

# CHAPTER - V

## LINGUISTIC INFLUENCE

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## CHAPTER-V

### LINGUISTIC INFLUENCE

The back ground of Arabic and Persian loanwords in Assamese language is a remarkable event in the linguistic world. The loan-words are perfect words which express complete ideas, viz., substantives and adjectives. The Arabic and Persian loan words in Assamese include not only nouns and adjectives but also prefixes, adverbs, conjunctions, interjections and verbs besides fragmentary words which are quite numerous.

#### (1) Words relating to Administration:

The largest number of the Arabic and Persian words is used in Assamese concerning administration. In recent times, there has been made an effort to use the Assamese terms. But it is not quite easy to replace the terms which have been used for centuries. The common people prefer to use such Arabic and Persian words than the Assamese terms. We find number of words which have no living significant and suitable parallels in modern Assamese language e.g. instances:-

'adālat', court	darbār, court
amanat, deposit	dewāni, civil side
banām, versus	faujdāri, criminal side
barāmad, found	dafa, section
barkhāst, dispersed	hirāsat, custody
bayān, statement	insāf, justice
bāligh, major	iqrārnamah, bond of confession
khārij, dismissed	shāh, king

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<b>muqaddamah</b> , law-suit, case	<b>nawāb</b> , Prince
<b>mulzim</b> , accused	<b>zamīndār</b> , landlord
<b>muwakkil</b> , client	<b>subedār</b> , a non commissioned military officer
<b>zamānat</b> , bail	
<b>dastawēzm</b> document	<b>sardār</b> , chief
<b>dāyer</b> , submit,	<b>hākīm</b> , officer, judge
<b>ijlās</b> , meeting, sitting	
<b>khānātafāshi</b> , house search	<b>mulāzim</b> , employee
<b>mansūkh</b> , cancelled	<b>munsif</b> , judge
<b>musammāt</b> , woman, (by name)	<b>mukhtār</b> , attorney
<b>nālīsh</b> , law-suit	<b>munim</b> , clerk
<b>bahas</b> , discussion	<b>sultān</b> , sultan, wazīr, minister
<b>dalīl</b> , proof, agreement paper	<b>taluqdār</b> , estate holder
<b>darkhāst</b> , petition	<b>jāgīrdār</b> , estate holder
<b>faisla</b> , judgement	<b>daroghā</b> , police officer
<b>haq</b> , right, <b>hissedār</b> , partner	<b>dafteri</b> , record keeper
<b>khūni</b> , murderer	<b>sipāhī</b> , constable
<b>manzūr</b> , granted	<b>munshī</b> , writer
<b>haziri</b> , presence	<b>tahsīldār</b> , collector
<b>hisāb-kitāb</b> , account	<b>sifarish</b> ,(sifarish), recommendation
<b>jāydād</b> , property	<b>jabardastī</b> , forcibly
<b>qāida</b> , rule	<b>jurmanā</b> , fine
<b>miyād</b> , limitation	<b>sarkār</b> , government
<b>rasīd</b> , receipt	<b>qaidī</b> , prisoner
<b>thabūt</b> , proof	<b>zanjīr</b> , chain
<b>shart</b> , conditon	<b>abkārī</b> , excise
<b>caprāsī</b> , peon,	<b>jarip</b> , a measuring chain

<b>khāghaz</b> , document	<b>mahsūl</b> , tax
<b>wakīl</b> , pleader	<b>khushāmad</b> , flattery
<b>diwān</b> , head	<b>qaidkhānā</b> , prison
<b>bādshāh</b> , king	<b>nazarbandī</b> , confinement
<b>hisab-nikas</b> , accounts	
<b>gasht</b> , round	<b>dastūr</b> , custom
<b>bāqī</b> , arrears	<b>gawāh</b> , witness
<b>bandobast</b> , land settlement	<b>nāmjarī</b> , name recording
<b>jamābandī</b> , land records	
<b>māl</b> , revenue	

The following names of weapons have come from Perso-Turkish sources:-

<b>bandūq</b> , Gun	<b>kamān</b> , bow
<b>neza</b> , spear	<b>tīr</b> , arrow
<b>top</b> , machine gun	<b>habildar</b> , constable
	<b>gōlā bārūd</b> , ammunition
	<b>chābuk</b> , whip etc. etc.

Some administrative units are even today known by their Arabic or Persian names e.g. following words :

<b>shahar</b> , city	<b>mahalla</b> , locality
<b>tahsīl</b> , sub division	<b>parganā</b> , sub division
<b>mahkama</b> , sub division	<b>dila</b> , district
<b>jāgīr</b> , estate	<b>mauda</b> , mauza
<b>rāyat, wakālatnāmā, mukhtar-nāmā, suktī-nāmā, nafar, dastakhat, kotowal, āzād, dīwān, ghulām, shāhzādā, amīr, umarā, kruk, ardi, jāri, muqaddamā, zabān, fariyād, fariyādī, asāmī, bazeyapt, istifā, kaifiyat, farār, madhur, khushāmad, ābkārī, etc.</b> are being frequently used by the Assamese people.	

(2) **Words relating to Religious ceremonies, prayers and Ideologies:**

Islamic terms connected with religious ceremonies, prayers and ideologies, have entered into Assamese language from Arabo-Persian, mostly from Arabic. These technical terms are mostly used by the Muslims, e.g. following instances:-

<b>Allah</b> , God, (Eng. Use)	<b>Rasul</b> , Apostle
<b>auliya</b> , saints	<b>sayyad</b> , a caste (claiming themselves the descendants of the Prophet)
<b>dīn</b> , religion	<b>shaykh</b> , a muslim caste
<b>duā</b> , prayer	<b>sunnat</b> , circumcision
<b>fatwā</b> , religions verdict	<b>wali</b> , saint
<b>hājī</b> , pilgrim of Makkah	<b>farishta</b> , angel
<b>īd</b> , id festival	<b>imām</b> , leader in prayer
<b>kalimah</b> , formula of faith	<b>imān</b> , faith
<b>khalīfah</b> , caliph	<b>khairāt</b> , charity
<b>khānqah</b> , monastery	<b>khuda</b> , God
<b>mazār</b> , mausoleum	<b>rab</b> , lord
<b>maulvi</b> , a theologian	<b>rōzā</b> , fasting
<b>maulānā</b> , a theologian	<b>janāb</b> , honourable person
<b>mulla</b> , priest	<b>shariāt</b> , religious law
<b>haj</b> , pilgrimage of makkah	<b>shab-e-barāt</b> , a festival
<b>adhān</b> , proclamation of	<b>chilla</b> , worship for a period of forty days.
<b>dargah</b> , shrine	<b>mannat</b> , wish
<b>masjid</b> , masque	<b>madhhab</b> , religion
<b>nabī</b> , prophet	<b>musalla</b> , a mat for prayers
<b>nikāh</b> , marriage	
<b>paighambar</b> , prophet	

<b>rauza</b> , tomb (raudah)	<b>musalman</b> , muslim
<b>niyaz</b> , holy offerings	<b>parhez</b> , abstention.
<b>shirini</b> , offerings	<b>namāz</b> , prayer
<b>tāziya</b> , effigy of martyrs	<b>pāk</b> , pure, chaste
<b>ziyārat</b> , visit	<b>pīr</b> , religious guide
<b>jummah</b> , Friday	<b>salām</b> , greetings
<b>zakat</b> , poor tax	<b>tilāwat</b> , recitation of holy Quran
<b>kafan</b> funeral shroud	<b>taqdīr</b> , fate
<b>masalā</b> , matter, problem	<b>tasbīh</b> , beads
<b>abbā</b> , father	<b>tawīz</b> , amulet
<b>ammī</b> , mother	<b>walimā</b> , feast
<b>bahisht</b> , paradize	<b>imāndār</b> , faithful
<b>barkat</b> , blessing	<b>harāmī</b> , bastard
<b>didār</b> , sight	<b>wazu</b> , ritual ablution (wadu)
<b>dozakh</b> , hell	<b>fatihā-e-duwaz daham</b> , an islamic festival (birth day of Prophet)
<b>faqīr</b> , mendicant	<b>muharram</b> , a festival (Islamic)
<b>fazal</b> , grace	<b>musalli</b> , performer of prayer
<b>gunāh</b> , sin	<b>qabar</b> , grave
<b>ghusal</b> , bath	<b>qurbāni</b> , sacrifice
<b>gosht</b> , meat	<b>Quran</b> , The holy book, Quran
<b>janaza</b> , bier, funeral	<b>Sunnat</b> , Tradition, practice of the Prophet.
<b>jinn</b> , the Genii	
<b>khab</b> , dream	
<b>khansama</b> , cook	
<b>mubārak</b> , congratulation	
<b>murīd</b> , disciple.	

### (3) Words relating to Education:

It should be noted that the Mughals were staunch patrons of learning. We know of libraries, schools and maktabas founded by them within their short time in Assam. The words **qalam** (pen), **qalam dani**, (pen box), **siyahi**, (ink), **dawat** (ink pot), **kagaz** (paper), **daftar**, (file) and such other words of Arabic- Persian origin indicate that the whole art of writing of Assamese language was radically changed. Kitab from Arabic is the modern book which is quite different from the puthi or grantha. The words **haraf**, (letter) **imtihan** (examination), **lafz**, (word), **mane** (meaning), **parcha** (paper) etc. have also come from the field of education. The postal system had been established long before the coming of the British into India and its impact had been seen lately in Assam also. The following terms are significant:

**khat**, letter

**‘ilm**, knowledge

**pata**, address

**ustād**, teacher

**lifāfā**, envelope

**mudarris**, teacher

**khabar**, news

**madrasah**, school

**akhbar**, newspaper

**majlis**, meeting

**mehfil**, conference, meeting

**aljabra**, algebra

**hisab**, accounts

**talīm**, education etc.

**aql**, intelligence, mind

### (4) Words relating to Clothes:

In ancient times the women taken more clothes than men. They have had Sari, dhoti, mekhla chadar, etc. as lower garments. The Persians

introduced an elaborate variety of clothes, especially for men in Assam. The following list of clothes for both men and women adopted from Arabic Persian would be interesting e.g.

<b>parda</b> , veil	<b>moza</b> , socks
<b>burkha</b> , veiling gown	<b>lungi</b> , interwoven cloth
<b>kurta</b> , long shirt	<b>sādar</b> (chadar), cloth sheet
<b>salwar</b> , trouser	<b>guluband</b> , muffler
<b>tahband</b> , lower cloth	<b>qamīs</b> , shirt
<b>paijama</b> , drawers	<b>shirivāni</b> , hollow shirt
<b>kamarband</b> , waist band	<b>jubbah</b> , gown
<b>shāl</b> , shawl	<b>kafan</b> , a shroud
<b>rūmāl</b> , handkerchief	<b>makhmal</b> , velvet
<b>bistara</b> , beding	<b>resham</b> , silk
<b>toshak</b> , cushion	<b>pasham</b> , wool
<b>lihāf</b> , blanket	<b>jama</b> , a tunic

The Assamese people not only use these words but they are using these garments also in their daily uses.

(5) **Words relating Utensils:**

The following names of utensils have come from Persian and Arabic:

<b>degci</b> , boiler,	<b>quras</b> , disc
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**chammach** , spoon

**mekhrāz** , scissors

**peyala**, cup

(6) **Words relating to Foods and Dishes:**

The names of foods and dishes clearly express the influence of Arabic and Persian, The foods and dishes prepared from meat rice and other materials came to be introduced only by the Mughals.

**qimah**, shorba (soup)

**biriyani**,

**qorma**, kaliya,

**khasi**, nashta

**kabab**, kofta

**baraf**,

**roghan-josh**, polao

**masala**, (spices)

**murabba** (jam), **gulāb jal** (rose water), **achar** (Pickles), **Chini** (sugar), **rasad** (provision) **maida**, (wheat flour), **sūjī** (wheat flour), **besan** (gram flour), **namak** (salt), **ālūchā** (small plum), **badām** (almond), **khurmā** (dates), **kishmish** (currants), **angūr** (grape), **amrūd** (guava), **tarkāri**, **sabzi**, **podīnā** (mint), **piyāz** (onion), **tarbūz** (melon), **gajar** (carrot), **kharbūzā** (musk-melon).

The following names of sweet preparations are well known amongs the Assamese people.

**balushahi**, **barfi**, **gajak**, **haluwa**, **jalebi**, **kalakand** **pera**, **sharbat**, **samosa** (sambosah), **balai** (cream), **misri**, **sharab** (wine) etc.

**nisa** (nasha) intoxication and **afim** (afyun), opium **hoqqa**, **chilim**, **khamēr**, **nahru**, **chalgam**, **manakka** are also derived from Arabic and Persian.

(7) **Words relating to Cosmetic Articles:**

Regarding cosmetic articles the following additions of Arabic-Persian words are used in Assamese-

<b>gulab</b> , rose	<b>shisha</b> , mirror
<b>hammam</b> , bath	<b>aina</b> , mirror
<b>sābun</b> , soap	<b>chashma</b> , spectacles
<b>surma</b> , collyrium	<b>arshi</b> , mirror
<b>hina</b> , henna	<b>atar(itr)</b> , perfume, attar
<b>mushk</b> , perfume musk	

(8) **Words relating to Architecture:**

The Mughals were really fond of architecture, and so during their time a new kind of works was created in the field of architecture which is called Mughal Architecture. They gave the Assamese people new forms of buildings, new architectural modes and, new tools and furniture. The following terms and words have come from them which are naturally based on Arabic and Persian languages.

<b>dālān</b> , hall	<b>manzil</b> , storey
<b>dīwar</b> , wall	<b>makān</b> , house
<b>buniyād</b> , foundation	<b>hauz</b> , reservoir
<b>shish mahal</b> , crystal palace	<b>havelī</b> , mansion
<b>pul</b> , bridge,	<b>ghusalkhānā</b> , bathroom
<b>parada</b> , partition	<b>bālākhānā</b> , upper storey

<b>morcha</b> , fortification	<b>baramda</b> , verandah
<b>marammat</b> , repairs	<b>haram</b> , harem
<b>hujra</b> , projection	<b>mahal</b> , place
<b>mīnār</b> , minaret	<b>mēz</b> , table
<b>ārām kursi</b> , easy chair	<b>kursi</b> , chair
<b>galicha</b> , rug	<b>shamiyānā</b> , canopy
<b>mistari</b> (Per.mister), carpenter	<b>barmā</b> , drill
<b>darwaza</b> , door	<b>randā</b> , plance
<b>takht</b> , dais	<b>takhtā</b> , plank
<b>hauli</b> , surroundings	<b>ālmārī</b> , shelf

(9) **Words relating to Professions:**

A large number of professions bearing Arabic and Persian names is a significant position by itself. For instance-

<b>bawarchi</b> , cook	<b>darzī</b> , tailor
<b>chaprasi</b> , peon	<b>bāzīgār</b> , juggler
<b>dalāl</b> , broker, agent	<b>dukāndār</b> , shopkeeper
<b>hākīm</b> , judge,	<b>qasāī</b> , butcher
<b>jallad</b> , excutioner	<b>khānsāmā</b> , steward
<b>mistari</b> , mechanician	<b>pahalwān</b> , wrestler
<b>tanboli</b> , betel, seller	<b>shikārī</b> , hunter

<b>karobār</b> , business	<b>wakīl</b> , lawyer
<b>kāriḡār</b> , artisan	<b>rōzgār</b> , employment
<b>khariddar</b> , buyer	<b>peshā</b> , profession
<b>saudagar</b> , merchant	<b>bazār</b> , market
	<b>sharik</b> , partner

(10) **Words relating to tailoring:**

Regarding tailoring so many Persian and Arabic words have occupied their places in Assamese language, e.g.

<b>astar</b> , lining	<b>astin</b> , sleeve
<b>jeb</b> , pocket	<b>pashmīnā</b> , woolen cloth
<b>resham</b> , silk	<b>pasham</b> , fine wool
<b>gaz</b> , yard	<b>girah</b> , one sixteen of a yard
<b>gharqa</b> , a kind of weavig cloth	<b>kargha</b> , (charkha) wearing pit and machine.

(11) **Words relating to Medical Science:**

The Arab medical science was well known in India. A large number of medical terms have entered into Assamese and become a valuable part of general vocabulary. For intance are follownig words:

<b>hakīm</b> , phisician	<b>dimāgh</b> , brain
<b>dil</b> , heart	<b>baghal</b> , armpit
<b>gardan</b> , neck	<b>gurda</b> , kidney

<b>kamar</b> , waist	<b>kalijā</b> , liver
<b>peshab</b> , urine	<b>pasīnā</b> , sweat
<b>rag</b> , vein	<b>sina</b> , thorax
<b>qad</b> , size	<b>badhazam</b> , indigestion
<b>hazam</b> , digestion	<b>bukhār</b> , fever
<b>haizā</b> , cholera,	<b>khasrā</b> , measles
<b>isabgol</b> , seed of fleawort	<b>charbī</b> , fat
<b>dawai</b> , medicine	<b>julāb</b> , purgative
<b>mom</b> , wax	<b>mushk</b> , musk
<b>sharbat</b> , syrup	<b>sirka</b> , vinegar
<b>bimar</b> , patient	<b>fasād</b> , incision
<b>mariz</b> , patient	<b>malam</b> , ointment etc.

**(12) Words relating to Music & Painting:**

In the field of music and painting also we find so many Arabic and Persian terms that have showed the Mughal contribution to Assamese language. The Mughals infact, were great patrons of music excepting the Emperor Aurangzeb. For example

For painting:

<b>badāmi</b> , almond like	<b>safed</b> , white
<b>gulabi</b> , pink	<b>khaki</b> , grey
<b>piyazi</b> , onion like	

For music;

tabla, sitār, rabāb, shahnai, tanpura, sharod, sitar, shahnai, ghazal, qawwālī, khayāl, ustād, sāz, damāmā, nagarah, zikir, na'at-e- rasul, naat, zārī, dardī etc.

(13) Words relating to Reproach & Rebuke:

The ruling person of the Mughals had a richer vocabulary in reproaching and rebuking. The common people were impacted by the forms of such maledictions and saucy words of the ruling class. For instance -

harāmī, thief, dishonestman	paji, base
shaitan, devil, wicked	kamina, mean
luchcha, profligate	badzāt, of bad breeding
haramkhor. taking illegal gratification.	behayā, shameless bewaqūf, fool, stupid
besharam, shameless	kambakht, unfortunate
makkār, cunning	badmaish, villain
nālāyiq, unfit, stupid	badtamīz, mannerless
beimān, unfaithful	ghazabi, object of anger
be'aql, foolish	nafarmānī, disobedience
beizzat, dishonour	nafarmān, disobedient etc.

**(14) Words relating to titles & Designations:**

The Assamese Muslims in general, and the Assamese and Bengali Hindu people occasionally use the Islamic titles and designations of the Mughals as their surnames. These surnames have subdued a good position in the Assamese language. The names regarding the particular persons are also used in Assamese.

shaikh sayyad, pathān, diwān, khalīfā, maulvi, maulānā, muftī, mirzā, bakhshī, munshī, malik, sardār, hazūr, sāhab, (sāhib), janāb, sarkār, rāy (bahādur), ray-sāhab, khān sāhib, khān bahādur, mollā, miyan, hazrat qāzī (qādī) etc.

For persons-

nabī, ambiya, pīr, faqīr, darvesh, auliya, mufassir, hafiz, hājī, qārī, qāzī, muhaddith imām, khādim etc.

**(15) Words relating to Revenue & Treasury:**

Concerning the revenue and treasury to many Arabic and Persian words are used in Assamese language. Examples -

khazana, khazāndhi, ābād, iqtīyar, tahbīl, jāma, baqīdar, jamābandī, khālī, chitrabandī, māsul, mākhānā, ejmālī, qisti, ilāqā, khārij, dakhāl, nāmjāri, sarzamīn, naqāl, bedakhāl, nazīr, ghairah, tapsīl had, ghar ābād, abadi, be-sarkārī, lakhebāz, nispi kheraj, nilām, mahal, ijārā, miyādī, mīrās, hāzīr, dakhīl daptar, musabida (masauda) multawī, qanūngo, naqāl-nabīs, dafādār, piyādā, adam (shumari), miyad, ghaban, (embezzlement), kurki (auction), misal, (file), muharrir (writer) alāmat, (symtom), etc. etc.

**(16) Words relating to Marriage:**

Regarding marriage some Arabic and Persian terms are used among the Assamese Hindu - Muslims. For instances:

shādī, nikāh, ijāb, qabūl, mahar, miyān, bibī, amānat, walīmāh, khidmat, istiqbāl, sawāl, jawab, shāmiyānā, khutbā, rukhsatī, hayez, nefas, hāmela, mard, ‘aurat, aulād, muhabbat, mahbūb, mahbūbā, ishq, ‘āshiq, begum, mohar nāmā, talāq, talāq-nāmā, izāhār itla, (ittila) etc.

**(17) Words relating to Business:**

The Arabic-Persian words regarding business are common in the market of Assamese people. For Example :

bepar, tijarat, dukān, naqad, bāqī, sūd, qarzā, chalān, sauda, haulāt, wāpas, baqāyā, nafā, munāfā, noqsān, (loqsān), fāidā, kārōbār, taqīd, talab, tarjū, jāmā, kharj, zer, tahbīl, rasīd, bīmā, qulī, chākar, kharīd, farokht.etc.

**(18) Words related to Games & Sports:**

We also find some Arabic, and Persian terms regarding games and sports. For examples:

Shatranj, Tāsh, Kushtī, pahlwān, tamāshā, mashgol, khushī, etc.

**(19) Words relating to Countrymen:**

Relating to the countryman there are found some Arabic and Persian words in Asamese language. For instances-

Arabī, Yahūdi, Misrī, Yamānī, Israēlī, Turkī, Iranī, Sudānī, Habshī, etc.

**(20) Words relating to Horsemanship.:**

The Arabo-persian loaned terminology relating to horsemanship is found amongst the Assamese people. For example we may mention the following terms:



**Turki, Arabi, Iraqi, Mushki** (black horse), **Bulaqi, Sanjafi** (grey horse) **astabal**, (stable), **chabuk** (lash), **chabuk dani** (lash holder), **lagam** (bridle) etc.

(21) **Combined words:**

There are many Arabic and Persian words which are used combinedly with the Assamese words and no Assamese people can ignore such words. In such type of combined words, Arabic or Persian words are used either first or last. For example -

**Allāh-Ishwar, Rām-rahīm, hindu-musalmān, raja-bādshāh, musalmān - gohain, bāmun-Mullā, faqir-bhakt, das-gholām, bandha-chakar, bandi-beti, tīrī-mard, rai-bahadur, rai-sāhib, khyat-nāmah, muri-matabbar, dusta-dagabaz, Ganga-gairah, mad-khor, afing-khor, masjid-mandir, Bed-Quran, Quran-Purān, dān-khairāt, mati-jami, nāu-jahāz, hat-bazar, kal-karkhana, bidesh-bilat (wilayat), aku-asthap (waqu), khat-patra, dalil-patra, poshak-parichhad, hiloi-bandūq, khar-barood, choon-surkhi, cherag-banti, phali-kitap, mal-bastu, biya-shadi, nikah-bibah, id-utsav, rang-tamasha, dar-dam, taka-sikka, man-izzat, haya-sharam, kal-qabza** etc.

Some other combinations of Arbo-Persian, Arbo-English or English Persian are also frequently used amongst the Assamese people though so they are combined with Assamese terms. For instances:

**Daktarkhana, policekhana, boma-barood, gola-barood, maktab-madrasah, chandni, seal-mohar, jail-khana, fatek-khana, jail - darogha, rail-jahaz, dil-e-mone, dil-e-mukhe, jan-e-prane, maram-muhabbat, maram-darad, gharib-miskin, sadhu-faqir, faqir-fuqara, hairān-paresan, din-duniya, duwa-darūd, namāz-rōzā, laj-sharam, dhan-daulat** etc.

(22) **words relating to Assamese Proverbs:**

For the Assamese proverbs innumerable Arabic and Persian words are found. Dr. M.K. Saikia has quoted some remarkable Assamese proverbs in his book<sup>1</sup>. For example I have mentioned below a few -

**ol-mal** - hostage, goge

**qadamat chal**, to trof

**qubūl-kalar**- confession

**kamarbandha**- get in to harness

**kaghaze-qalame** - in black and white

**gooriyar khodai** - the Lord of musalman.

**gooriyar gosain** - a Muslim priest

**galdhan dhara** - shoulders

**ghair mil** - to compare

**gola-barood** - power and shots

**top-hilai** - fire arms

**talaq-diya** - to divorce

**tauba-tauba** - an exclamation of surprise

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1. M.K. Saikia, Assam Muslim relation and its cultural significance p. 307.

**dastur mat** - according to rules

**dhan-daulat** - wealth and resources

**nabāb powali** - a fawnir

**nikah haram** - a quishling

**bata-bakhshish** - awards and rewards

**bismillah buli** - in the name of Allah

**man izzat** - dignity and honour,

**ruti-gosht** - bread and meat

**haj kara** - to perform noble deeds

**haramar negur** - the extreme of the quisligns

**hindu khana** - Hindu food

**hat-bazar** - market and fairs

**hindu halaf** - to swear in Hindu way

**(23) Words relating to Places & Houses:**

Regarding places and houses many Islamic words are found in Assamese society. Now the Assamese language has accepted them as its origin essence. For example:

duniya, jahān, maqām, asmān, zamīn, sākin, kāl sakin, zila, mahkuma, mauza, suba, hauli (haveli), mahal, herem, masjid, mināra, gombuz, chiria-khāna, qaidi-khāna, pil-khāna, qabar-khāna, darji-khāna, dawā-khāna, dastarkhāna, ghosal khāna, pay-khāna, charai khāna, baburchi-khāna, darya, diwal etc.etc.

(24) Words relating to Assamese Life & Activity:

It is not possible to enumerate various fields of Assamese life and activity in which the Arabic and Persian terms are being used. So a jumbled list of Arabic and Persian words, mostly, used in Assamese life, is given here. Another full list of words in detail of serial arrangement will be given later on.

'aurat - woman	nahar - canal
dūrbīn - telescope	hind - India
sūdkhōr - usurer	mardānā - male
qabīlā - tribe	ādmi - human being
kirāyādār - tenant	subah - morning
riwāj - custom	shām - evening
namūnā - sample	rasm - rite
jānwar - animal	hawā - air
maidan - field	tūfān - storm
musāfir - traveller	chāqū - knife
naqshā - map	mahmān - guest
bandargah - seaport	mezbān - host
quissā - story	rasad - supplies
lāsh - corpse	hazār - thousand
bīmā - insurance	khāndān - family

rishtedār - relatives

rāstā, rāh - way

kinārā - edge

mehnat - labour

fikir - pondering

nazar - sight

izzat - honour

qabūl - acceptance.

waqt - time

yafīm - orphan

zahar - poison

shahīd - martyr

khālis - pure

garām – infatuation, ardent desire  
etc etc.

#### (25) Words relating to Adjectives :

A large number of adjectives borrowed from Arabic and Persian have now become an undivided part of the Assamese language. These adjectives are more popular and significant also. For example a list of adjectives is mentioned below:

Adjectives	Nouns
asān, easy	āsānī, ease
amīr, rich	amīrī, riches
ābād, inhabited	ābādī, inhabited place
āsli, real	asal, reality
aqlmand, wise	aqlmandi, wisdom
badmāsh, immoral	badmāshī, immorality
bahādur, brave	bahādurī, bravery
badkār, sinful (sexually)	badkārī, profligacy

barbād, desolate

barābar, equal

bechārā, bechārī - helpless

bad akhlāq, immoral, rude

badbakht, evil minded

behayā, shameless

bekār, unemployed, jobless

behūdā, absurd

behsaram, shameless

badbūdār, bad odorous

badtarīn, worse

badkhaslat, ill-disposed

badzāts, wicked

badsūrat, ugly

badgumān, suspicious

badmizāj, peevish

badnām, notorious

bad nasīb, unlucky

bad niyyat, greedy

badhazm, indigestive

barbādī, desolateness

barābarī, equality

badakhlāqī, rudeness

badbakhtī, adversity

behayāī, shamelessness

bekarī, unemployment

behsarmī, shamelessness

badbu, bad badadour

badkhaslatī, ill disposition

badzāti, wickedness

badgumānī, suspicion

badmizāji, peevishness

badnāmī, notoriety

badnasībī, ill-luck

badhazmī, indigestion

be-adab, impudent

beinsāf, unjust

be-imān, dishonest

be-parwa, careless

be-jor, matchless

be-chain, restless

be-khabar, ignorant

be-dīn, irreligious

be-shak, doubtless

be-shumār, numerous

be-sabr, impatient

be-izzat, disgraceful

be-gharaz, selfless

be-qābū, uncontrolled

be-qusūr, innocent

be-lihāz, impertinent

be-waqt, untimely

be-waqūf, foolish

be-hosh, senseless

chālāq, artful

be-adabī, impudence

beinsāfī, injustice

beimānī, dishonestness

be-parwāi, carelessness

bechainī, restlessness

be-dīnī, irreligiousness

be-sabri, impatience

be-izzatī, disgrace

be-qusūrī, innocence

be-waqūfī, foolishness

be-hoshi, senselessness

chālāqī, artfulness

chughalkhōr, backbite

daghabāz, cheat

ganda, dirty

ghalat, wrong

garam, hot

gharib, poor

hairān, perplexed

hoshiyār, clever

jawān, youth

zimmedār, responsible

kam, short

kamīnā, mean,

kharāb, bad

khush, happy

lāchār, helpless

majbūr, compelled

mazbūt, strong

mushkil, difficult

maharbānī, kindness

nalāyaik, unfit

chughalkhōrī, backbiting

daghabāzī, cheating

ghaltī, mistake

garmī, heat,

gharībī, poverty

hairānī, perplexity

hoshiyārī, cleverness

jawānī, youthfulness

zimmedārī, responsibility

kamī, shortage

kharābī, evil

khoshi, hapiness

lāchārī, helplessness

majbūrī, compulsion

mazbūtī, strength

mushkil, difficult

maharbānī, kindness



na-manzūr, rejected

na-marad, impotent

naram, soft

na-jāiz, unlawful

na-khus, unhappy

na-dān, ignorant

na-sabur, impatient

na-farmān, disobedient

na-qadr, unappreciate

na-kām, failed

na-wāqif, unaware,

na-mumkin, impossible

na-munāsib, improper

sakht, hard

sādā, simple

sāf- clean

shauqīn, fond

tang, narrow

tandurust, healthy

tazā, fresh

namanzūrī, rejection

narmī, softness

na-khoshī, unhappiness

nadānī, ignorance

na-suburī, impatience

na-farmānī, disobedience

na-qadrī, disgrace

na-wāqifī, ignorance

sakhtī, hardship.

safai, cleanliness

shauqīnī, fondness

tangi, narrowness

tandurustī, health

<b>tez.</b> sharp	<b>tezī,</b> sharpness
<b>virān,</b> desolate	<b>virānī,</b> desolateness
<b>zindā,</b> alive,	<b>zindgi,</b> life
<b>ziyādā,</b> abundant.	
<b>qīmtī,</b> valuable	<b>qīmat,</b> value
<b>māldar,</b> wealthy	<b>māl,</b> wealth
<b>naqlī,</b> artificial	<b>naqal,</b> imitation
<b>shāndār,</b> graceful	
<b>sharmindā,</b> ashamed	<b>sharam,</b> shame
<b>zulm,</b> tyranny	<b>zālim,</b> tyrant
<b>zidd,</b> perverseness	<b>ziddi,</b> perverse

**(26) Words relating to Independent Adjectives:**

There are some another adjectives of Arabic and Persian used in Assamese, which are quite independent of the parallel nouns. For instances -

<b>ām,</b> common	<b>fāltū,</b> extra
<b>band,</b> closed	<b>fazul,</b> useless
<b>dakhil,</b> admitted	<b>ghayab,</b> disappeared
<b>khali,</b> empty	<b>mamuli,</b> ordinary
<b>khalis,</b> pure	<b>maujūd,</b> present
<b>kafi.</b> enough	<b>raddī,</b> rubbish

**khas**, special

**tamām**, all

**namkin**, salted

**(27) Words relating to Abstract Nouns:**

A large number of abstract nouns of Arabic and Persian, in many forms, are found in Assamese language. A few of them are given as examples:

**adab**, respects, culture

**fanā**, destruction

**anjām**, consequence

**faut**, loss

**afsōs**, grief, sorry

**gharaz**, selfishness

**asar**,(athar), impact

**gham**, woe

**aish**, luxury

**haq**, right

**aib**, defect

**hal**, account

**dard**, affliction

**hauz**, greed

**dākhal**, interference

**julūs**, procession

**bahār**, loveliness

**qābū**, control

**ihsān**, obligation

**khātir**, sode

**farq**, difference

**qadr**, merit

**fikr**, thought

**khayāl**, thought

**falan**, so and so

**madad**, help

**fan**, art

**mazāq**, joke

**matlab**, motive

**parwah**, care

**shak**, doubt

**shakl**, appearance

**shauq**, fondness

**tafsil**, detail

**taqāzā**, demand

**taqdīr**, luck

**tārif**, praise

**ummīd**, hope

**tariqā**, method

**ishāra**, indication

**takid**, (**tagida**), stress emphasis.

**darmāh**, salary

**waqt**, time

**wazan**, weight

**zor**, power

**darja**, rank

**fayda**, benefit

**irāda**, intention

**istifa**, resignation

**nafā**, profit

**zamāna**, age

**(28) Words relating to other nouns:**

Some other nouns of Arabic and Persian are frequently used by the Assamese people. Their number is large. A few of them have been mentioned here for instance-

**shādī**, marriage

**nigrānī**, supervision

**taraqqi**, development,

**asliyat**, reality

**bardasht**, endurance

**diqqat**, difficulty

**daulat**, riches

**fursat**, leisure

<b>bakhshish</b> , prize	<b>izzat</b> , respect
<b>nālish</b> , complaint, application	<b>jihālat</b> , ignorance
<b>siparish</b> , recommendation	<b>zarurat</b> , need
	<b>khairiyat</b> , welfare
<b>qismat</b> , luck	<b>mihnat</b> , suffering, hard work
<b>maslihat</b> , expediency	<b>mulāqāt</b> , meeting
<b>musibat</b> , calamity	<b>shikayat</b> , complaint
<b>niyyat</b> , intention	<b>rāhat</b> , repose
<b>tāqat</b> , strength	etc.etc.

**(29) Words relating to Adverbs, Prepositions & Interjections:**

There is a large number of Arabic and Persian words found in Assamese language as adverbs, prepositions and interjections.

Examples for adverbs:

<b>bekar</b> , uselessly,	<b>hubahu</b> , exact
<b>beshaq</b> , doubtlessly	<b>jaldi</b> , atonce
<b>bilkul</b> . quite	<b>zarur</b> , must
<b>barabar</b> , uniformity	<b>jabardasti</b> , forcibly
<b>fauran</b> , immediately	<b>kam-se-kam</b> , atleast
<b>hargiz</b> , never	<b>khub</b> , well
<b>nihayat</b> . very	<b>razi, khushi</b> , willingly
<b>taraf</b> , towards	<b>tarah</b> , like

**akhir**, at last

**ayinda**, in future etc.etc.

Examples for preposition :

**bad**, after

**marfat**, through

**mafiq**, according to

**khatir**, for

**waste**, for etc.etc.

Examples for interjections:

**shābāsh**, bravo, excellent

**khair**, all right

**khūb**, well done

**khabardar**, beware

**bas**, that's all etc.etc.

**(30) Words relating to Prefixes, Suffixes, and other formatives:**

The Assamese language has borrowed a good number of terms from Arabic and Persian, some scattered and some very useful prefixes, suffixes, and other formatives have been extremely useful in word formation. The prefixal elements are used only with Arabic & Persian words. For examples -

**kam**, less, as in

**kamkharch** (economical)

**kamjor**, weak

**kamhimmat** (low spirited)

**khush**, well as in

**khushbu** (fragrance)

**khushhal** (glad)

**khushqismat** (fortunate)

**dar**, in, as in

**darkar** (in use necessary)

	<b>dar-asl</b> (really)
	<b>dar-miyan</b> (between)
	<b>darkhast</b> (application)
<b>ba</b> , with, as in	<b>banam</b> (versus)
	<b>badaulat</b> (by dint of)
	<b>bagair</b> (without)
<b>bar</b> , at, on, as in	<b>bar khilaf</b> (as against)
	<b>barkhast</b> (dismissed)
	<b>barqarar</b> (continuing as before)
<b>la</b> , without, as in	<b>lajawab</b> (purposeless)
	<b>lachar</b> (helpless)
	<b>lacharī</b> (helplessness)
	<b>lawarith</b> (heirless)
	<b>lawarithī</b> (heirlessness)
	<b>laparwah</b> (careless)
<b>bad</b> , ill ham, together - as in	<b>badbudar</b> (stinking)
	<b>badbakht</b> (wretched)
	<b>badkhaslat</b> (ill disposed)
	<b>baddua</b> (curse)
	<b>badkar</b> (sinful)

be, without, as in -

**badguman** (suspicious)

**badmizaj** (hanghty)

**badma'ash** (mmoral)

**badnasib** (unlucky)

**badhazmi** (indigestion)

**hamdardi** (sympathy)

**be waquf** (foolish)

**be-adab** (disrespectful)

**be-insaf** (unjust)

**be-pardah** (unveiled)

**be-iman** (dishonest)

**be-jor** (unmatched)

**be-charah** (poor)

**be-chain** (restless)

**be-hisab** (excessive)

**be-haya** (shameless)

**be-sharam** (shameless)

**be-sabr** (impatient)

**be-kar** (unemployed)

**be-hosh** (unconscious)



**ghair**, non, as in

**be-gunah** (sinless) etc.

**ghair haziri** (absence)

**ghair sarkari** (non-official)

**ghair mamuli** (unusual)

**ghair mumkin** (impossible)

**na**, negative, as in

**nadan** (ignorant)

**nagawar** (unpleasant)

**na-jaiz** (unlawful)

**na-haq** (unjustly)

**na-farman** (disobedient)

**na-laiq** (inefficient)

**na-manzur** (rejected)

**na-waqif** (unaware)

**na-munasib** (improper)

etc.etc.

**(31) Words relating to secondary suffixes:**

Some secondary suffixes are used exclusively with Arabic & Persian words while a few of them are also used with Assamese words. Examples of suffixes forming nouns, adjectives and verbs;

**bān** in

**mezban** (host)

**dānī** in

**phuldānī** (flower-vase)

**pandānī** (betel box)

**machchardānī** (mosquito net)

**dār** in

**zamindār** (landlord)

**chaukidār** (watchman)

**pattidār** (lease holder)

**pattadār** (patta holder)

**gar** in

**saudagar** (merchant)

**karigar** (artisan)

**gār** in

**khidmatgar** (servant)

**gunahgar** (sinner)

**rozgar** (employment)

**gīrī** in

**gundagīrī** (villainy)

**bāz** in

**dhokhebāz** (cheat)

**chalbāz** (shy)

**nashebaz** (drunkard)

**dār** in

**chamakdār** (shining)

**phaldār** (laden with fruit)

**samajhdār** (intelligent)

**ānā** in

**rozānā** (daily)

	<b>mardānā</b> (male)
	<b>salānā</b> (yearly)
<b>īn</b> in	<b>namkīn</b> (saltish)
	<b>shauqīn</b> (fond)
	<b>rangīn</b> (coloured)
<b>war</b> in	<b>taqatwar</b> (strong)
	<b>janawar</b> (animal)
<b>andaz</b> (thrower) in	<b>golandaz</b> (bomber)
	<b>tirandaz</b> (archer)
<b>āwez</b> (inclining) in	<b>dastāwez</b> (document)
<b>khor</b> (eater) in	<b>ghuskhor</b> (one who taking Bribes)
	<b>haramkhore</b> (one who accepts illegal gratification)
	<b>sudkhor</b> (usurer)

(32) **Words relating to some particular compounds:**

We also find Indo-Arabic and Indo-Persian hybrids in some particular compounds used among the Assamese people. For example following words may be mentioned:

<b>bazar bhaw</b> , market rate	<b>rang mahal</b> , fashion house
<b>jeb-ghari</b> , pocket watch	<b>rajmahal</b> , royal palace etc.
<b>mumbatti</b> , candle stick	

(33) **Words relating to Assamese verbs:**

Some Assamese verbs are formed with the help of Arabic and Persian elements. The verbs are formed by the addition of *kara*, to do, *howa*, to be, *para*, to fall, *rakha*, to keep, etc. to Arabic and Persian nouns and adjectives.

Examples:-

<b>ārām</b> kara, to take rest	<b>tamāshā</b> kara, to make fun
<b>inkār</b> kara, to refuse	<b>musibatāt</b> para, to befall in calamity
<b>minnat</b> kara, to entreat	<b>khosh</b> kara, to please
<b>nazar</b> kara, to glance	<b>bīmār</b> howa, to fall sick
<b>khush</b> howa, to be happy	
<b>bahāl</b> rakha, reinstate	<b>pasand</b> kara, to like
<b>jamā</b> kara, to collect	<b>pachand</b> howa, to be liked
<b>jamā</b> howa, to be gathered	<b>hāzir</b> kara, to present
<b>band</b> kara, to close to shut	<b>adāi</b> kara, to pay
<b>band</b> howa, to be closed to be shut	<b>adāi</b> howa, to be paid
<b>shuru</b> kara, to begin	<b>malum</b> kara, to enquire
<b>shuru</b> howa, to be began	<b>malum</b> howa, to be enquired
	etc.etc.

(34) **Words relating to Assamese Idioms:**

In Assamese idioms a large number of verbs, nouns and adjectives are employed figuratively in various senses. The symbolic use of words in the Assamese language is an important feature in the formation of phrasal idioms which is a type of Persian and Arabic characteristics. A good number of Assamese idioms contain Arabic and Persian words that show unquestionably the impact of those two languages. For instances some of them mentioned in which Arabic or Persian words are used and are also showed the actual Arabic or Persian forms of these words. They are as follows:-

Assamese phrasal idioms in English transliteration	English meaning	Actual form of Arabic or Persian.
apon nama	self dependent	Per. nāmah
ābur- hurmat	honour and glory	Per. ābrū Ar. hurmah
waghairah ho	no interest for being sufficient	Ar. waghairah
adab, qāidā	good manners	Ar. adab Ar. qaidah
katha garaq	to ponder seriously	Ar. gharaq
khathar mahala	to talk skilfully	Ar. mahal
qabol kor	to promise to accept	Ar. qabul
qayed kor	to confine forcibly	Ar. qaid
korabr qazi	expert in any work	Ar. qadi
qolom diya	to prune	Ar. qalam
qolom sūi diya	to give power for writing anything for oneself	Ar. qalam
kati dokani	deceitful shop keeper	Ar. dukkan
qabu kor	to restraint, to control	Per. qabu
khatom kor	to finish, to sell auctionable things at the lowest price.	Ar. khatam
khabora-khobori	to collect information from each other	Ar. khabar
khosamati kor	to obsecrate	Per. khushamad
gor abad	uncultivated land	Ar. ghair p.r. Abad
gor-mil	not alike	Ar. ghair
gor- layak	unable, unskilful	Ar. ghair la'iq
gor hazir	absent I work	Ar. ghair, hādir
gor hisap	equal distribution	Ar. ghair hisab

ga khatas ho	to deliver (a child)	Ar. khatas
ga-khali ho	to deliver (a child)	Ar. khali
gelamal	easily rotten articles	Ar. mal
gobarat podum phol	to be fortunate enough	Ar. ghubār
chakur sharam eri di	to be shameless of eye	Per. sharm
sohor fur	to wander village after village	Per. shahār
sofar fur	the govt. employee to go out for travelling	Ar. safar
sohi mohori	having signature and seal, govt. document	Ar. sahih Per. mohr
sakin nohowa ho	to fall in the unstable condition	Ar. sakin
salamor duware ja	to sustain a less need lessly	Ar. salam
zor julum	tyranny	Per. zur Ar. zulm
zoban chor	unable to maintain own promise	Per. zuban
zalim mel	to punish oppressively	Ar. zalim
zulum baz	skilful in disturbing	Ar. zulm Per. baz
top taiyar kor	to make fully ready	Per. tayyar
tane-moskile	in distress and trouble	Ar. mushkil
tip-sohi	a thumb impression	Ar. sahih
tohikot for taptish kor	to make an investigation after the sudden death (of a person)	Ar. tahqiq Ar. taftish
til-tarzu lo	to distribute equally	Per. tarāzū
taaba taoba dekhwa	to make surprized by any deed.	Ar. taubah taubah
dofa-rofa ho	to come misfortune	Ar. dafah Ar. rafi
dafe dafe	repeatedly	Ar. daf'ah Ar. dafah
dui kolom	knowledge of two languages	Ar. qalam

<b>noqal-nobis</b>	a copyist	Ar. <b>naql</b> Ar. <b>nabish</b>
<b>nazar-bandi</b>	restraint by sight	Ar. <b>nazar</b> Per. <b>bandi</b>
<b>nazar lag</b>	to be effected by an evil eye	Ar. <b>nazar</b>
<b>nozir dekhowa</b>	to show a precedent	Ar. <b>nazir</b>
<b>nam kotasipahi</b>	a rusticated person	Per. <b>nam</b> Per. <b>sipahi</b>
<b>nam khariz kor</b>	to strike off the name from the patta	Per. <b>nam</b> Ar. <b>khārij</b>
<b>nam zada</b>	renowned	Per. <b>nam</b> Ar. <b>ziyadah</b>
<b>nam jari</b>	to entering a name in the official register	Per. <b>nam</b> Ar. <b>jari</b>
<b>na-manzur</b>	not granted	Per. <b>na</b> Ar. <b>manzur</b>
<b>nisan-sohi</b>	a sign or mark in place of signature	Per. <b>nishan</b> Ar. <b>sahih</b>
<b>nimakh-haram</b> <b>nimakh-harami</b>	ungrateful	Per. <b>namak</b> Ar. <b>haram</b>
<b>fotuwa jari kor</b>	to order of complaisant things	Ar. <b>fatwa</b> Ar. <b>jari</b>
<b>barbad za</b>	be wasted	Per. <b>barbad</b>
<b>bad-baki</b>	rest	Ar. <b>bad</b> Ar. <b>baqi</b>
<b>barota - baghar zamin</b>	a man having many responsibilities	Ar. <b>zāmin</b>
<b>bilat baki</b>	the out standing amount	Ar. <b>wilayah</b> Ar. <b>bāqī</b>
<b>bedokhal kor</b>	to trespass	Per. <b>be.</b> Ar. <b>dakhal</b>
<b>mokora hisap</b>	unifary method of calculation	Ar. <b>hisāb</b>
<b>mogor muluk</b>	to get the chance of doing anything freely	Per. <b>magar</b> Ar. <b>mulk</b>
<b>agor mogor kora</b>	to prevaricate	Per. <b>agar</b>

<b>agor-bogor kora</b>		Per. <b>magar</b>
<b>agram bagram boka</b>	to say disorderly speaker	Per. <b>agar</b> Per. <b>garam</b>
<b>morod koḥlowa</b>	one shows himself powerful	Per. <b>mard</b>
<b>morad-dakhil</b>	entrance into the youth	Per. <b>mard</b> Ar. <b>dakhil</b>
<b>rāzī-nāmā</b>	deeds of compromise	Ar. <b>rādi</b> Per. <b>nāmāh</b>
<b>rūzi mar</b>	to deprive someone of his means of livelihood	Per. <b>rūzi</b>
<b>ruzi rozkar</b>	income and earning	Ar. Per. <b>rūzi</b> Per. <b>rūzgār</b>
<b>ruza dhar</b>	to begin muhammadan fasting	Per. <b>rozah</b>
<b>lothiya golam</b>	hard worker without any wages	Ar. <b>ghulām</b>
<b>loi laskor</b>	army camp followers and attendants	Per. <b>lashkar</b>
<b>lorak forok</b>	unsteady	Ar. <b>farq</b>
<b>lagam dhar</b>	to control	Per. <b>lagam</b> Ar. <b>lijam</b>
<b>sakhiye sabude</b>	with proofs and documents	Ar. <b>thabūt</b>
<b>horok torok</b>	unreliableness, false	Ar. <b>tark</b>
<b>hat-khorach</b>	a small amount of money	Ar. <b>kharj</b>
<b>haramor nengur</b>	a wicked person	Ar. <b>haram</b>
<b>haram -zada</b>	a wretch	Ar. <b>haram</b> Per. <b>zadah</b>
<b>hawa khowa</b>	to enjoy fresh air on the open places	Ar. <b>hawa</b>
<b>ayen-kanun</b>	laws and regulations	Per. <b>āyin</b> Ar. <b>qānūn</b>
<b>argzi-mohari</b>	a petition writer	Ar. <b>ardi</b> Ar. <b>muharrir</b>



<b>abadi-mati</b>	cultivated land	Per. <b>abadi</b>
<b>kabula darkhasto</b>	a waste land application	Ar. <b>qabul</b> Per. <b>darkhawast</b>
<b>kagaz patra</b>	documents	Per. <b>kaghadh</b>
<b>khobar-kagaz</b>	newspaper	Ar. <b>khobar</b> Per. <b>kaghadh</b>
<b>kisti-khilap</b>	unable to pay the instalment in time	Ar. <b>qist</b> Ar. <b>khilaf</b>
<b>kisti-bandi kor</b>	to make an agreement to repay a debt by instalments	Ar. <b>qist</b> Per. <b>bandi</b>
<b>kharida-dam</b>	cost price	Per. <b>kharid</b>
<b>khatas kor</b>	to unload	Ar. <b>khatas</b>
<b>khalas de</b>	to discharge	Ar. <b>khalas</b>
<b>khusura kharos</b>	small expenses	Ar. <b>khari</b> Per. <b>kharach</b>
<b>khurusa dukani</b>	a retail dealer	Ar. <b>dukkān (dukhani)</b>
<b>khoraq posaq</b>	the means of support	Per. <b>khurak</b> Per. <b>pushak</b>
<b>sobha kot</b>	to suspect	Ar. <b>shubhah</b>
<b>zahir ha</b>	to disclose	Ar. <b>zāhir</b>
<b>zahir kor</b>	to give publicity to	Ar. <b>zāhir</b>
<b>nam zahir kor</b>	to publish a name	Per. <b>nām</b> Ar. <b>zāhir</b>
<b>darkari kotha</b>	necessary message	Per. <b>darkar</b>
<b>be-dastur</b>	contrary to usage	Ar. <b>dastūr</b>
<b>dagi-manuh</b>	a branded man	Per. <b>dāghī</b>
<b>dana pani</b>	subsistence	Per. <b>danah</b>
<b>naqli-dolil</b>	a forged deed	Ar. <b>naqli</b> Ar. <b>dalil</b>
<b>nagad-karbar</b>	cash transaction	Ar. <b>naqd</b> Per. <b>karōbār</b>

<b>pagal khana</b>	lunatic asylum	Per. <b>khanah</b>
<b>fānki baj</b>	deceitful	Per. <b>bāz</b>
<b>bahal rakh</b>	to reinstate	Per. <b>baḥāl</b> Ar. <b>hāl</b>
<b>bahaduri kor</b>	to display valour	Per. <b>bahaduri</b>
<b>benami kor</b>	to transfer in another name	Per. <b>be</b> Per. <b>nam</b>
<b>fakiror vesh</b>	disguised as a fakir	Ar. <b>faqīr</b>
<b>makroli-parwana</b>	an appointed letter	Ar. <b>mukarrar</b> Per. <b>parwanah</b>
<b>misa -ojar</b>	lame excuse	Ar. <b>ʿudhr</b>
<b>miyad de</b>	to send to jail	Ar. <b>mīād</b>
<b>miyad khat</b>	to work had as a prison	Ar. <b>mīād</b>
<b>meramoti khoroch</b>	repair expenses	Ar. <b>marammah</b> Ar. <b>kharj</b>
<b>rodi kagoz</b>	waste paper	Ar. <b>radīyah</b> Per. <b>kāghaz</b>
<b>dabi rod kor</b>	to set aside a claim	Ar. <b>daʿw aʿh</b> Ar. <b>radd</b>
<b>razi kor</b>	to cause to consent	Ar. <b>rādī</b>
<b>sorkari rasta</b>	public road	Per. <b>sarkari</b>
<b>moqordoma ruzu kar</b>	to file a case	Ar. <b>muqaddamah</b> Ar. <b>rujū</b>
<b>lat sahab</b>	honourable or governor	Ar. <b>sāhib</b>
<b>sor zamin tadanta</b>	local enquiry	Per. <b>sar</b> Per. <b>zamin</b>
<b>hazom kor</b>	to misappropriate	Ar. <b>hadm</b>
<b>hawa pani</b>	climate	Ar. <b>hawa</b>
<b>hawa-gari</b>	motor car	Ar. <b>hawa</b>
<b>hisap-nikas kor</b>	to settle the account	Ar. <b>hisāb</b> Ar. <b>niqāsh</b>

hisap thik kor	to adjust the account	Ar. <b>hisāb</b>
hisap - kitap	an account book	Ar. <b>hisāb</b> Ar. <b>kitāb</b>
hisap khol	to open an account	Ar. <b>hisāb</b>
huliya jari	a announcement with description of a offender for his identification	Ar. <b>hulyah</b> Ar. <b>jārī</b>
hurmotor dabi	a claim of damages for defamation	Ar. <b>hurmah</b> Ar. <b>da'wa</b>
jor zar muluk tar	might is right	Per. <b>zar</b> Ar. <b>mulk</b>
dhal nai tarowal nai, nidhiram sordar	has no shield or sword, to become a commander like Nidhiram without any sword or shield	Per. <b>sardar</b>
makotkoi jiyek kazi, dheki thorare bote pazi	The daughter considers herself more skilful than her mother and goes to make pazi.	Ar. <b>qādī</b>
zodi thake miyanbibhi razi, ki korib kazi	if the husband and wife are agreed, then the judge will do nothing	Ar. <b>rādi</b> Ar. <b>qādī</b>
mollar dour masjid loi	molla (teacher in a mosque) can run only upto the mosque	Ar. <b>mulla</b> Ar. <b>masjid</b>
habangot nimokh sasta dehar ba ki obostha	in habang salt is cheap, but what will be the condition of the body.	Per. <b>namak</b>
mokkar hajiye haj napai	the pilgrims of makkah town do not get the haj programme	Ar. <b>makkah</b> Ar. <b>haj</b> Ar. <b>hājī</b>
so pape jwar, hazar pape khor	a fever appears due to a hundred sins, a ring worm appears due to a thousand sins.	Per. <b>hazār</b>
hakim lorileo hukum nolore	the judge may move but judgements never	Ar. <b>hākim</b> Ar. <b>hukm</b>
swarge morte farak	difference between the heaven and the earth	Ar. <b>farq</b>

<b>hati nohowa haoda</b>	a haoda without an elephant	Ar. <b>hawda j</b>
<b>hatiko salam mahuto ko salam</b>	goodbye to the elephant and goodbye to the elephant driver.	Ar. <b>salām</b>
<b>induraro sindur, golamoro bhaja mas</b>	vermilion to a rate and fried fish to a slave	Ar. <b>ghulām</b>
<b>khusura kamor majuri nai</b>	petty works fetch little wages (small works count for nothing)	Per. <b>mazduri</b>
<b>zat sai pat, bidhan sai bhat</b>	the leaves show the species and the seed shows the quality of rice.	Ar. <b>dhāt</b>
<b>tin mulla asil sai khodai olal bhorokai</b>	three molla were watching then Allah came out at once	Ar. <b>mulla</b> Per. <b>khuda</b>
<b>hawa bodoli koriboloi ja</b>	to go for a change of air	Ar. <b>hawa</b> Ar. <b>badal</b>
<b>hazira bohi</b>	an attendance register	Ar. <b>hādīra</b>
<b>hamela howa</b>	to conceive	Ar. <b>hāmīlah</b>
<b>benami sompatti</b>	property held in another's name as owner	Per. <b>be</b> Per. <b>nami</b>
<b>ek torfa</b>	one sided	Per. <b>yek</b> Ar. <b>taraf</b>
<b>torofdari kora</b>	to do injustice	Ar. <b>taraf</b> Per. <b>dari</b>
<b>toklif dia</b>	to give trouble	Ar. <b>taklif</b>
<b>asman-zamin tafat</b>	vast difference	Per. <b>asman</b> Per. <b>zamin</b> Ar. <b>tafawut</b>
<b>keramotali kora</b>	to show powerful or skilful	Ar. <b>kīramah</b>
<b>majlis rausan kora</b>	to present oneself beautifully in the meeting	Ar. <b>majlis</b> Per. <b>rawshan</b>
<b>kiyamot howa</b>	to be destroyed totally	Ar. <b>qiyamah</b> etc.etc

2. Most of these phrasal idioms have been collected from the following renowned Assamese books.

- (a) Barua, P.C., Assamese Proverbs, Gauhati, 1962.
- (b) Sarma, H.N., Asamiya Bachan – Bhangi, Gauhati, 1965.
- (c) Barua, H.C., Hemkosh, Gauhati, 1994.
- (d) Rajkhowa, B.D., Khandabakya Kosh.
- (e) Barua, C.D., Ratna Kosh.