা	tumi or tum <u>u</u> lak hóis <u>a</u>
সি or সিহঁত হৈচে	hi or hihont hóis <u>e</u>

Perfect, হলো, I was, or have been.

মই or আমি হলো	moi or ami hólun
তই or তহঁত হলি	toi or tohont hólí
তুমি or তোমোলাক হল	tumi or tumulak hólá
সি or সিহঁত হল	hi or hihont hól

Pluperfect, হৈছিলো, I was, or had been.

মই or আমি হৈছিলো	moi or ami hóisilun
তই or তহঁত হৈছিলি	toi or tohont hóisili
তুমি or তোমোলাক হৈছিল	tumi or tumulak hóisila
সি or সিহঁত হৈছিল	hi or hihont hóisil

Future, হম, I shall be.

মই or আমি হম	moi or ami hóm
তই or তহঁত হবি	toi or tohont hóbi
তুমি or তোমোলাক হবা	tumi or tumulak hóba
সি or সিহঁত হব	hi or hihont hóbo

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present, হ, Be thou.

তই or তহঁত হ	toi or tohont ho
তুমি or তোমোলাক হোআ	tumi or tumulak hua
সি or সিহঁত হওক	hi or hihont houk

The *Future Imperative* is the same with the Indicative, as তই ন হবি, *be not*; ইয়াক কৰিবি, *do this*.

There is no first person in the imperative; for this the indicative is used, and is generally followed by হঁক; as কৰোঁহঁক, *Let us do it*, or আঁহা কৰোঁহঁক, *Come, let us do it*. For the singular, use the term দিয়া with the gerund; মোক কৰিব দিয়া, *Let me do it*.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present, মই আমি হঁওহেঁতেন, *I should be.*

মই <i>or</i> আমি হঁওহেঁতেন	moi <i>or</i> ami hounhentu
তই <i>or</i> তহঁত হেঁতেন	toi <i>or</i> tohont hohentu
তুমি <i>or</i> তোমোলাক হোআহেঁতেন	tumi <i>or</i> tumulak huahentu
সি <i>or</i> সিহঁত হলহেঁতেন	hi <i>or</i> hihont holhentu

Perfect, মই হলোহেঁতেন, *I should have been.*

মই <i>or</i> আমি হলোহেঁতেন	moi <i>or</i> ami hólunhentu
তই <i>or</i> তহঁত হলিহেঁতেন	toi <i>or</i> tohont hólihentu
তুমি <i>or</i> তোমোলাক হলাহেঁতেন	tumi <i>or</i> tumulak hólahentu
সি <i>or</i> সিহঁত হলহেঁতেন	hi <i>or</i> hihont hólhentu

PARTICIPLES.

Conjunctive.

<i>Present</i> ,	হঁওতে	hounte	<i>while being</i>
<i>Perfect</i> ,	হলত	hólot	<i>having been</i>
<i>Future</i> ,	হলে	hóle	<i>on being</i>

Substantive or Adjective.

<i>Present</i> ,	হঁওতা	hounta	<i>being</i>
<i>Perfect</i> ,	হোআ	hua	<i>being, been</i>

The substantive participle হোআ, is thus declined:

	<i>Simple.</i>	<i>Emphatic.</i>	
Nom.	হোআ	হোআই	<i>being</i>
Gen.	হোআৰ	হোআৰে	<i>of being</i>
Dat.	হোআলৈ	হোআলৈকে	<i>to being</i>
Acc.	হোআ	হোআকে	<i>being</i>
Loc.	হোআত	হোআতে	<i>on being</i>

GERUND.

Gen.	হব	হববে	<i>of being</i>
Dat.	হবলৈ	হবলৈ	<i>to be, for being</i>
Acc.	হব	হবকে	<i>being</i>

In like manner conjugate the following :

<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Perfect Participle.</i>			
কৈ kói	কোআ	k <u>ua</u>		to say
লৈ lói	লোআ	l <u>ua</u>		to take
ৰৈ rói	ৰোআ	r <u>ua</u>		to stop
বৈ bóí	বোআ	b <u>ua</u>		to bear
থৈ thói	থোআ	th <u>ua</u>		to place

Conjugation of the Irregular Verb গৈ, জোআ, to go.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present, জাঁও, I go.

মই or আমি জাঁও	moi or ami ja <u>un</u>
তই or তহঁত জাৱ	toi or tohont jawo
তুমি or তোমোলাক জোআ	tumi or tum <u>ulak</u> j <u>ua</u>
সি or সিহঁত জাই	hi or hihont jai

Present definite, গৈচোঁ, I am going.

মই or আমি গৈচোঁ	moi or ami góis <u>un</u>
তই or তহঁত গৈচ	toi or tohont góiso
তুমি or তোমোলাক গৈচা	tumi or tum <u>ulak</u> góisa
সি or সিহঁত গৈচে	hi or hihont góise

Perfect, গলোঁ, I went, or have gone.

মই or আমি গলোঁ	moi or ami gól <u>un</u>
তই or তহঁত গলি	toi or tohont góli
তুমি or তোমোলাক গলা	tumi or tum <u>ulak</u> góla
সি or সিহঁত গল	hi or hihont gól

Pluperfect, গৈছিলোঁ, I had gone.

মই or আমি গৈছিলোঁ	moi or ami góisilun
তই or তহঁত গৈছিলি	toi or tohont góisili
তুমি or তোমোলাক গৈছিলি	tumi or tumulak góisila
সি or সিহঁত গৈছিল	hi or hihont góisil

Future, জাম, I will go.

মই or আমি জাম	moi or ami jam
তই or তহঁত জাবি	toi or tohont jabi
তুমি or তোমোলাক জাবা	tumi or tumulak jaba
সি or সিহঁত জাব	hi or hihont jabo

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present, জা, Go thou.

তই or তহঁত জা	toi or tohont ja
তুমি or তোমোলাক জোআ	tumi or tumulak jua
সি or সিহঁত জাওক	hi or hihont jauk

Future, as in the Indicative.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present, জাঁওহেঁতেন, I should go.

মই or আমি জাঁওহেঁতেন	moi or ami jaunhentēn
তই or তহঁত জাৰহেঁতেন	toi or tohont jawohentēn
তুমি or তোমোলাক জোআ- হেঁতেন	tumi or tumulak juahentēn
সি or সিহঁত জাইহেঁতেন	hi or hihont jaihentēn

Perfect, গলোঁহেঁতেন, I should have gone.

মই or আমি গলোঁহেঁতেন	moi or ami gólunhentēn
তই or তহঁত গলিহেঁতেন	toi or tohont gólihentēn
তুমি or তোমোলাক গলাহেঁতেন	tumi or tumulak gólahentēn
সি or সিহঁত গলহেঁতেন	hi or hihont gólhentēn

PARTICIPLES.

Conjunctive.

<i>Present,</i>	জাঁওতে	jaunte	<i>while going</i>
<i>Perfect,</i>	গলত	gólót	<i>having gone</i>
<i>Future,</i>	গলে	góle	<i>on going</i>

Substantive or Adjective.

<i>Present,</i>	জাঁওতা	jaunta	<i>going</i>
<i>Perfect,</i>	জোআ	jua	<i>going, gone</i>

Simple. Emphatic.

Nom.	জোআ	জোআই	<i>a going</i>
Gen.	জোআৰ	জোআৰে	<i>of a going</i>
Dat.	জোআলৈ	জোআলৈকে	<i>to a going</i>
Acc.	জোআ	জোআকে	<i>a going</i>
Loc.	জোআত	জোআতে	<i>on going</i>

GERUND.

Gen.	জাবৰ	জাবৰে	<i>of going</i>
Dat.	জাবলৈ	জাবলৈকে	<i>to go, for going</i>
Acc.	জাব	জাবকে	<i>going</i>

To express a negation the particles *ন*, *নি*, *নু*, *নে*, *নো*, are prefixed in the verb, as *ন হাঁও*, *I am not*; *নু সুনৈ*, *he does not listen*; *নি দিব*, *he will not give*; the vowel joined with *ন*, corresponding with the first vowel of the verb. When, however, the first vowel is *আ*, the prefix is *নে*, as *নে জাঁও*, *I do not* or *will not go*. If the verb begins with a vowel, the letter *ন* merely, is incorporated with the verb; as *ওলাই* *ulai*, *to appear*, *নোলাই* *nulai*, *not to appear*. The following is a synopsis of the verb *গৈ* with the negative prefix.

Synopsis of the Verb হৈ, জোআ, in the negative form.

	Indicative.	Imperative.	Subjunctive.	Conjunctive Particles.	Substantive and Adjective Particles.
<i>Present</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. নে জাঁও 2. নে জার 2. নো জোআ 3. নে জাই 	<p>নে জাওক</p>	<p>নে জাঁওহৈতেন নে জারহৈতেন নো জোআহৈতেন নে জাইহৈতেন</p>	নে জাঁওতে	নে জাঁওতা
<i>Perfect</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ন গলোঁ 2. ন গলি 2. ন গলা 3. ন গল 		<p>ন গলোঁহৈতেন ন গলিহৈতেন ন গলাহৈতেন ন গলহৈতেন</p>	ন গলত	নো জোআ
<i>Future</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. নে জাম 2. নে জাবি 2. নে জাবা 3. নে জাব 	<p>নে জাবি নে জাবা নে জাব</p>		ন গলে	<p><i>Gerund.</i> G. নে জাব D. নে জাবলৈ A. নে জাব</p>

Conjugation of the Active Verb পাই, পোআ, to get.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present, পাঁও, I get.

মই or আমি পাঁও	moi or ami pa <u>un</u>
তই or তহঁতে পা	toi or tohonte pa
তুমি or তোমোলাকে পোআ	tumi or tum <u>u</u> lake pu <u>a</u>
সি or সিহঁতে পাই	hi or hihonte pai

Present definite, পাইচৌ, I am getting, or have gotten.

মই or আমি পাইচৌ	moi or ami pais <u>un</u>
তই or তহঁতে পাইচ	toi or tohonte paiso
তুমি or তোমোলাকে পাইচা	tumi or tum <u>u</u> lake paisa
সি or সিহঁতে পাইচে	hi or hihonte paise

Perfect, পালৌ, I have gotten.

মই or আমি পালৌ	moi or ami pal <u>un</u>
তই or তহঁতে পালি	toi or tohonte pali
তুমি or তোমোলাকে পালি	tumi or tum <u>u</u> lake pala
সি or সিহঁতে পালে	hi or hihonte pale

Pluperfect, পাইছিলৌ, I had gotten.

মই or আমি পাইছিলৌ	moi or ami paisil <u>un</u>
তই or তহঁতে পাইছিলি	toi or tohonte paisili
তুমি or তোমোলাকে পাইছিলি	tumi or tum <u>u</u> lake paisila
সি or সিহঁতে পাইছিল	hi or hihonte paisil

Future, পাম, I shall get.

মই or আমি পাম	moi or ami pam
তই or তহঁতে পাৰি	toi or tohonte pabi
তুমি or তোমোলাকে পাৰা	tumi or tum <u>u</u> lake paba
সি or সিহঁতে পাৰ	hi or hihonte pabo

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present, পা, Get thou.

তই or তহঁতে পা	toi or tohonte pa
তুমি or তোমোলাকে পোআ	tumi or tumulake pua
সি or সিহঁতে পাওক	hi or hihonte pauk

Future, পাবি, You shall get.

তই or তহঁতে পাবি	toi or tohonte pabi
তুমি or তোমোলাকে পাবা	tumi or tumulake paba

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present, পাঁওহেঁতেন, I should get.

মই or আমি পাঁওহেঁতেন	moi or ami paunhenten
তই or তহঁতে পাহেঁতেন	toi or tohonte pahenten
তুমি or তোমোলাকে পোআ- হেঁতেন	tumi or tumulake puahenten
সি or সিহঁতে পাইহেঁতেন	hi or hihonte paihenten

Perfect পালোঁহেঁতেন, I should have gotten.

মই or আমি পালোঁহেঁতেন	moi or ami palunhenten
তই or তহঁতে পালিহেঁতেন	toi or tohonte palihenten
তুমি or তোমোলাকে পাল- হেঁতেন	tumi or tumulake palahenten
সি or সিহঁতে পালেহেঁতেন	hi or hihonte palehenten

PARTICIPLES.

Conjunctive.

<i>Present,</i>	পাঁওতে	paunte	<i>while getting</i>
<i>Perfect,</i>	পালত	palot	<i>having gotten</i>
<i>Future,</i>	পালে	pale	<i>on getting</i>

Substantive or Adjective.

<i>Present,</i>	পাঁওতা	paunta	<i>getting</i>
<i>Perfect,</i>	পোআ	pua	<i>a getting, gotten</i>

Declension of পোআ.

	<i>Simple.</i>	<i>Emphatic.</i>	
Nom.	পোআ	পোআই	<i>a getting</i>
Gen.	পোআৰ	পোআৰে	<i>of getting</i>
Dat.	পোআলৈ	পোআলৈকে	<i>to getting</i>
Acc.	পোআ	পোআকে	<i>a getting</i>
Loc.	পোআত	পোআতে	<i>on getting</i>

GERUND.

Gen.	পাৰৰ	পাৰৰে	<i>of getting</i>
Dat.	পাৰলৈ	পাৰলৈকে	<i>to get</i>
Acc.	পাৰ	পাৰকে	<i>getting</i>

This verb is used after the gerund in **ৰ** bo, of the accusative case, in the sense of *ought, is proper, &c.* as *সি কৰিব পাই, it is proper for him to do it; কৰিব নো পোআ, you ought not to do it; গুলি লাগিব পাই, it is probable the ball has hit it.*

CAUSAL VERBS are usually formed from the active voice by the insertion or change of a vowel. They invariably end in **আই**, and belong to the second conjugation.

Conjugation of the causal verb পোআই, পোওআ, to cause to get.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present, পোআঁও, I cause to get.

মই or আমি পোআঁও	moi or ami pu <u>au</u>
তই or তহঁতে পোআ	tumi or tohonte pu <u>a</u>
তুমি or তোমোলাকে পোওআ	tumi or tum <u>u</u> lake pu <u>ua</u>
সি or সিহঁতে পোআই	hi or hi <u>h</u> onte pu <u>ai</u>

Present definite, পোআইচো, I am causing to get.

মই or আমি পোআইচো	moi or ami puaisun
তই or তহঁতে পোআইচ	toi or tohonte puaiso
তুমি or তোমোলাকে পোআইচা	tumi or tumulake puaisa
সি or সিহঁতে পোআইচে	hi or hihonte puaise

Perfect, পোআলো, I have caused to get.

মই or আমি পোআলো	moi or ami pualun
তই or তহঁতে পোআলি	toi or tohonte puali
তুমি or তোমোলাকে পোআলা	tumi or tumulake puala
সি or সিহঁতে পোআলে	hi or hihonte puale

Pluperfect, পোআইছিলো, I had caused to get.

মই or আমি পোআইছিলো	moi or ami puaisilun
তই or তহঁতে পোআইছিলি	toi or tohonte puaisili
তুমি or তোমোলাকে পোআই- ছিলি	tumi or tumulake puaisila
সি or সিহঁতে পোআইছিলে	hi or hihonte puaisile

Future, পোআম, I will cause to get.

মই or আমি পোআম	moi or ami puam
তই or তহঁতে পোআবি	toi or tohonte puabi
তুমি or তোমোলাকে পোআবা	tumi or tumulake puaba
সি or সিহঁতে পোআব	hi or hihonte puabo

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Perfect, পোআ, Cause to get.

তই or তহঁতে পোআ	toi or tohonte pu
তুমি or তোমোলাকে পোআ	tumi or tumulake pu
সি or সিহঁতে পোআওক	hi or hihonte puauk

Future, পোআবি, as in the Indicative.

Synopsis of the Active Verb খাই, খোআ, to eat.

	Indicative.	Imperative.	Subjunctive.	Conjunctive Particles.	Substantive and Adjective Participles.
<i>Present</i>	1. খাঁও 2. খা 2. খোআ 3. খাই	খা খোআ খাওক	খাঁওইঁতেন খােইঁতেন খোআইঁতেন খাইইঁতেন	খাঁওতে	খাঁওত।
<i>Perfect</i>	1. খালোঁ 2. খালি 2. খালা 3. খালে		খালোঁইঁতেন খালিইঁতেন খালাইঁতেন খালেইঁতেন	খালত	খোআ
<i>Future</i>	1. খাম 2. খাবি 2. খাবা 3. খান	খাবি খাবা		খালে	<i>Gerund.</i> G. খাবব D. খাবলৈ A. খান

Synopsis of the Causal Verb খুঁঅাই, খুঁউঅা, to cause to eat, to feed.

	Indicative.	Imperative.	Subjunctive.	Conjunctive Participles.	Substantive and Adjective Participles.
<i>Present</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. খুঁঅাও 2. খুঁঅা 2. খুঁউঅা 3. খুঁঅাই 	<p>খুঁঅা খুঁউঅা খুঁঅাওক</p>	<p>খুঁঅাওহেঁতেন খুঁঅাহেঁতেন খুঁউঅাহেঁতেন খুঁঅাইহেঁতেন</p>	খুঁঅাওতে	খুঁঅাওতা
<i>Perfect</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. খুঁঅালোঁ 2. খুঁঅালি 2. খুঁঅালা 3. খুঁঅালে 		<p>খুঁঅালোঁহেঁতেন খুঁঅালিহেঁতেন খুঁঅালাহেঁতেন খুঁঅালেহেঁতেন</p>	খুঁঅালত	খুঁউঅা
<i>Future</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. খুঁঅায় 2. খুঁঅাবি 2. খুঁঅাবা 3. খুঁঅাব 	<p>খুঁঅাবি খুঁঅাবা</p>		খুঁঅালে	<p><i>Gerund.</i> G. খুঁঅাব D. খুঁঅাবলৈ A. খুঁঅাব</p>

Synopsis of the Verb মুই, সোআ, to sleep, to lie down.

	Indicative.	Imperative.	Subjunctive.	Conjunctive Participles.	Substantive and Adjective Participles.
<i>Present</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. সোঁও 2. সোর 2. সোআ 3. সোএ 	<p>সো</p> <p>সোআ</p> <p>সোক</p>	<p>সোঁওইঁতেন</p> <p>সোরইঁতেন</p> <p>সোআইঁতেন</p> <p>সোএইঁতেন</p>	সোঁওতে	সোঁওতা
<i>Perfect</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. সুলোঁ 2. সুলি 2. সুলা 3. সুলে 		<p>সুলোঁইঁতেন</p> <p>সুলিইঁতেন</p> <p>সুলাইঁতেন</p> <p>সুলেইঁতেন</p>	সুলত	সোআ
<i>Future</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. সুম 2. সুবি 2. সুবা 3. সুব 	<p>সুবি</p> <p>সুবা</p>		সুলে	<p><i>Gerund.</i></p> <p>G. সুব</p> <p>D. সুবলৈ</p> <p>A. সুব</p>

SECOND CONJUGATION.

Verbs of this conjugation form the perfect participle by substituting আ for the final ই of the infinitive, and changing the vowel অ or ও, in a preceding syllable, to অ or উ.

Conjugation of the Neuter Verb আহি, অহা, *to come.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present, আহেঁ, I come.

মই or আমি আহেঁ	moi or ami ah <u>un</u>
তই or তহঁত আহ	toi or toh <u>ont</u> aho
তুমি or তোমোলাক আহা	tumi or tum <u>ulak</u> aha
সি or সিহঁত আহে	hi or hi <u>hont</u> ahe

Present definite, আহিচৌ, I am coming, or have come.

মই or আমি আহিচৌ	moi or ami ahil <u>un</u>
তই or তহঁত আহিচ	toi or toh <u>ont</u> ahiso
তুমি or তোমোলাক আহিচা	tumi or tum <u>ulak</u> ahisa
সি or সিহঁত আহিচে	hi or hi <u>hont</u> ahise

Perfect, আহিলৌ, I have come.

মই or আমি আহিলৌ	moi or ami ahil <u>un</u>
তই or তহঁত আহিলি	toi or toh <u>ont</u> ahili
তুমি or তোমোলাক আহিলা	tumi or tum <u>ulak</u> ahila
সি or সিহঁত আহিল, or আহিলে	hi or hi <u>hont</u> ahil, or ahile

Pluperfect, আহিছিলোঁ, I came, or had come.

মই or আমি আহিছিলোঁ	moi or ami ahisil <u>o</u> n
তই or তইঁত আহিছিলি	toi or tohont ahisili
তুমি or তোমোলাক আহিছিলি	tumi or tumulak ahisila
সি or সিহঁত আহিছিল, or আহিছিলে	hi or hihont ahisil or ahisile

Future, আহিম, I will come.

মই or আমি আহিম	moi or ami ahim
তই or তইঁত আহিবি	toi or tohont ahibi
তুমি or তোমোলাক আহিবি	tumi or tumulak ahiba
সি or সিহঁত আহিব	hi or hihont ahibo

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present, আহ, Come thou.

তই or তইঁত আহ	toi or tohont ah
তুমি or তোমোলাক আহা	tumi or tumulak a <u>h</u> a
সি or সিহঁত আহোক	hi or hihont ah <u>u</u> k

Future, আহিবি, You shall come.

তই or তইঁত আহিবি	toi or tohont ahibi
তুমি or তোমোলাক আহিবি	tumi or tumulak ahiba
সি or সিহঁত আহিব	hi or hihont ahibo

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present, আহোঁহেঁতেন, I should come.

মই or আমি আহোঁহেঁতেন	moi or ami ahun <u>h</u> ent <u>e</u> n
তই or তইঁত আহেঁহেঁতেন	toi or tohont ahohent <u>e</u> n
তুমি or তোমোলাক আহোঁহেঁতেন	tumi or tumulak ahahent <u>e</u> n
সি or সিহঁত আহেঁহেঁতেন	hi or hihont ahehent <u>e</u> n

Perfect, আহিলোহেঁতেন, *I should have come.*

মই or আমি আহিলোহেঁতেন	moi or ami ahil <u>u</u> h <u>e</u> nten
তই or তইঁত আহিলিহেঁতেন	toi or toh <u>o</u> nt ahil <u>i</u> h <u>e</u> nten
তুমি or তোমোলাক আহিলা- হেঁতেন	tumi or tum <u>u</u> lak ahil <u>a</u> h <u>e</u> nten
সি or সিহঁত আহিলেহেঁতেন	hi or hi <u>h</u> ont ahil <u>e</u> h <u>e</u> nten

PARTICIPLES.

Conjunctive.

<i>Present</i> ,	আহোঁতে	ah <u>u</u> nte	<i>while coming</i>
<i>Perfect</i> ,	আহিলত	ahilot	<i>having come</i>
<i>Future</i> ,	আহিলে	ahile	<i>on coming, if he comes</i>

Substantive or Adjective.

<i>Present</i> ,	আহোঁতা,	ah <u>u</u> nta	<i>coming</i>
<i>Perfect</i> ,	অহা	oha	<i>come, having come</i>

Declension of the substantive participle, অহা.

	<i>Simple.</i>	<i>Emphatic.</i>	
Nom.	অহা	অহাই	<i>a coming</i>
Gen.	অহাৰ	অহাৰে	<i>of coming</i>
Dat.	অহালৈ	অহালৈকে	<i>to coming</i>
Acc.	অহা	অহাকে	<i>a coming</i>
Loc.	অহাত	অহাতে	<i>on coming</i>

GERUND.

Gen.	আহিবৰ	আহিবৰে	<i>of coming</i>
Dat.	আহিবলৈ	আহিবলৈকে	<i>to come</i>
Acc.	আহিব	আহিবকে	<i>coming</i>

Synopsis of the negative Verb নাহি, নহা, not to come.

	Indicative.	Imperative.	Subjunctive.	Conjunctive Particles.	Substantive and Adjective Participles.
<i>Present</i>	1. নাহঁই 2. নাহ 2. নাহা 3. নাহে	নাহাক	নাহোঁহেঁতেন নাহেঁহেঁতেন নাহোঁহেঁতেন নাহেঁহেঁতেন	নাহঁতে	নাহঁতা
<i>Perfect</i>	1. নাহিলোঁ 2. নাহিলি 2. নাহিলা 3. নাহিল		নাহিলোঁহেঁতেন নাহিলিহেঁতেন নাহিলাহেঁতেন নাহিলেহেঁতেন	নাহিলত	নহা
<i>Future</i>	1. নাহিম 2. নাহিবি 2. নাহিবা 3. নাহিব	নাহিবি নাহিবা		নাহিলে	<i>Gerund.</i> G. নাহিব D. নাহিবল A. নাহিব

Conjugation of the Active Verb আনি, অনা, *to bring.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present, আনোঁ, I bring.

মই or আমি আনোঁ	moi or ami anun
তই or তহঁতে আন	toi or tohonte ano
তুমি or তোমোলাকে আনা	tumi or tumulake ana
সি or সিহঁতে আনে	hi or hihonte ane

Present, definite, আনিচোঁ, I am bringing.

মই or আমি আনিচোঁ	moi or ami anisun
তই or তহঁতে আনিচ	toi or tohonte aniso
তুমি or তোমোলাকে আনিচা	tumi or tumulake anisa
সি or সিহঁতে আনিচে	hi or hihonte anise

Perfect, আনিলোঁ, I have brought.

মই or আমি আনিলোঁ	moi or ami anilun
তই or তহঁতে আনিলি	toi or tohonte anili
তুমি or তোমোলাকে আনিলা	tumi or tumulake anila
সি or সিহঁতে আনিলে	hi or hihonte anile

Pluperfect, আনিছিলোঁ, I brought, or was bringing.

মই or আমি আনিছিলোঁ	moi or ami anisilun
তই or তহঁতে আনিছিলি	toi or tohonte anisili
তুমি or তোমোলাকে আনিছিলি	tumi or tumulake anisila
সি or সিহঁতে আনিছিলে	hi or hihonte anisile

Future, আনিম, I will bring.

মই or আমি আনিম	moi or ami anim
তই or তহঁতে আনিবি	toi or tohonte anibi
তুমি or তোমোলাকে আনিবা	tumi or tumulake aniba
সি or সিহঁতে আনিব	hi or hihonte anibo

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present, আন, Bring thou.

তই or তহঁতে আন	toi or tohonte an
তুমি or তোমোলাকে আন	tumi or tumulake ana
সি or সিহঁতে আনক, or তেঁও আনোক	hi or hihonte anok, or teun anuk

Most verbs have two forms in the third person imperative; the usual form ending in ওক uk is more respectful than that in অক ok.

Future, আনিবি, Bring thou.

তই or তহঁতে আনিবি	toi or tohonte anibi
তুমি or তোমোলাকে আনিবা	tumi or tumulake aniba

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present, আনোহঁতেন, I should bring.

মই or আমি আনোহঁতেন	moi or ami anunhenten
তই or তহঁতে আনহঁতেন	toi or tohonte anohenten
তুমি or তোমোলাকে আনোহঁ- তেন	tumi or tumulake anahen- ten
সি or সিহঁতে আনহঁতেন	hi or hihonte anehenten

Perfect, আনিলোহঁতেন, I should have brought.

মই or আমি আনিলোহঁতেন	moi or ami anilunhenten
তই or তহঁতে আনিলিহঁতেন	toi or tohonte anilihenten
তুমি or তোমোলাকে আনিলো- হঁতেন	tumi or tumulake anila- henten
সি or সিহঁতে আনিলেহঁতেন	hi or hihonte anilehenten

PARTICIPLES.

Conjunctive.

<i>Present,</i>	আনোতে	anunte	<i>while bringing</i>
<i>Perfect,</i>	আনিলত	anilot	<i>having brought</i>
<i>Future,</i>	আনিলে	anile	<i>upon bringing</i>

Substantive or Adjective.

<i>Present,</i>	আনোতা	anunta	<i>bringing</i>
<i>Present,</i>	অনা	ona	<i>brought, a bringing</i>

Declension of the substantive অনা.

	<i>Simple.</i>	<i>Emphatic.</i>	
Nom.	অনা	অনাই	<i>a bringing</i>
Gen.	অনার	অনারে	<i>of a bringing</i>
Dat.	অনালৈ	অনালৈকে	<i>to a bringing</i>
Acc.	অনা	অনাকে	<i>a bringing</i>
Loc.	অনাত	অনাতে	<i>on bringing</i>

GERUND.

Gen.	আনিবৰ	আনিবৰে	<i>of bringing</i>
Dat.	আনিবলৈ	আনিবলৈকে	<i>to bring, for bringing</i>
Acc.	আনিব	আনিবকে	<i>bringing</i>

In like manner conjugate

মাৰি	mari	মৰা	mora	to strike
মানি	mani	মনা	mona	to obey
খানি	khani	খনা	khona	to dig
ভাঙ্গি	bhangi	ভঙ্গা	bhonga	to break
ভাগি	bhagi	ভগা	bhoga	to be broken
দাঙ্গি	dangi	দঙ্গা	donga	to lift up
কাৰ্হি	karhi	কৰ্হা	korha	to seize
ফালি	phali	ফলা	phola	to split

The verb আনি has two causal forms, অনাই, অনোআ, *to cause to bring*, and অনোআই, অনোওআ, *to cause to be brought*, or *to cause to bring through another*. They are conjugated as in the following synopses.

Synopsis of the Causal Verb অনাই, অনোআ, to cause to bring.

	Indicative.	Imperative.	Subjunctive.	Conjunctive Participle.	Substantive and Adjective Participles.
<i>Present</i>	1. অনাঁও 2. অনা 2. অনোআ 3. অনাই	অনা অনোআ অনাওক	অনাঁওহেঁতেন অনাহেঁতেন অনোআহেঁতেন অনাইহেঁতেন	অনাঁওতে	অনাঁওতা
<i>Perfect</i>	1. অনালোঁ 2. অনালি 2. অনাল 3. অনালে		অনালোঁহেঁতেন অনালিহেঁতেন অনালহেঁতেন অনালেহেঁতেন	অনালত	অনোআ
<i>Future</i>	1. অনাম 2. অনাবি 2. অনাবা 3. অনাব	অনাবি অনাবা		অনালে	Gerund. G. অনাব D. অনাবলৈ A. অনাব

Synopsis of the Causal Verb অনোআই, অনোওআ, to cause to be brought.

	Indicative.	Imperative.	Subjunctive.	Conjunctive Particles.	Substantive and Adjective Participles.
<i>Present</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. অনোআঁও 2. অনোআ 2. অনোওআ 3. অনোআই 	<p>অনোআ অনোওআ অনোআওক</p>	<p>অনোআঁওহঁতেন অনোআইহঁতেন অনোওআহঁতেন অনোআইহঁতেন</p>	অনোআঁওতে	অনোআঁওতা
<i>Perfect</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. অনোআলৈ. 2. অনোআলি 2. অনোআলা 3. অনোআলে 		<p>অনোআলৈহঁতেন অনোআলিহঁতেন অনোআলাহঁতেন অনোআলেহঁতেন</p>	অনোআলত	অনোওআ
<i>Future</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. অনোআম 2. অনোআবি 2. অনোআবা 3. অনোআব 	<p>অনোআবি অনোআবা</p>		অনোআলে	<p><i>Gerund.</i> G. অনোআব D. অনোওআবলৈ A. অনোআব</p>

Conjugation of the Verb বুলি, বোল, to say.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present, বোলো, I say.

মই or আমি বোলো	moi or ami bulun
তই or তহঁতে বোল	toi or tohonte bulo
তুমি or তোমোলাকে বোলা	tumi or tumulake bula
সি or সিহঁতে বোলে	hi or hihonte bule

Present definite, বুলিচোঁ, I am saying.

মই or আমি বুলিচোঁ	moi or ami bulisun
তই or তহঁতে বুলিচ	toi or tohonte buliso
তুমি or তোমোলাকে বুলিচা	tumi or tumulake bulisa
সি or সিহঁতে বুলিচে	hi or hihonte bulise

Perfect, বুলিলোঁ, I said.

মই or আমি বুলিলোঁ	moi or ami bulilun
তই or তহঁতে বুলিলি	toi or tohonte bulile
তুমি or তোমোলাকে বুলিলা	tumi or tumulake bulila
সি or সিহঁতে বুলিলে	hi or hihonte bulile

Pluperfect, বুলিছিলোঁ, I did say, or had said.

মই or আমি বুলিছিলোঁ	moi or ami bulisilun
তই or তহঁতে বুলিছিলি	toi or tohonte bulisili
তুমি or তোমোলাকে বুলিছিলি	tumi or tumulake bulisila
সি or সিহঁতে বুলিছিলে	hi or hihonte bulisile

Future, বুলিম, I shall say.

মই or আমি বুলিম	moi or ami bulim
তই or তহঁতে বুলিবি	toi or tohonte bulibi
তুমি or তোমোলাকে বুলিবা	tumi or tumulake buliba
সি or সিহঁতে বুলিব	hi or hihonte bulibo

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present, বোল, Say thou.

তই or তহঁতে বোল	tumi or tohonte bulo
তুমি or তোমোলাকে বোলা	tumi or tumlake bula
সি or সিহঁতে বোলোক	hi or hihonte bulak

Future, বুলিবি, Say thou.

তই or তহঁতে বুলিবি	toi or tohonte bulibi
তুমি or তোমোলাকে বুলিবা	tumi or tumlake buliba

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present, বোলোহেঁতেন, I should say.

মই or আমি বোলোহেঁতেন	moi or ami bulunhenten
তই or তহঁতে বোলহেঁতেন	toi or tohonte bulohenten
তুমি or তোমোলাকে বোলা- হেঁতেন	tumi or tumlake bulahen- ten
সি or সিহঁতে বোলহেঁতেন	hi or hihonte bulehenten

Perfect, বুলিলোহেঁতেন, I should have said.

মই or আমি বুলিলোহেঁতেন	moi or ami bulilunhenten
তই or তহঁতে বুলিলিহেঁতেন	toi or tohonte bulilihenten
তুমি or তোমোলাকে বুলিলা- হেঁতেন	tumi or tumlake bulilahen- ten
সি or সিহঁতে বুলিলেহেঁতেন	hi or hihonte bulilehenten

PARTICIPLES.

Conjunctive.

<i>Present,</i>	বোলোতে	bulunte	<i>while saying</i>
<i>Perfect,</i>	বুলিলত	bulilot	<i>having said</i>
<i>Future,</i>	বুলিলে	bulile	<i>on saying</i>

Substantive and Adjective.

<i>Present,</i>	বোলোতা	bulunta	<i>saying</i>
<i>Perfect,</i>	বোলা	bula	<i>said, a saying</i>

Declension of বোলা, as a substantive.

Nom.	বোলা	বোলাই	<i>saying</i>
Gen.	বোলাৰ	বোলাৰে	<i>of saying</i>
Dat.	বোলালৈ	বোলালৈকে	<i>to saying</i>
Acc.	বোলা	বোলাকে	<i>saying</i>
Loc.	বোলাত	বোলাতে	<i>on saying</i>

GERUND.

Gen.	বুলিবৰ	বুলিবৰে	<i>of saying</i>
Dat.	বুলিবলৈ	বুলিবলৈকে	<i>to saying</i>
Acc.	বুলিব	বুলিবকে	<i>saying</i>

The verb পাৰি, পৰা, *to be able*, governs the gerund in the accusative, and performs the office of the English auxiliary verb *can*; as কৰিব পাৰোঁ, *kóribo parun*, *I can do*; কৰিব পাৰ, *kóribo paro*, *you can do*; কৰিব পৰা, *kóribo para*, *thou canst do*; কৰিব পাৰে, *kóribo pare*, *he can do*; and so on though the various moods and tenses. In like manner নোআৰি, নোঅৰা, signifies *cannot*.

The verb লাগি, লগা, *to hit, strike*, when following the gerund, is used only in the third person, and signifies *must, it is necessary*; as মই কৰিব লাগে, *I must do it*. Following a noun or pronoun in the accusative, it is often used in a similar manner, signifying *to need, to want*; as মোক পানি লাগিছে, *I want some water*; literally, *water is wanting to me*; মোক নে লাগে, *I do not want it*.

পাৰি, নোআৰি, and লাগি are conjugated as in the following synopses. The latter takes also the causal forms লগাই, লগোআ, and লগোআই, লগোওআ, which are conjugated as অনাই and অনোআই.

Synopsis of the Verb পাৰি, পৰা, to be able.

	Indicative.	Imperative.	Subjunctive.	Conjunctive Participles.	Substantive and Adjective Participles.
<i>Present</i>	1. পাৰোঁ ২. পাৰ ২. পাৰা ৩. পাৰে	<i>wanting</i>	পাৰোঁহেঁতেন পাৰেহেঁতেন পাৰাহেঁতেন পাৰেহেঁতেন	পাৰোঁতে	পাৰোঁতা
<i>Perfect</i>	1. পাৰিলোঁ ২. পাৰিলি ২. পাৰিলা ৩. পাৰিলে		পাৰিলোঁহেঁতেন পাৰিলিহেঁতেন পাৰিলাহেঁতেন পাৰিলেহেঁতেন	পাৰিলত	পৰা
<i>Future</i>	1. পাৰিম ২. পাৰিবি ২. পাৰিবা ৩. পাৰিব			পাৰিলে	<i>Gerund.</i> G. পাৰিবৰ D. পাৰিবলৈ A. পাৰিব

Synopsis of the negative Verb নোআবি, নোঅৰা, to be unable.

	Indicative.	Imperative.	Subjunctive.	Conjunctive Particles.	Substantive and Adjective Participles.
<i>Present</i>	1. নোআৰোঁ		নোআৰোঁহেঁতেন	নোআৰোঁতে	নোআৰোঁত!
	2. নোআৰ	<i>wanting</i>	নোআৰহেঁতেন		
	2. নোআৰা		নোআৰাহেঁতেন		
	3. নোআৰে		নোআৰেহেঁতেন		
<i>Perfect</i>	1. নোআৰিলোঁ		নোআৰিলোঁহেঁতেন	নোআৰিলত	নোঅৰা
	2. নোআৰিলি	নোআৰিলিহেঁতেন			
	2. নোআৰিলা	নোআৰিলাহেঁতেন			
	3. নোআৰিলে	নোআৰিলেহেঁতেন			
<i>Future</i>	1. নোআৰিম			নোআৰিলে	<i>Gerund.</i> G. নোআৰিবৰ D. নোআৰিবলৈ A. নোআৰিব
	2. নোআৰিবি				
	2. নোআৰিবা				
	3. নোআৰিব				

Synopsis of the Verb লাগি, গলা, to hit, touch, strike.

	Indicative.	Imperative.	Subjunctive.	Conjunctive Participles.	Substantive and Adjective Participles.
<i>Present</i>	1. লাগৌ 2. লাগ 2. লাগা 3. লাগে	লাগ লাগা লাগোক	লাগোহেঁতেন লাগেহেঁতেন লাগাহেঁতেন লাগেহেঁতেন	লাগোতে	লাগোতী
<i>Perfect</i>	1. লাগিলৌ 2. লাগিলি 2. লাগিলা 3. লাগিল		লাগিলৌহেঁতেন লাগিলিহেঁতেন লাগিলাহেঁতেন লাগিলহেঁতেন	লাগিলত	লাগা or লাগিয়া
<i>Future</i>	1. লাগিম 2. লাগিবি 2. লাগাবা 3. লাগিব			লাগিলে	<i>Gerund.</i> G. লাগিব D. লাগিবলৈ A. লাগিব

THIRD CONJUGATION.

In this conjugation the vowels undergo no change, except in the last syllable.

Conjugation of the Neuter Verb গুচি, গুচা, to remove, to go away.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present, গুচোঁ, I remove.

মই or আমি গুচোঁ	moi or ami gusun
তই or তহঁত গুচ	toi or tohont guso
তুমি or তোমোলাক গুচা	tumi or tumulak gusa
সি or সিহঁত গুচে	hi or hihont guse

Present definite, গুচিচোঁ, I am removing.

মই or আমি গুচিচোঁ	moi or ami gusisun
তই or তহঁত গুচিচ	toi or tohont gusiso
তুমি or তোমোলাক গুচিচা	tumi or tumulak gusisa
সি or সিহঁত গুচিচে	hi or hihont gusise

Perfect, গুচিলোঁ, I have removed.

মই or আমি গুচিলোঁ	moi or ami gusilun
তই or তহঁত গুচিলি	toi or tohont gusili
তুমি or তোমোলাক গুচিলা	tumi or tumulak gusila
সি or সিহঁত গুচিল	hi or hihont gusil

Pluperfect, গুচিছিলোঁ, I had removed.

মই or আমি গুচিছিলোঁ	moi or ami gusisilun
তই or তহঁত গুচিছিলি	toi or tohont gusisili
তুমি or তোমোলাক গুচিছিলি	tumi or tumulak gusisila
সি or সিহঁত গুচিছিল	hi or hihont gusisil

Future, গুচিম, I will remove.

মই or আমি গুচিম	moi or ami gusim
তই or তহঁত গুচিবি	toi or tohont gusibi
তুমি or তোমোলাক গুচিবা	tumi or tumulak gusiba
সি or সিহঁত গুচিব	hi or hihont gusibo

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present, গুচ, Remove thou.

তই or তহঁত গুচ	toi or tohont gus
তুমি or তোমোলাক গুচা	tumi or tumulak gusa
সি or সিহঁত গুচোক	hi or hihont gusak

Future, গুচিবি, Remove thou.

তই or তহঁত গুচিবি	toi or tohont gusibi
তুমি or তোমোলাক গুচিবা	tumi or tumulak gusiba

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present, গুচোহঁতেন, I should remove.

মই or আমি গুচোহঁতেন	moi or ami gusunhenten
তই or তহঁত গুচোহঁতেন	toi or tohont gusohenten
তুমি or তোমোলাক গুচোহঁ- তেন	tumi or tumulak gusahen- ten
সি or সিহঁত গুচোহঁতেন	hi or hihont gusehenten

Perfect, গুচিলোহঁতেন, I should have removed.

মই or আমি গুচিলোহঁতেন	moi or ami gusilunhenten
তই or তহঁত গুচিলিহঁতেন	toi or tohont gusilihenten
তুমি or তোমোলাক গুচিলা- হঁতেন	tumi or tumulak gusilahen- ten
সি or সিহঁত গুচিলেহঁতেন	hi or hihont gusilehenten

PARTICIPLES.

Conjunctive.

<i>Present,</i>	গুচোতে	gusunte	<i>while removing</i>
<i>Perfect,</i>	গুচিলত	gusilot	<i>having removed</i>
<i>Future,</i>	গুচিলে	gusile	<i>on removing</i>

Substantive or Adjective.

<i>Present,</i>	গুচোতা	gusunta	<i>removing, a remover</i>
<i>Perfect,</i>	গুচা	gusa	<i>removed, a removing</i>

Declension of গুচা, as a substantive.

Nom.	গুচা	গুচাই	<i>a removing</i>
Gen.	গুচাৰ	গুচাৰে	<i>of a removing</i>
Dat.	গুচালৈ	গুচালৈকে	<i>to removing</i>
Acc.	গুচা	গুচাকে	<i>a removing</i>
Loc.	গুচাত	গুচাতে	<i>on removing</i>

GERUNDS.

Gen.	গুচিবৰ	গুচিবৰে	<i>of removing</i>
Dat.	গুচিবলৈ	গুচিবলৈকে	<i>to removing</i>
Acc.	গুচিব	গুচিবকে	<i>removing</i>

Sometimes, though very rarely, the verb in the subjunctive mood is combined with আচৌ to produce the present definite, and pluperfect tenses; as গুচিচৌহেঁতেন, *I should be removing*; গুচিছিলোহেঁতেন, *I should have been removing*. The conjunctive participle also admits these tenses; গুচিচৌতে, *while removing*, গুচিছিলত, *having removed*; these forms, however, are inelegant and unnecessary.

The causal form গুচাই, গুচুআ, *to remove, or put away*, and the secondary causal গুচুআই, গুচুউআ, *to remove through the hand of another*, are conjugated as in the subjoined synopses.

Analogous in conjugation with গুচি, are the following verbs.

		1st Causal.	2nd Causal.
Hear	শুনি, শুন	শুনাই, শুনুআ	শুনুআই, শুনুউআ
See	দেখি, দেখা	দেখাই, দেখুআ	দেখুআই, দেখুউআ
Leave	এরি, এরা	এরাই, এরুআ	এরুআই, এরুউআ
Fly	উরি, উরা	উরাই, উরুআ	উরুআই, উরুউআ

The following are conjugated, in their causal forms, like অনাই, অনোআই.

Do	করি, করা	করাই, করোআ	করোআই, করোওআ
Move	লরি, লরা	লরাই, লরোআ	লরোআই, লরোওআ
Seize	ধরি, ধরা	ধরাই, ধরোআ	ধরোআই, ধরোওআ
Surround	মেরি, মেরা	মেরাই, মেরোআ	মেরোআই, মেরোওআ
Give	দি, দিয়া	দিয়াই, দিওআ	দিওআই
Take	নি, নিয়া	নিয়াই, নিওআ	নিওআই

The verb লরি, লরা, *to move, to run*, becomes, in the negative form, ন বলি, ন বলা; as will be seen in the synopsis.

Synopsis of the Causal Verb গুচাই, গুহুআ, to remove.

	Indicative.	Imperative.	Subjunctive.	Conjunctive Participles.	Substantive and Adjective Participles.
<i>Present</i>	1. গুচাঁও 2. গুচাঁ 2. গুহুআ 3. গুচাঁই	গুচা গুহুআ গুচাওক	গুচাঁওহেঁতেন গুচাঁহেঁতেন গুহুআহেঁতেন গুচাঁইহেঁতেন	গুচাঁওতে	গুচাঁওতা
<i>Perfect</i>	1. গুচালোঁ 2. গুচালি 2. গুচালা 3. গুচালে		গুচালোঁহেঁতেন গুচালিহেঁতেন গুচালাহেঁতেন গুচালেহেঁতেন	গুচালত	গুহুআ
<i>Future</i>	1. গচাম 2. গুচাবি 2. গুচাবা 3. গুচাব	গুচাবি গুচাবা		গুচালে	<i>Gerund.</i> G. গুচাব D. গুচাবলৈ A. গুচাব

Synopsis of the Causal Verb গুরুআই, গুরুউআ, to cause to remove.

	Indicative.	Imperative.	Subjunctive.	Conjunctive Participles.	Substantive and Adjective Participles.
<i>Present</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. গুরুআঁও 2. গুরুআ 2. গুরুউআ 3. গুরুআই 	<p>গুরুআ গুরুউআ গুরুআওক</p>	<p>গুরুআঁওহেঁতেন গুরুআহেঁতেন গুরুউআহেঁতেন গুরুআইহেঁতেন</p>	গুরুআঁওতে	গুরুআঁওত।
<i>Perfect</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. গুরুআলোঁ 2. গুরুআলি 2. গুরুআলা 3. গুরুআলে 		<p>গুরুআলোঁহেঁতেন গুরুআলিহেঁতেন গুরুআলাহেঁতেন গুরুআলেহেঁতেন</p>	গুরুআলত	গুরুউআ
<i>Future</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. গুরুআম 2. গুরুআবি 2. গুরুআবা 3. গুরুআব 	<p>গুরুআবি গুরুআবা</p>		গুরুআলে	<p><i>Gerund.</i> G. গুরুআব D. গুরুআবলৈ A. গুরুআব</p>

Synopsis of the Verb লৰি, লৰা, to move, to run.

	Indicative.	Imperative.	Subjunctive.	Conjunctive Participles.	Substantive and Adjective Participles.
<i>Present</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. লৰোঁ 2. লৰ 2. লৰা 3. লৰে 	<p>লৰ্</p> <p>লৰা</p> <p>লৰোক</p>	<p>লৰোঁহেঁতেন</p> <p>লৰহেঁতেন</p> <p>লৰাহেঁতেন</p> <p>লৰেহেঁতেন</p>	লৰোঁতে	লৰোঁতা
<i>Perfect</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. লৰিলোঁ 2. লৰিলি 2. লৰিলা 3. লৰিল 		<p>লৰিলোঁহেঁতেন</p> <p>লৰিলিহেঁতেন</p> <p>লৰিলাহেঁতেন</p> <p>লৰিলেহেঁতেন</p>	লৰিলত	লৰা
<i>Future</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. লৰিম 2. লৰিবি 2. লৰিবা 3. লৰিব 	<p>লৰিবি</p> <p>লৰিবা</p>		লৰিলে	<p><i>Gerund.</i></p> <p>G. লৰিবৰ</p> <p>D. লৰিতলৈ</p> <p>A. লৰিব</p>

Synopsis of the negative Verb ন বলি, ন বলা, not to move.

	Indicative.	Imperative.	Subjunctive.	Conjunctive Participles.	Substantive and Adjective Participles.
<i>Present</i>	1. ন বলোঁ 2. ন বল 2. ন বলা 3. ন বলে	 ন বলোক	ন বলোঁহেঁতেন ন বলহেঁতেন ন বলাহেঁতেন ন বলেহেঁতেন	ন বলোঁতে	ন বলোঁতা
<i>Perfect</i>	1. ন বলিলোঁ 2. ন বলিলি 2. ন বলিলা 3. ন বলিল		ন বলিলোঁহেঁতেন ন বলিলিহেঁতেন ন বলিলাহেঁতেন ন বলিলহেঁতেন	ন বলিলত	ন বলা
<i>Future</i>	1. ন বলিয় 2. ন বলিবি 2. ন বলিবা 3. ন বলিব	ন বলিবি ন বলিবা		ন বলিলে	<i>Gerund.</i> G. ন বলিব D. ন বলিবলৈ A. ন বলিব

Synopsis of the Verb দিও, দিয়া, to give.

	Indicative.	Imperative.	Subjunctive.	Conjunctive Particles.	Substantive and Adjective Participles.
<i>Present</i>	1. দিও 2. দিয় 2. দিয়া 3. দিএ	দে দিয়া দিওক	দিওইঁতেন দিয়ইঁতেন দিয়াইঁতেন দিএইঁতেন	দিওতে	দিওতা
<i>Perfect</i>	1. দিলোঁ 2. দিলি 2. দিলা 3. দিলে		দিলোঁইঁতেন দিলিইঁতেন দিলাইঁতেন দিলেইঁতেন	দিলত	দিয়া
<i>Future</i>	1. দিয় 2. দিবি 2. দিবা 3. দিব	দিবি দিবা		দিলে	Gerund. G. দিবব D. দিববৈল A. দিব

Synopsis of the Causal Verb জি, জিয়া, to live.

	Indicative.	Imperative.	Subjunctive.	Conjunctive Participles.	Substantive and Adjective Participles.
<i>Present</i>	1. জিও	জি জিয়া জিওক	জিওহেঁতেন	জিওতে	জিওতা
	2. জিয়		জিয়হেঁতেন		
	2. জিয়া		জিয়াহেঁতেন		
	3. জিএ		জিএহেঁতেন		
<i>Perfect</i>	1. জিলোঁ		জিলোঁহেঁতেন	জিলত	জিয়া
	2. জিলি		জিলিহেঁতেন		
	2. জিলা		জিলাহেঁতেন		
	3. জিলে		জিলেহেঁতেন		
<i>Future</i>	1. জিয়			জিলে	Gerund. G. জিবৰ D. জিয়লৈ A. জিব
	2. জিবি				
	2. জিয়া				
	3. জিব				

Synopsis of the Verb চেষ্টা, চেরা, to hew, to cut.

	Indicative.	Imperative.	Subjunctive.	Conjunctive Participles.	Substantive and Adjective Participles.
<i>Present</i>	1. চেষ্টা		চেষ্টাইতেন	চেষ্টে	চেষ্টা
	2. চেষ্টা	চেষ্টা	চেষ্টাইতেন		
	2. চেরা	চেরা	চেরাইতেন		
	3. চেষ্টা	চেষ্টা	চেষ্টাইতেন		
<i>Perfect</i>	1. চেষ্টা		চেষ্টাইতেন	চেষ্টা	চেষ্টা
	2. চেষ্টা		চেষ্টাইতেন		
	2. চেরা		চেরাইতেন		
	3. চেষ্টা		চেষ্টাইতেন		
<i>Future</i>	1. চেষ্টা			চেষ্টা	<i>Gerund.</i>
	2. চেষ্টা	চেষ্টা			G. চেষ্টা
	2. চেরা	চেরা			D. চেরা
	3. চেষ্টা				A. চেষ্টা

Synopsis of the Causal Verb চেরাই, চেওআ, to cause to hew.

	Indicative.	Imperative.	Subjunctive.	Conjunctive Participles.	Substantive and Adjective Participles.
<i>Present</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. চেরাঁও 2. চেরা 2. চেওআ 3. চেরাই 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> চেরা চেওআ চেরাওক 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> চেরাঁওইঁতেন চেরাইঁতেন চেওআইঁতেন চেরাইঁতেন 	চেরাঁওতে	চেরাঁওতা
<i>Perfect</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. চেরালোঁ 2. চেরালি 2. চেরালা 3. চেরালে 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> চেরালোঁইঁতেন চেরালিইঁতেন চেরালাইঁতেন চেরালেইঁতেন 	চেরালত	চেওআ
<i>Future</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. চেরাম 2. চেরাবি 2. চেরাবা 3. চেরাব 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> চেরাবি চেরাবা 		চেরালে	<i>Gerund.</i> G. চেরাবব D. চেরাবলৈ A. চেরাব

PASSIVE VOICE.

There is, strictly speaking, no passive voice in Asamese verbs, although there are two forms of conjugation which resemble it, by the conjunction of হৈ or গৈ with the perfect participle of other verbs. The first is passive in appearance only, the sense is active; as

মই দিয়া হুঁও	<i>I give</i>
তই দিয়া হ	<i>thou givest</i>
তুমি দিয়া হোআ	<i>thou givest</i>
সি দিয়া হই	<i>he gives</i>

The other form corresponds in sense to the passive voice, but not in form; the noun or pronoun being put in the accusative, while the verb is uniformly in the third person, agreeing with the substantive participle as its nominative; thus,

মোক দিয়া হৈচে	<i>it is given to me, or there is a giving of it to me</i>
তোক দিয়া হৈচে	<i>it is given to you</i>
তাক দিয়া হৈচে	<i>it is given to him</i>

The verb গৈ is used in the same way as হৈ.

তাক পোআ জাই	<i>it is found</i>
তাক পোআ গল	<i>it has been found, &c.</i>

ADVERBS.

There are but few words in Asamese used exclusively as Adverbs; their place is generally supplied by nouns and pronouns in the locative and ablative cases, or by nouns and adjectives followed by the verb কৰি kori, usually shortened to কৈ koi. The following are specimens of those in most common use.

1. Words used only as adverbs.

আকও or আকৌ, *again*.

সদাই, *always*; সৰ্বদাই, সদা সৰ্বদাই, *forever*.

নিভৌ, *daily*; অৱশ্য, *truly, certainly*.

ন, *not*, a negative particle; নৌ, *not yet*.

পতি, *severally*; as গাই পতি, to each *severally*.

জেতিয়া, *when*; তেতিয়া, *then*; কেতিয়া, *when?* কেতিয়াও, *ever*; with a negative, *never*.

কেতিয়াবা, *sometimes*; মাথোন, *only, merely*.

প্ৰাই, *almost, for the most part*.

2. Adjectives used as adverbs.

অতি and আতি, *exceedingly*.

বৰ, *very much*; আৰু, *more*; পুনৰ, *again*.

সত্য, স্বৰূপ, নিচই, *truly*.

3. Nouns used as adverbs, without any modification of case.

আজি, *to-day*.

কালি, *yesterday*; কালি or কাইলৈ, *to-morrow*.

পৰহি or পৰমুই, *day before yesterday, or the day after to-morrow*; ৰাতি, *at night*.

Also nouns joined with a numeral adjective, as এবাৰ, *once*; দুবেলি, *twice*; এদিন, *one day*.

4. Nouns and pronouns in the locative case.

পাচত, *afterwards*; আগত, *before*.

ইয়াতে, *here*; তাতে, *there*; তত, *there*, (more distant); কত, *where*?

এনেতে, *thereupon*; বেগতে, *quickly*.

5. Nouns and pronouns in the ablative case.

পাচে, পরে, *afterwards*; আগে and আগেই, *before*.

আগে পাচে, *before and after*.

ক্রমে, *gradually, in regular order*.

ওরে and ওরেও, *throughout, continually*.

নিচয়ে, *certainly*; অকলেই, *alone*; from নিচই and অকল, used as substantives.

লাহে, *slowly*; এয়েবেই, (loc. emph. of এই) *upon this, therefore*; এই পোনে, *this way*; সেই পোনে, *there*.

এই হেতুকে, এই কাৰনে, এই নিমিত্তে, *wherefore, for this reason*.

The genitive and dative are also sometimes used; as কৰ, *whence?* তলৈ, *thither*.

6. Instead of the regular forms of the locative and ablative cases, other slight modifications are occasionally used to express the sense of the adverb.

অৰ্থাত, *to wit*; from অৰ্থ, *meaning*.

মাখাত, *in presence of*; from মাখা, *presence*.

নিচই, *wholly, really*; from নিচই.

আগে, *before*; contraction for আগ হৈ.

দূৰে, *afar*; contraction for দূৰ হৈ.

পুনৰাই, *again*; from পুনৰ.

লগতিলেই, *quickly*, used instead of লগতেই.

বচৰি বচৰি, *yearly*, instead of বচৰে বচৰে.

কিয়, *why?* from কি, *what?*

কেলেই or কিহেলেই, *why?* instead of কিহৈল.

এই থিত্তে, *here*, contraction of এই থিনিতে.

এখেত, *here*, commonly used instead of এই থিত্তে.

7. Nouns reduplicated.

মাজে মাজে, *sometimes*; দিনে দিনে, *daily*.

বারে বারে, or বেলিএ বেলিএ, *many times*.

ঘনে ঘনে, *often*; মনে মনে, *silently*.

দেশে দেশে, *from country to country*.

8. Nouns and adjectives combined with the verb কৰি or কৈ.

এনেকৈ, *thus*; জেনেকৈ, *as*; তেনেকৈ, *so*; কেনেকৈ, *how?*

বৰকৈ, *greatly*; খৰকৈ *swiftly*; ভালকৈ, *well*.

সৰুকৈ, *much*; নিয়মকৈ, *moderately*.

স্বৰূপকৈ, নিচকৈ, *truly*.

জতনকৈ, *earnestly*; স্নমকৈ, *laboriously*.

The sense of many adverbs is expressed by *ৰূপে*, *দৰে*, *মতে*, &c. following the adjective or noun; as সেই *ৰূপে*, *thus*; এই *দৰে*, এই *মতে*, *in this manner*; আন *ভাৱে*, *otherwise*.

The following are peculiar:

কি জানি, *perhaps*; literally, *what is known?* or *who knows?*

জানোঁ, *lest*; lit. *I understand*; or, if used as an interrogative, it has the force of a negative.

হেৰি is a term used by the vulgar, when a name or word is forgotten, and is synonymous with, *What do you call it? What's his name?*

নো is a particle denoting a slight degree of surprise or inquiry. তো is strongly affirmative.

CONJUNCTIONS.

It is difficult to draw the line of distinction between adverbs and conjunctions; জেতিয়া, তেতিয়া, *when* and *then*, conjoin the various parts of a sentence as truly as জদি, *if*, তেন্তে, *then*; while এই হেতুকে, জি হেতুকে, সেই নিমিত্তে, সেই কাৰনে, কিয়নো, *therefore, because, for*, seem entitled to rank with adverbs, as well as কিয়, কি কাৰনে, কি নিমিত্তে, *why? wherefore?*

The following are a few specimens of this part of speech.

আৰু, *and, also, moreover.*

ও, *also*; seldom used except in combination with other words.

বা, *or*; নাইবা, *otherwise.*

কিয়নো, *because*; literally, *and why?*

কিন্তু, *however.*

তেও, তথাপি, *yet, notwithstanding.*

জদি, *if*; তেন্তে or তেবে, *then.*

জে, জেন, হেন, *that.*

Than is expressed by তৈ affixed to the ablative case; ইয়াততৈ, *than this*; তাততৈ, *than that.*

INTERJECTIONS.

হে, *O*, is used in addressing respectfully.

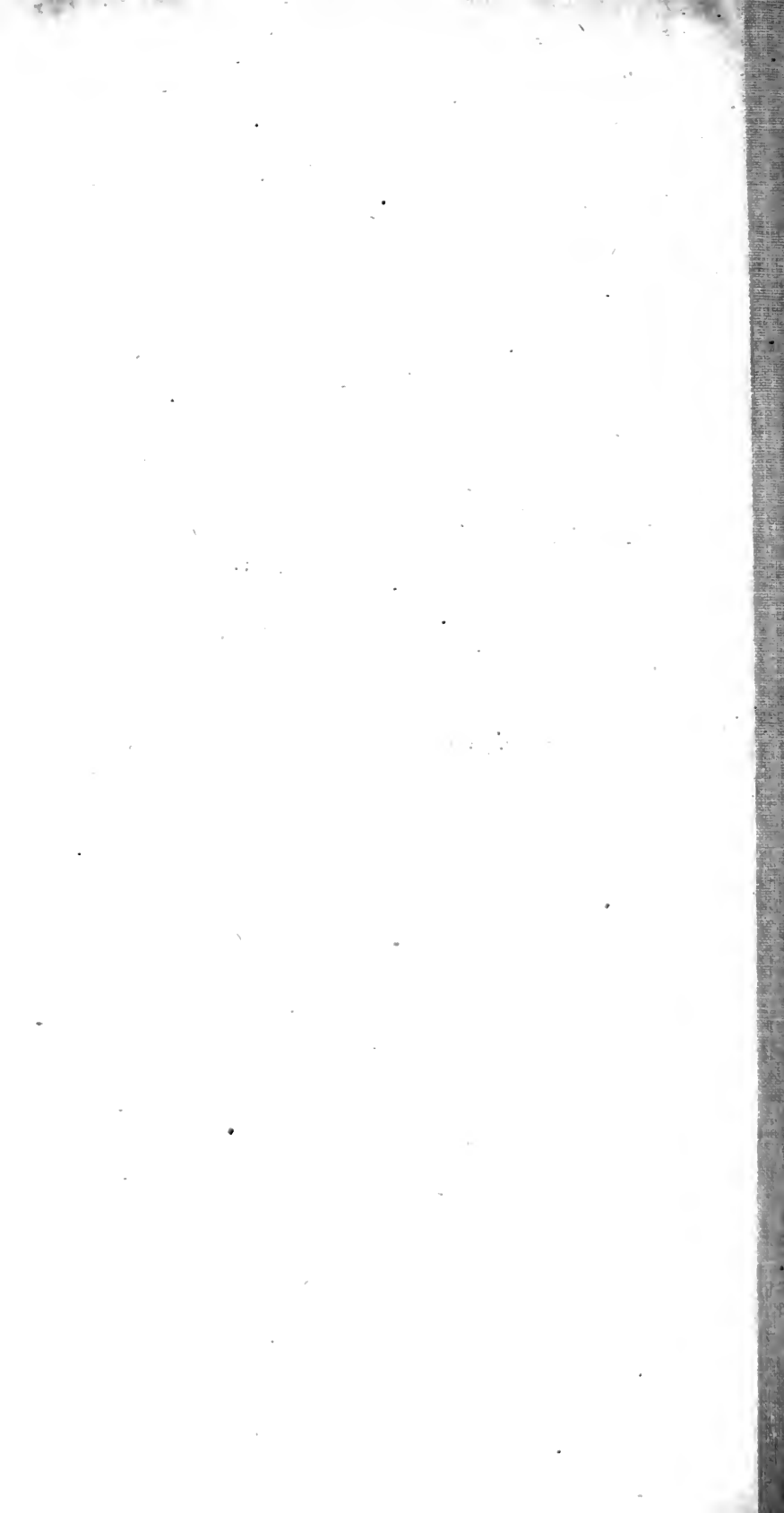
হেৰ, হেটৈৰ, হেৰা, অ, used in calling.

এৰা, *indeed, truly*; বাক, *well done!*

ইহ, *oh, ah*; চিহ, *fie!*

হাই হাই, *alas!*





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