

Dialects or Variety of the Assamese Language

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Abstract

Assamese is the major language of Assam. Assamese has different dialects. If we talk about the dialects of the Assamese language then the ideas of Upper Assamese and Lower Assamese dialects are come in our mind. But a dialect is a variation of a language. A language may have different forms in terms of person, gender, place, ethnic groups and as lingua franca. Many ethnic dialects of the Assamese language are found. And the Assamese language is used from east Sadiya to West Dhubri districts of Assam. Therefore many features are found within the language. According to place Assamese language has mainly two dialects-Upper Assomia and lower Assomia. And within it many sub dialects are also found. Assamese language is working as lingua-franca also. Naga-Mese, Nefamese and the colloquial form of the tea garden people are also the dialects of the Assamese language. Many linguists told only about the regional dialects. But Assamese many dialects. In this paper I want to define the dialects of the Assamese language from a new perspective. Many interesting topics could be done in the future as this field has required systematic and scientific studies.

Keywords: Dialects, Variation, Ethnic dialects, Lingua-franca, Regional dialect.

A dialect is a variation of a language. When many dissimilarities are created in terms of ethnic groups, person, place, gender etc. within the language then we can term it as a dialect or variation of a language. These variations are found in phonology, morphology, syntax and in vocabulary.

Assamese is the major language of Assam. It is also a communicating language. Many ethnic tribes dwell in Assam. Each tribe has its own language. They use their mother tongue in their household affairs or their mother tongue is limited only in the gateway of their house. But to communicate with others they have to use the Assamese language. The tribes of Assam are- Mising, Bodo, Rabha, Karbi, Tiwa, Sonowal Kachari, Moran, Tai Phake, Tai Ahom, Tai Aiton etc. These people are bilingual. They use Assamese as second language. An impact of their mother tongue has been found in their Assamese speaking. Due to this impact much dissimilarity is found from the standard Assamese in their speaking. These kinds of variations can be termed as dialects of the Assamese language.

Within the Assamese language many differences occur in terms of ethnic groups, place and the use of Assamese language as lingua franca. In this paper an attempt has been made to highlight the above mentioned variations of the Assamese language. The discussions can be discussed in three ways-

1. Ethnic dialects or ethnic variations of the Assamese language.
2. Regional dialects of Assamese or variations in terms of place.
3. Variety of the Assamese language as lingua-franca.

1.0 Ethnic variations of the Assamese language: Assam is a place of mixed population. As mentioned earlier that Assamese is the major language of Assam. The tribes use Assamese language as second language. When differences are created in terms of different ethnic tribes, we can term it as ethnic dialect. Assamese has also many ethnic dialects. Mising, Bodo, Rabha, Karbi, Tiwa, Sonowal Kachari, Moran- these tribes use the Assamese language in their life. When these tribes use the Assamese language many influences of their mother tongue have been found in their conversation. These influences or differences are termed as variations or dialects of the Assamese language. The ethnic dialects of the Assamese language can be classified typologically as follows-

- a. Colloquial Assamese of the Mising tribe.
- b. Colloquial Assamese of the Rabha tribe.

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- c. Colloquial Assamese of the Tiwa tribe.
- d. Colloquial Assamese of the Sonowal-Kachari.
- e. Spoken form of Assamese of the Moran tribe.
- f. Colloquial Assamese of the Deori tribe.

1.1 Colloquial Assamese of Missing tribe: Missing is a fascinating tribe of Assam with its own identity and cultural heritage. The missing people are inhabited in the-Sivsagar, Dhemaji, Lakhimpur, Dibrugarh districts of Assam. According to the 2011 census the population of the Missing tribe was-5, 87,310. Linguistically it belongs to the Sino-Tibetan family and anthropologically it is a mongoloid stock. Many clans are found in the Missing community. These are- Samuguria, Tamar, Bangkual, Bihia, Bebejia, pagro, saying, Ayan, Dambug, Delu, Samuang, Moing. Each clan has variations in language. Among these tribes Samuguria, Tamar, Bangkual, bihia and Bebejia leave their language to speak. They speak Assamese in their every-day life. The other clans keep the language. The Missing has no script. They use Roman script. The variations that are found in the Assamese speaking of the Missing people can be explained phonetically, morphologically and lexically. Linguist Dr. Upen Rabha Hakasam uses the term 'Missing-Mese' to indicate the colloquial Assamese of the Missing tribe (Hakacham 2009:204). The word is derived by two words. One is Missing and another is-Assamese. For better discussions I will also be used the term. These are as follows-

a. Phonetic Features

1. The Missing people use five vowels in Assamese speaking. These are- /a, A, i, u, e/
2. Aspirated sounds become un-aspirated in Missing-Mese.

Ex-

Assamese	Missing-Mese
Kha (to eat)	ka
aghon (a month of Assamese calander)	agon
pitha (rice cake)	pita
jethai (mother's elder sister)	jetai

3. Alveolar unvoiced un-aspirated sound (ts) and alveolar voiced aspirated sounds (dzh) are not found in the Missing-Mese. On the contrary the sound (dz) is used in final position in the Assamese. It becomes 'S' in Missing-Mese.

Ex-

Assamese	Missing-Mese
tej (Blood)-	tes.
kaj (work)	kas
bej (a physician)	bes

4. The nasalization of the Assamese language is also found in the Missing-Mese. But the nasal sound becomes alveolar palatal nasal sound (?) or velar nasal sound [-] in Missing-Mese.

Ex-

Assamese	Missing-Mese
Kaun (say)	ka
Thakun (live)	thaku

5. The sibilant aspirated sounds are not found in the Missing-Mese.

Ex-

Assamese	Missing-Mese
bihu (cultural festival)	biu
xrai (one kind of tray)	rai
akha	aka

b. Morphological Features

1. In the Missing-Mese the non-honorific, honorific and high-honorific pronouns are not used. It happens by the influence of their mother tongue or the origin Missing language. In singular 'tui/ti' and in plural 'titi/tthi' the same forms are used to indicate aged or non-aged people. But in second person Assamese has three pronoun markers in both singular and plural.

Assamese		Missing-Mese	
Person		Singular	Plural
2 nd	non-hon	tʔi	tʔhʔt
	hon.	tumi	tomalok
	high-hon	apuni	aponalok

Person	Sing.	Plural.
2 nd	tʔi/tui	tʔti/tʔhʔti

2. The conjugational suffixes of the Missing-Mese are differentiated from Assamese in pronunciation. In Missing-Mese [o] and [u] are used instead of first personal suffix [ø]

Examples-

Assamese	Missing-Mese
Khaõ 'eat'	kha
krilõ 'done'	karilu

3. Different definitive articles are used in Missing-Mese.

Example-

Assamese	Missing-Mese
Banh 'bamboo'	batu
maaghtukura 'a piece of meat'	motukur

4. Inflectional suffixes [-ke, -le, -ote, -ute] are used instead of [-ki, -li, õte].

Example-

Assamese	Missing-Mese
Zabli 'to go'	zable
Nohodhake 'without permission'	nudake
Khaõt 'ate'	kaut

c. Lexical features

In the vocabulary of Missing-Mese many words are come from the original Missing language. Sometimes these words are used with simplification by different phonetic and morphological processes. The vocabularies can be classified like- genitive words, Ornaments and dress related words, Festivals etc.

Example-

Genitive words:

Missing	Meaning
Ta:t	Grandfather
ja:j	Grandmother
Abu/ba:bri	Father
Ka:kri	Father's sister

Ornaments/ dress

Age	traditional attire of women.
sgbu	a long cloth
ri:bi-gase	traditional attire of women.
Mibu galug	shirt for men.
Dksisri	an ear ornament.

Festivals/Instruments:

Ali-Ai-Iriga	a cultivative festival.
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P:rag	a religious festival
Kuruliflute	
gugu	a bamboo instrument playing with lips.
Dum dum	drum.

Besides these many influences of their mother tongue are found in their Assamese speaking. These kinds of variations are seemed in their Assamese speaking. So we can term it as the ethnic dialects or variation of the Assamese language.

1.2 Colloquial Assamese of the Rabha tribe or Rabha-Mese: The Rabha people inhabit the Goalpara and Kamrup districts of Assam. Linguistically this language belongs to the Sino-Tibetan language family. According to 2011 census the population of the Rabha tribe was-2,77,517 (Boruah 1990:21). The Rabha tribe has seven clans- Rongdani, Maitori, Dohari, Pati, Sunga, Bitolia and Totla (Boruah 1990:21). Among these clans only the Rongdani and Maitori keep their language. The other clans leave their language, to express their thoughts they take the Assamese language. The Rabha language has no script, till now it is used as an underdeveloped language. Though most of them use the Assamese language, some influences of their mother tongue have been seen in their Assamese speaking. These influences can be illustrated in different categories-

a. Phonological features

1. The lower, unrounded [ɨ] is a special phoneme of the Assamese language. But this sound is not found in Rabha-Mese. For this the influence of the Rabha language is notable. Example-

Assamese	Rabha-Mese
Pl 'time'	pɨlo
Kst 'pain'	kɨsto
adr 'honour'	adɨr
bini 'sister'	bɨini
kina 'bride'	kɨina

2. Like Rabha language the [ɨ] sound becomes [a] in Rabha-Mese.

Examples-

Assamese	Rabha-Mese
rja 'king'	raja
pthar 'field'	pathar
Khel 'game'	khela
Lekh 'to write'	lekha

3. In Rabha-Mese the two diphthongs- [ɨi] and [ɨu] are not found. On the contrary [ai], [e], [ui] and [au], [uu] are pronounced (Hakacham 2009: 139).

Assamese	Rabha-Mese
gri 'fish'	grai/gre/
tawi 'father's friend'	tawai
bii 'son's father-in-law'	biai

4. In Rabha-Mese Velar unvoiced aspirated sound [h̥] is used instead of voiced aspirated sound [h]. So either the final [h̥] with [ɨ] is sometime omitted or it pronounced as [h]. Examples-

Assamese	Rabha-Mese
manuh 'man'	manu
bãh 'bamboo'	ba
bix 'twenty'	bia/ bii/
lo 'Iron'	loa

5. Spontaneous nasalization, aspiration and augmentation of [h] sound are notable phonetic features of the Rabha-Mese. It is not found in the Assamese language. In this feature there is an influence of their mother tongue. Example:

Assamese	Rabha-Mese
Japi 'bamboo hat'	jhapi
Jak 'a crowd'	jhak
Pla 'through'	phela

6. Like Rabha language [dz] sound is not used in Rabha-Mese. Generally in this environment [tsh] is used. Un-aspirated sounds [g, d, b] are used instead of [gh, dh, bh]. Example-

Assamese	Rabha-Mese
tedz 'blood'	tetsh.
Bhaj 'fold'	bhas
Budhbar 'wednesday'	budbar

b. Morphological features

1. The Reduplication derivative process of Missing-Mese is same with the Rabha language.

Assamese	Rabha-Mese
siksikia 'glossy'	siksika
dhdhkia bga 'extreme white'	bga phlphla
letera-petera 'untidy'	leter-peteter

2. The genitive definite affix of Missing-Mese is- [-bara/-bra]. It is also an influence of the Rabha language.

Assamese	Rabha-Mese
bhniek 'sister'	buinibara.
bhajek 'brother'	bhaibara.
kkajek 'elder brother'	dadabara.

3. Many words are formed by the Pleonastic suffix [-ka] and [-la] in the Rabha-Mese. Examples-

Assamese	Rabha-Mese
Enekua 'like this'	eka
Etia 'now'	ela
Tenekua 'such'	ta

4. Like Rabha language the vocative suffixes [-re, -he, -her, -har] are used in Rabha-Mese. Example-

Assamese	Rabha-Mese
baideu 'elder sister'	baire
dada 'brother'	dadare
ai 'mother'	aaihar

c. Lexical features

The following words are used in Rabha-Mese, which are directly come from the Rabha language.

Assamese	Rabha-Mese
Jaki 'bamboo scoop for fishing'	jakha
Xak 'vegetables'	tsaka
Pitika 'mashed vegetables'	bhrta
krkra bhat	jhkra bhat
mekuri 'cat'	meakr
pna 'young fish'	pena

1.3 Colloquial Assamese of the Tiwa tribe or Tiwa-Mese: The Tiwa people are found in the Karbi-Anglong, south-east of Kamrup, Marigaon, Nagaon, Dhemaji, Darang, Shivasagar, Tinsukia districts of Assam. The Tiwa people are known as 'Lalung' also. The 'Tiwa' word comes from the 'Tifra' word. 'Ti' means-water and 'Fra' means- 'Father'. 'Tifra' means- 'father water God'. Twelve offshoots are found within the Tiwa tribe (Baruah 1990:22). According to the census of 2001 the population of Tiwa tribe was- 1,70,622. Dr. Hakacham divided the Tiwa tribe into two groups-Hill Tiwa and Plain Tiwa. The people who live in the hill areas they keep their language, but the plain area's people leave their language to speak. On the contrary they express their thoughts by using an ethnic dialect of the Assamese language; that is the Tiwa-Mese. Many differences are found with Assamese language in Tiwa-Mese. These are illustrated as follows-

a. Phonological features

1. The [ɨ] and [ç] sounds of the Assamese language become [u] in the Tiwa-Mese. As the tendency of high vowel is an important characteristic of Tiwa-Mese. Examples-

Assamese	Tiwa-Mese
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mr 'my'	mur
Pht 'marking on forehead'	phut
mni 'necklace'	muni

2. Alternative use of vowels is a feature of the Tiwa-Mese. Examples:

Assamese	Tiwa-Mese
gri 'fish'	grai
giriiek 'husband'	piyak
tikni 'long tuft of hair'	tikini

3. The tendency of the diphthong is seen mainly with the words which are ended with final vowel [i/ii/e] and [o]. These vowels become accordingly [i] and [u]. Examples-

Assamese	Tiwa-Mese
Nase 'dance'	nasi
zab 'will go'	zabu
asil 'had'	asila

4. Monosyllabic words are transferred to poly-syllabic word by adding [-a] sound. Examples-

Assamese	Tiwa-Mese
bap 'father'	bapa
mur 'head'	mura
ber 'wall'	bera.

5. The omission of [-h] in final position and augmentation of [-h] in middle position is a characteristic of Tiwa-Mese. Examples:

Assamese	Tiwa-Mese
manuh 'men'	manu
btah 'wind'	bota
Saja 'shadow'	seha
nijr 'fog'	nihr

b. Morphological features

1. The nasalized conjugational suffixes-[-ō] (suffix of present Indefinite tense in first person), [isō] (suffix of present continuous tense in first person) [ilō], (suffix of present perfect tense in first person) [isilō], (suffix of past indefinite tense in first person), [ōte] (present participle)Â, [ōta]/[ōti] (derivative affix of Verb-base Noun) of the Assamese language become accordingly [], [],Â [is], [il], [ilu], [isil] [isilu] [te]Â, [te]Â, [ta], [ti] in the Tiwa-Mese. Examples-

Assamese	Tiwa-Mese
zaō 'go'	za
zaōte 'going' (present participle)	zate
bandhilō 'have tied'	bandhilu
Khaōta 'eater'	khata
Krōta 'worker'	krta

2. In Tiwa-Mese the inflectional suffix-[-ni], [-ni] and [-ani] are more used to determine gender. The use of Assamese suffixes- [-i], [-ini], [-uni], [-ri], [-ti] are less in numbers in Tiwa-Mese.

Assamese	Tiwa-Mese
mita 'male friend'	mitani 'female friend'
oja 'expert in art'	ojani
gambura 'village administrator'	gamburani

3. In Tiwa-Mese there is no any particular form of verb to indicate imperative, interrogative, exclamatory, mood. The Assamese verb forms are used in Tiwa-Mese with phonetic change. Examples-

Assamese	Tiwa-Mese
Khaok 'to eat'	khak
Hok 'will be'	hk
Ah 'come'	ah/h
zaōbla 'lets go'	zazu

4. In Tiwa-Mese the suffixes of Case and case-endings are similar with Assamese. But it is different

in pronunciation and in dative case. Examples-

Assamese	Tiwa-Mese
li 'dative case'	lagi
brt 'fasting'	brtk
moli 'to me'	mok lagini

c. Lexical features

1. In Tiwa-Mese the Sanskrit words are used with simplification by different phonetic processes.

Examples-

Assamese	Tiwa-Mese
brt 'fasting'	brt
triphla 'three folds'	tiphla
gram 'village'	ga
nzna	enzna

2. Some words of lower Assam and some own words are found in Tiwa-Mese. Examples-

Assamese	Lower Assam	Tiwa-Mese
bhekuli 'frog'	bhekula	gga 'frog'
laluki 'young frog'	lerk	lerk
suali 'girl'	api	api
deuka 'bird wings'	dena	dena

3. Some words from the Tiwa language are found in Tiwa-Mese. These words are modified in Tiwa-Mese. The Tiwa people pronounce some words and use it with their own phonological set up.

Assamese	Tiwa-Mese
Kesua 'child'	puchna
Gotra 'Clan'	zela
dekatsa 'traditional house'	tsamadi
ggna 'bamboo instrument'	gmna

4. Many cultural words are found in Tiwa-Mese which are directly come from the origin Tiwa language. But it is closely related with the Aryan Assamese language (Hakacham 2009: 157). These are as follows-

Assamese	Tiwa-Mese
brt 'a religious feast'	brt
kamakhya 'a temple'	kamaikha
devata 'God'	salsa rza

5. Some compound and derived words of Tiwa-Mese are as follows-

Assamese	Tiwa-Mese
tinihtia 'three handed'	tihutia
brtokola 'a preying bird'	mm tkla
raalao 'pumpkin'	mu kumura

From these discussions we can say that the Tiwa people are bi-lingual. They are inhabited in the surroundings of Assamese people. So many influences of Assamese language have been fallen in their language. On the contrary we can say that many influences of their mother tongue have been found in their Assamese speaking. So we can call Tiwa-Mese is also a dialect of the Assamese language.

1.4 Colloquial Assamese of the Deori tribe or Deori-Mese: The Deori people inhabit the Dibrugarh, Shivsagar, Lakhimpur, Darang districts of Assam. Linguistically this tribe also belongs to the Sino-Tibetan family and in anthropologically it is a Mongoloid stock. According to the census of 2001 the population of the Deori tribe was- 41,161. Deori has four clans- Tengaponia, Borgonya, Dibongia and Patorgongya. Among these three clans already leave their language to speak. Only the people from Dibongia clan keep their language. They use Assamese in their day-to-day life. But still they carry some words of their own language. So, in their Assamese speaking an influence of Deori language is found in Deori-Mese. Deori Tribe is rich in Oral literature. The features of the Deori-Mese are as follows-

a. Phonetic Features

1. The low vowel of the standard Assamese language becomes high vowel in Deori-Mese. Exaples-

Assamese	Deori-Mese
heulia 'colour'	hiulia
pehi 'aunt'	pihi
tamol 'betel nut'	tamul
2. The consonant of Assamese [r,w,j] become [l,b,h,u,i] in Deori-Mese. Examples-

Assamese	Deori-Mese
rel 'train'	lel
dewta 'god'	debta
nekhai 'does't eat'	nekhaj
3. The nasalized sound of the Assamese language [ʔ] becomes [] in Deori-Mese. Examples-

Assamese	Deori-Mese
gaõ 'village'	ga
khalõ 'eaten'	khalu
jõuai 'son-in-law'	jai
4. Some aspirated sounds of Assamese become un-aspirated in the Deori-Mese.

Assamese	Deori-Mese
rkhia 'keeper'	rkia
ktha 'speech'	kta
bhagwan 'god'	bwan
khazana 'revenue'	kazana
5. The word order of the Deori phoneme changed for Metathesis. Example-

Assamese	Deori-Mese
baky 'sentence'	baik.
maura 'orphan'	marua
rumal 'handkerchief'	urumal

b. Morphological features

1. In Deori-Mese the second personal pronouns- non-honorific, honorific, high-honorific markers are not found. Same form is used to indicate different aged people.
2. For the impact of Deori language the oblique form of the root 'za' becomes [-g] in the Deori-Mese. Examples:

Assamese	Deori-Mese
gi thakib 'will go'	zai thakib
gl 'has gone'	zale
gise 'going'	zaise

3. The joint consonants are simplified by Anaptyxis in Deori-Mese. Examples-

Assamese	Deori-Mese
brikhj 'big tree'	birikh
purbt 'before'	prebt
Srjile 'create'	xrjile
4. The inflectional suffixes [-r] and after this the [-lgt] suffix is used in Deori-Mese. Examples-

Assamese	Deori-Mese
tar lgt 'with him'	tar lgt
ktarire kat 'cut with knife'	ktarir lgt kat
5. The ablative case of the Assamese language [-pra] is used as [-pera] and [-pea] in Deori-Mese.

Assamese	Deori-Mese
kr pra 'where from'	kr pera
ghrr pra 'from home'	ghrr pea

c. Lexical features

Many words are come from Deori language. These words can be categorized as- genitive, traditional food, dresses, festivals etc.
Genitive words-

Assamese	Deori-Mese
kka 'gran-father'	azai/ezai
aita 'grand-mother'	abi
ma 'mother'	ij
deuta 'father'	ba

Food Items: sutchā (dry fish), suze (wine), kazi (one kind of veg. which takes before bihu festival).
 Other words: thipaixal (fire place), hupa (broom), bisu sajeba (bihu dance), igu (a women dress).

1.5 Colloquial Assamese of the Ahom tribe or Ahom-Mese: The Tai Ahom people are inhabitants of Dibrugarh, Shivsagar, Jorhat, Golaghat districts of upper Assam. It has a large number of populations. But the Ahom language is not survived in colloquial form now. This language is retained only in the religious books, hymn books. The peasant classes of Ahom tribe-Deodhai, Bailung, Mohan keep the language. The Ahom language has contributed a large numbers of words in the richness of the Assamese language. So we see many Ahom words in the conversation of Ahom-Mese.

a. Phonetic features

- The [s], [sh] [x] sounds become [h] in the Ahom-Mese. Examples-

Assamese	Ahom-Mese
zuihal 'fire place'	zuhal
xial 'Fox'	hial
xkti 'strength'	hkti
- The [r] sound is not used in Ahom-Mese. Examples-

Assamese	Ahom-Mese
durni 'further'	duni
rumal 'handkerchief'	umal
ra 'red'	a
- The nasalized sound [ʔ] often becomes [] in Ahom-Mese. Examples-

Assamese	Ahom-Mese
nowarō 'can't'	nuau
xō 'sleep'	hu
glōgi 'went'	glugi

b. Morphological features

- Like Ahom language the honorific forms [-deu], [-dev], [deuta] are used in Ahom-Mese. Examples-

Assamese	Ahom-Mese
Khura 'uncle'	ddaideu
Momai 'maternal uncle'	momaideu
kka 'gran-father'	puthadeu

- Like Ahom language second and third person pronouns are not found in Ahom-Mese. Only one form is used for non-honorific, honorific and high-honorific pronoun. But in second person Assamese has three pronoun markers in both singular and plural.

		Assamese	
Person		Singular	Plural
2 nd	non-hon	toi	tohot
	hon.	tumi	tomalok
	high-hon	apuni	aponalok

			Ahom-Mese	
Person		Sing.	Plural.	
2 nd		mau	Tsu	
3 rd		man		

- In Ahom-Mese gender is determined by the combination of different male-female words. Examples-

Male
p 'father'
phu 'husband'
luk 'son'

Female
me 'mother';
mi 'wife'
?i 'daughter'.

c. Lexical features

In Ahom-Mese many words are come from Ahom language. Now-a-days many Ahom words have entered in the Assamese language, so it seems very difficult to define its origin, whether it is a Ahom word or a Assamese word. The Ahom words that are used in the Assamese language are as follows-

Genitive words:

Kuki (a word used for younger son), aisu/aideu (sister-in-law), ghai (sister's husband), ddu (grandfather), apdeu (father's elder brother's wife), apadeu (father's sister), enaideu/enai (father's mother), puthau (mother's father), pulin (great grandfather).

Cultural words:

tskl (one kind of marriage method), phuralu (a religious path), medammephi (a religious festival), jasipha (goddess of knowledge).

Other words: kai (part of a word use for calling a aged person), tikni baruah (one kind of tree), tsamdi (an insect), namla (rice-beer), nephaphu (one kind of tree), xukti (dried fish), sewa-sru (a cooking pot).

1.6 Colloquial Assamese of the Sonowal Kachari tribe: Like other tribes Sonowal Kachari tribe also contributed to build the foundation of Assamese culture and language. This tribe is found mainly in the districts of Upper Assam. The Ahom king offered the name 'Sonowal' as they were appointed to collect gold (In Assamese 'xon' means gold) besides the river Sowansiri and since then they are known as 'Sonowal'. At present the Sonowal Kachari language is not exists. Now it is a colloquial form of the Assamese language. Some linguists said that they have a Tibeto-Burman language earlier, but today we found a different colloquial form. Many characteristics are found in their speaking. These characteristics provide much interest to the socio-linguists. The colloquial form of their speaking is more peculiar than the other ethnic dialects of the Assamese language.

The sign of their language is found in the oral literature. Like-hidang song, pohari song, borgeet, husonri, ainam, dhainam etc. Though they speak Assamese we find a different form in their speaking. So we can term this form a dialect of the Assamese language. The characteristics of the Sonowal Kachari's colloquial form are as follows-

a. Phonological characteristics

i. Due to the vowel harmony not only the mid vowel [ɪ] and [o] but also [ɛ] and [ɔ] are become [i] and [u]. It is also a tendency of high-vowel. Examples-

Assamese	spoken form of Sonowal-Kachari
gise 'going'	gisi
as 'have'	asi
knkoi 'how'	knkri
kla 'black'	kula

ii. The use of alternative vowel is a characteristic of sonowal-kachari's speaking. Examples-

Assamese	spoken form of Sonowal-Kachari
duta 'father'	duta/dutia
diõ 'give'	du
mkuri 'cat'	mikiri
napai 'restrictions for doing'	npai

iii. For the tendency of nasal sound [ŋ] is used instead of nasalization [ʔ]. Without any reason the augmentation of [ŋ] for spontaneous nasalization is a characteristic of sonowal kachari's speaking. Examples-

Assamese	spoken form of Sonowal-Kachari
khõ 'eat'	kha

atk 'great fear' at
 lxmi 'goddess of wealth' lkhi
 iv. In the sonowal kachari's Assamese speaking the [h] sound is used both in initial and medial position. Examples-

Assamese	spoken form of Sonowal-Kachari
mar 'mother'	mahar
ar 'charcoal'	hear
Ur ur 'fly-fly'	hur hur

v. In sonowal kachari's Assamese speaking the [r] sound is omitted in the medial position of vowel. Examples-

Assamese	spoken form of Sonowal-Kachari
xubrn	xubn
phri 'grasshooper'	phi
gndhrb 'a kind of marriage'	gndhb

vi. Stressless syllables are omitted in the colloquial Assamese form of the Sonowal-Kachari tribe. Examples-

Assamese	spoken form of Sonowal-Kachari
mrib 'die'	marb
kris 'doing'	kuiz

b. Morphological features

i. The formation of the Causative verb of the Sonowal Kachari's speaking is significant. Many causative roots are found in their speaking which are not found in the Assamese language. Examples-

Assamese	spoken form of Sonowal-Kachari
anisō 'bring'	anisu
haje 'make'	hrzaj
khjma 'to forgive'	khjmiba

ii. The uses of secondary suffixes */-oual/*, */-iali/*, */-ali/*, */iari/* are notable in the Sonowal Kachari's speaking. Examples -dhakuali, dhekiali, manikial, nezkatari, bikhali.

iii. The nasalized conjugational suffixes become [] in Sonowal Kachari's speaking. Examples-

Assamese	spoken form of Sonowal-Kachari
bnalō 'made'	bnalu
tanilō 'gramble'	tanilu
balō 'plough'	balu

c. Lexical features

The sonowal kachari people use many words of their own. Though they speak Assamese, an influence has been found in their Assamese speaking. Many Assamese words are deformed by the Sonowal Kachari people. Words are deformed phonetically, morphologically etc. Here the deformed words, Own words, loan words are described.

i. Phonetically deform words-

Assamese	spoken form of Sonowal-Kachari
rkha 'safe'	rikha
kaxot 'beside'	koxta
dunri 'small basket'	dulni
gondha poa 'smelling'	gd poa
brznak 'husband's elder brother'	brgraki

ii. Derived words-

Some words are derived by coinage process or many coined words are found in the Sonowal Kachari's Assamese speaking. These words are derived from unknown suffixes and non-aryan suffixes. Examples-

Assamese	spoken Assamese of Sonowal-Kachari
glpta 'a kind of necklace'	glpatmni
namni 'lower'	namnikusia
brbihu 'festival'	bhua

- iii. Some native classifiers are found in Moran-Mese. These are-
 /-ia/- habua, azukhia, kpetia
 /-ial/- gtial
 /-xali/- gerexali, souxali, ekhahali
- iv. The uses of pleonastic suffix in Moran-Mese is notable. The uses of pleonastic suffixes are-
 /-ka/ : dakhn ka ki kl (where the sword has been lost)
 /-isi /: isi ta gate lagisil. (Oh god! Safe for a few, it was hit in his body)

c. Lexical features

Though Moran people speak the Assamese language; they also keep the characteristics of their language by using some different word. The words used by Moran people can be classified as follows-

- i. Addressing genitive words: abudu (father-in-law), kki (a term for calling a child), zizai (great grandmother), pi (pehi).
- ii. Cultural words: Sali khoa (a feast organized by women), kza ka (preparation for dowry), kesa haz (a feast with rice beer) etc.

From these illustrations we came to know that each dialect of the Assamese language has its own characteristics. Many influences of their mother tongue have been led in to their Assamese speaking. To define the definitions of dialects many linguists discuss only about the regional dialects. A dialect may be regional, ethnic, lingua-franca etc. Dr. Upen Rabha Hakacham discusses systematically about these dialects of Assamese in his book entitled 'Axomia Bhaxar nrigosthio upobhakha'. In this study an attempt has been chosen to bring into focus these topics. Lot of study is required in these fields.

2.0 Regional dialects of Assamese or variations in terms of place: As has been told earlier, when a language takes variations or dissimilarities in terms of different areas or places then we can call it a Regional dialect. The Assamese language is extended from Sadia in east and to Dhubri in west. Between these areas many variations have been seen within the Assamese language. George Abraham Grierson first discussed about the regional dialects of the Assamese language. Then Dr. Banikanta Kakoti followed his way. Dr. Kakoti divided the regional dialects of the Assamese language mainly into two parts- East Assamese and West Assamese. According to him the east Assamese or Upper Assamese is prevalent from Sadia to Guwahati and the West or lower Assamese is prevalent from old Kamrup to Goalpara districts. For instance, he says that though the Assamese language is extended at a wide area, the colloquial Assamese form of the Sivasagar area has got the standardized form. Further he told two regional dialects of the West Assamese or Lower Assamese. These were- Goalporia and Kamrupi dialect. Between Goalporia and Kamrupi area many sub-dialects are found- Kakoti says. The colloquial form of the Goalporia district assimilated with the Rajbanshi language and thus it got special form. The Kamrupi dialect is extended between east Sivasagar and the mixed form of West Goalpara-Kakoti Said. Keeping Kakoti's division I will discuss the regional dialects of the Assamese language mainly into two groups- Upper Assamese and Lower Assamese dialect. And further lower Assamese dialect will be discussed into two groups-Goalporia and Kamrupi dialect. The dialects of the Assamese language will be discussed with different phonological, morphological and lexical features.

2.1 East Assamese or Upper Assamese: Upper Assamese language is used in the districts of dibrugarh, Sivasagar, Jorhat, Lakhimpur, Dhemaji districts of Assam. This dialect has got the standardized form and till it has been used as literary language also. The features of the upper Assamese language is as follows-

a. Phonetic features

- i. Assamese has eight vowels. These are-/i, e, , a, , u, o, ʌ/. Each vowel occurs in initial, medial and final position.
- ii. Assamese has eleven vowel letters for writing but among them only eight are known as vowel phoneme. And in the consonant alphabet 41 letters are found. Only 23 are selected as special phoneme.
- iii. [s], [sh], [x] sounds become un-voice velar fricative [x] in the upper Assamese. Examples- xdai, xklo, xukhi etc.
- iv. In the Upper Assamese dialect the stress is used in middle position of a syllable but in the lower Assamese dialect it is used in the initial syllable.
- v. Two diphthongs are found in upper Assamese dialects. These are-/i/ and /u/.

b. Morphological features

i. In upper Assamese dialect non honorific, honorific and high honorific forms of pronouns are found in second and third person. Examples:

Person		Singular	Plural
2nd	non-honorific	tʔi	tʔhʔt
	honorific	tumi	tʔmalok
	High honorific	apuni	aponalok
3rd	non-honorific	hi	hihʔt
	honorific	tʔ ð	tʔ ðlok
	High honorific	tʔ khʔ t	tʔ khʔ thʔkʔl

ii. The negative prefix [-n] precedes the verb in the upper Assamese. The negative prefix changes according to the first syllable of the verb. Examples-

n+krõ = nkrõ
n+zaõ = nazaõ
n+kinõ = nikinõ

iii. Assamese has some suffixes to define feminine gender. These are -/i, -ni, -ri, -ini/

kal + -ri = kalri
randh + -ni = randhni
dhoba + -ini = dhubini

iv. Assamese has basically two kinds of classifiers. One is used in singular number and another is used in plural number. To indicate a particular thing or object, it may be animate or inanimate many forms are used in the upper Assamese dialect. These forms are used with nouns in terms of size or shape, animate or inanimate. The plural classifiers or indefinitives are also used with nouns in terms of size and shape. The definitive suffixes and plural suffixes of the upper Assamese dialect are-

Definitive: /-zn/, /-zni/, /-khn/, /-khni/, /-dal/, /-dali/, /-ta/, /-ti/, /-to/ etc.

Plural or indefinite suffixes: /-bor/, /-bilak/, /-hʔt/, /-mkha/, /-zak/, /-sb/ /-xopa/ etc.

v. Many words are formed by derivative process in the upper Assamese dialect. In the derivation prefixation, suffixation processes are used to form new words. Examples:

Prefixation: In the upper Assamese or standard Assamese twenty suffixes from Sanskrit language are used. Examples-

-pri + kar = priskar
-pr + thm = prthm
-na + akhmiã = naakhmiã

Suffixation: In the process of suffixation both primary and secondary suffixes are used to form new words. Primary suffixes create verb base words, it is used with a verb but the secondary suffixes are used only with substantive root. Examples-

Primary suffix:

Kha + /-ua/ = khua 'to eat'
Nas + /-ni/ = nasni 'dancer'
ga + /-k/ = gajk 'singer'

Secondary suffix:

phul+ /-ni/	= phulni 'flower garden'
uz + /-ni/	= uzni 'upper'
nam + /-ti/	= namti

c. Lexical features: As the Assamese language is an Aryan language; therefore many words are come from Sanskrit language. Assam is a meeting place of different language and culture of different tribes. Therefore non-Aryan features are also found in the lexical features of the Assamese language. The Assamese vocabulary can be classified in terms of sources. These are-

- Sanskrit words
- Native or non-Aryan words
- Loan words.

i. Sanskrit words: Tatsam word: These words are used same as Sanskrit in Assamese. The meaning is also same with the Sanskrit word, but these words are different in pronunciation. Example-
nna (meal), agni (fire), candra (moon), rtn(gold), biswa (universe), krm (duty), mnushj (human being).

Half tatsam word: These words are changed or simplified in terms of pronunciation in the upper Assamese dialect. Examples:

Sanskrit	half tatsam
agni 'fire'	gni
dhrm 'religion'	dhrm
krm 'duty'	krm

Tatbhab words: The Assamese words which origin is Sanskrit we can call those words, Tadbhav word. These words are become changed due to evaluative process. Sometime it seems difficult to define the origin of the word due to more nativization. Examples-

Sanskrit	prakrit	Apabhramsa	Assamese
drpn	dppn	da:pn	dapon 'mirror'
ghrit	ghi	-----	ghi 'Butter'
ratri	rti	-----	rati 'night'
krm	kmm	-----	kam 'work'

ii. Native or non-Aryan words: These words are come from neighboring languages. These words are nativized through cultural-linguistic assimilation. These words can be categorized into three parts: Austro-Asiatic words, Tibeto-Burman and Thai Ahom words. Examples-

Austro-Asiatic words: The languages of khasi, kol munda and maloi tribes belong to this language family. The khasi words use in Assamese are- hole (a sour fruit), kabu (humble prayer), hnu (so it is hear), methun. Munda words are- zuti (taste), latum (spherical), til (sesamum), zika (cornered gourd). Maloi words are- zhamal (Indian civet), gahri (pig), lapani (rice-beer), sea (sprightly).

Tibeto-burman words: dihi (river burhidihing), disa (a tributary of the river Brahmaputra), dikhu, digaru etc.

Tai Ahom words: pu (a spring), pta (a palate of rock), sauda (a title), aisu (mother), la, phukn, puthau (grandfather), naideu (grandmother), apadeu (mother's elder sister).

iii. Loan words: Arbi-Farsi-turki words: ain (law), mokrdma (legal dispute), zruri (emergency), kagz (paper), klm (pen), lphpha (envelop), Khbr (news), namaz (pray), riksha (rikshaw) etc.

English words: pulis (police), phis (office), saikl (cycle), sinma (Cinema), skul (school), rekrd (record) etc.

Thus we can discuss about the upper Assamese dialect or standard Assamese.

2.1 West Assamese or Lower Assamese dialect: The lower Assamese dialect is extended in Kamrup and Goalpara districts of Assam. We can divide the Lower Assamese into two groups: Kamrupi dialect and Goalporia dialect.

2.1.1 Kamrupi dialect: It is a regional dialect of the Assamese language. It is more different from the standard Assamese. Here the differences will be discussed in different categories.

a. Phonetic features

- There are eight vowels in the Assamese language where seven vowels are found in Kamrupi

dialect. These are- /i, e, a, u, o/.

ii. In upper Assamese the stress is used in middle position of a word, on the contrary the stress is used in initial position in lower Assamese. Examples:

Assamese	Kamrupi dialect
bhomora	bhmra
mra	mra
komora 'white gourd'	kumra

iii. Epenthesis is an important feature of Kamrupi dialect. For epenthesis the use of diphthong and triphthong have been found. Examples-

Assamese	Kamrupi Dialect
halowa 'plough man'	haule
kewlia 'religious man'	keula
klia 'black'	kila

iv. In Assamese if two /-a/ sounds are occurred closely then first /-a/ sound becomes // but in Kamrupi dialect it remains the same. Examples-

Assamese	Kamrupi dialect
rza 'king'	raza
ska 'wheel'	saka
tra 'star'	tara

v. The diphthongs in final position of a word of the standard Assamese becomes accordingly [-u] and [-i] in Kamrupi dialect. Examples-

Assamese	Kamrupi dialect
akhi 'parched corn'	akh
gri 'a fish'	gre
kabu 'extreme request'	kabo

b. Morphological features

i. In Kamrupi dialect the plural suffix [-the] is used, other plural suffixes, like- -xopa/-xpa, -makha/-xkl, -ahun/-ahU, -hana/-hamra/-hamla, -gila/-gilan/-gilak/-gla etc. are also used. Examples:

Kamrupi dialect	Meaning
mama-thk	uncle along with family.
dkani-the-t	along with family in shopkeeper's home.

ii. In Kamrupi language some classifiers are added with plural pronoun. Examples-

Assamese	Kamrupi dialect
ibilak 'These'	iglakhan
Heibilak 'those'	higlakhan

iii. In Kamrupi dialect there are four case markers. But in Assamese six case markers are found.

Kamrupi:

Nominative case:	-/-i/-q
Accusative case:	-k/-k/-q
Genitive case:	-r/-r
Locative :	-t/-t

iv. In Kamrupi dialect the feminine suffixes -ni/-ni are used in common gender also. Examples-

Kamrupi	Meaning
tulni	adopted
randhni	cook.
dhueni	a laundry woman.

c. Lexical features

In kamrupi language many native words are seen which are not used in the standard Assamese. These words are-

Assamese	Kamrupi dialect
dhunia 'beautiful'	thuga

nimntrn	nta (invitation),
tUhguri 'thresing'	bhusi
bhet (lily flower)	muka
boka(mud)	pota
znaki prua (firefly)	znpka
sorai 'bird'	pakhi

2.1.2 Goalporia dialect: The Goalporia dialect has many sub dialects. These are- west goalporia and east goalporia. According to Upen Rabha Hakacham it has seven local dialects. Among them-ghullia, sorua, jharua, namania, baukhia, habraghatia, barohajaria are notable (Hakacham 2009:387). Here the general features of the Goalporia dialect will be discussed.

a. Phonetic features:

- i. The vowel [i] of the Assamese language becomes [a] in Goalporia dialect. Examples-

Assamese	Goalporia dialect
dhari 'mat'	dhara
sati 'umbrella'	sata
dhuli 'dust'	dhula

- ii. The [a] vowel is augmented in Goalporia dialect instead of final position of a di-syllabic word of Assamese.

Assamese	Goalporia dialect
Xon 'gold'	xona
tam 'copper'	tama
bÅh 'nest'	baha

- iii. The sound of standard Assamese [p], [z], [l] becomes accordingly [ph], [jh] [i] in the Goalporia dialect.

Assamese	Goalporia dialect
plaj 'through'	phelaj
oza 'master in art'	ojha
ndur 'rat'	indur

- iv)The [n] and [r] sounds become [l] in the Goalporia dialect.

Assamese	Goalporia dialect
nom 'hair of body'	lom
nez 'tail'	lez

- v. Epenthesis is an important characteristic of the Goalporia dialect, but in Assamese epenthesis is not found. Example-

Assamese	Goalporia dialect
kati 'cut'	kait
narikl 'coconut'	nairkl

b. Morphological features

- i. The plural suffix of Goalporia dialect is less in numbers. /-ira/, /-ra/, /-ha/ these plural suffixes are used with pronoun and /-khan/, /-xkl/, /-ghr/-hr/-hla, -gul/-gula/-gulo/-gela/-gla/-gla/-la-these are used with other words.

- ii. In Assamese the definite classifiers or third person singular number of pronoun are changed in terms of gender. But it is not found in Goalporia dialect.

- iii. In Goalporia dialect indefinite meaning is defined by these collective words--khaniman/khamna/akmkha/ak xpa etc.

c. Lexical features

The native words which are used in Goalporia dialect, it is not found in any other dialects and it is quite different from the standard Assamese. These words are-

Assamese	Goalporia
zlkia 'silly'	jhaluk
rbab tea 'a sour fruit'	zambura

gdgdi 'fish'	dhrai/hebogali
girik 'husband'	lalak
putk 'son'	sgri
auli 'finger'	nogl

Thus we can discuss about the dialects of lower Assam. Within the two dialects many sub-dialects are found. Within the Kamrupi dialect west (Barpeta), middle (nalbari) and south (Soygaon/ Palashbari) sub-dialects are found. Each of the dialects has their own characteristics. At all we can call that these are also the regional dialects of the Assamese language.

3.0 Variety of the Assamese language as lingua-franca: It is also a different form of Assamese language, so we can term it as a dialect of the Assamese language. A lingua franca is a bridge language. When a language is adopted as a common language between speakers whose native language are different. As has been told earlier that Assamese is a communicating language. Many tribes use Assamese to communicate with outsiders. The dialects of the Assamese language can be classified in to three groups in terms of lingua-franca. These are

- u Nagamese
- u Nefa-Mese
- u Coloquial Assamese of the Tea garden people.

3.1 Nagamese: North-East India is a land of different ethnic communities. Each tribe has their own language. Within the community different sub-dialects are found. These languages are unintelligible for each-other. Therefore they need a common language to communicate with each-other. Thus Assamese becomes a lingua-franca among these tribes.

Nagamese is a common language of Nagaland. Though the people who live in the hill place of India, they are known as 'Naga', but basically it is a common name for different Naga clans. These Naga descendants are- Konyak, Angami, Ao, Sema, Lotha, Sakhesang, Phom, Imsungri, Rengma, Sang, Sangtam, Jeliang, Posuri, Khinmungam etc. Among these Konyak people are majority in numbers. These tribes have different languages. They choose Assamese as common language. With the combination of Assamese and Naga language they create the 'Nagamese' language. In the Nagamese many linguistic elements from both Assamese and Naga are found. Though English is used as official language, but Nagamese is also used partially as official language (Baruah 1990:201). The characteristics of the Nagamese language can be shown as follows-

a. Phonological features

i. In Nagamese there are six vowels. These are- /a, i, o, , ɨ,u]. [] and [] sounds are not found in Nagamese language.

Assamese	Nagamese
amar 'our'	amar laga
tomar 'your'	tomar laga

b. Morphological features

i. The plural suffix {-khan} is used in Nagamese. Example-

Assamese	Nagamese
manuhzn 'the man'	manuhkhan
bstubor 'the things'	bstukhan
lrabr 'the boys'	lrakhan

ii. The auxiliary verb {-ase} is used at the end of a sentence in Nagamese. In Assamese it is not used. (Baruah 1990:204) Examples-

Assamese:	aitu kar bstu?
Nagamese:	itubstu kar laga ase?

iii. To emphasis on a sentence some pleonastic suffixes /-tu/, /-de/, /-hole/, /-kene/ are used in Nagamese language.

iv. The genitive form [-laga] is used in Nagamese, in Assamese it is used as [-r].

c. Lexical features

phu phu (father's younger sister), golbhera (tomato), kpita (papaya), mnbha (attitude), khundia (hit), mn khusi kra xmi (leisure time), muk poa lua (memorise), kpal dangor (lucky) etc.

Thus we can discuss about Nagamese. Many works have been done on Nagamese language. In

nagamese the roman script is used. This language is used in Radio centre also. Radio play like- 'heura-sukra', 'Kabulibala' and different songs have been recorded or telecast from all india radio Kohima (Boruah 1990: 207). Prof. Bhim Kanta Boruah has done many works on Nagamese language. His thesis was on Nagamese language entitled 'The Nagamese Language: A Descriptive Analysis' (1981). In 1993 he wrote a book entitled 'Nagamese: The Language of Nagaland'. And he wrote the first grammar of Nagamese language entitled, 'Nagamiz Kothalaga Niyom' in 1985. Other linguists also did works on Nagamese language. At all it can be said that the Nagamese language spreads in different fields. It can be able to take place in audio-visual media also.

3.2 Nefamese: It is a common language of Arunachal Pradesh. Arunachal Pradesh is also a multifarious land of fascinating ethnic tribes. Assamese language is working as a common language in Arunachal Pradesh also. Therefore the 'Nefamese' language has created. Nefamese word is derived from the words 'Nefa' and 'Mese'. Like 'Naga' the 'Nefa' word indicates the people of Arunachal Pradesh. As 'Nefa' was another name of Arunachal Pradesh. In Arunachal Pradesh Tangsa, Nockte, Wancho, Khamti, Singphow, Monpa, Serdukpen, Tutsa, Lisu, Oka, Miji, Tsakma etc. languages are found. All these languages are unintelligible for each other. So they use Assamese. In their Assamese speaking both Assamese and Arunachali words are used. The characteristics of Nefamese language is-

a. Phonological features

- i. [r] sound becomes [h] and [l] in Nagamese. Example: ri > li, ira > lla, ramajan > lamajan/lamama.

b. Morphological features

- i. In Nefamese the [-tu] form is used to make opposite meaning of a word. Examples-
Assamese: muru zabo lga asil kintu nuarilu.
Nagamese: mi bhi zabale asile tu neparilu.
- ii. Like Assamese the genitive form [-r] is used in Nefamese. Examples- amar (our), tomar (your), aponar (your) etc.
- iii. The auxiliary form /-h/ is used at the end of a sentence in Nefamese (Boaruah 1990: 204).
Example-

aikhn kitap kar h?

3.3 Colloquial Assamese of the Tea-garden People: The tea-garden people contribute a lion's share to the national life of Assam. At first they were taken to Assam by the Britishers as workers. In 1859-60 from Sutnagpur and Medinipur many workers were taken to the tea-garden. At later it continues. According to the information of Tea Council in 1986 there were 844 tea gardens and the employees were-4,84,349 (Pathak 2013:160). According to Deuram Tasa- the Tea community has different clans. These are-Munda, Saotal, Urang, Saunra, Bhuinya, Paharia, Poroja, Gouro, Kandha, Baiga, Kharia, Kol, Bhil, Sobor, Bhumij, Gatuwar, Boraik etc. The tea community people also use Assamese so different linguistic elements are found in their Assamese speaking, which is different from standard Assamese language. These can be illustrated as follows-

a. Morphological features

- i. Case:
 - a. Nominative: -e/-i/. Example-
hi br dubla hise
'He becomes so weak'
 - b. Accusative Case- /-ke/
dusra manuske nai dim.
It will not give to another man.
 - c. Instrumental -/se/. Ex-
akhn thikse thakbi
'Stay silently now'.
 - d. Dative: /-te/, /-ek/, /-kli/. Ex-
manus gilakli
 - e. Genitive: -k/-r/-er

tder bhai kaha gelek re. (Where your brother has gone)

f. Locative: -te/-e

phila piriti kale (Source: Asomia Bhasar Itihas, Ramesh Pathak, p: 161)

ii. The negative suffix {-na} precedes the verb in the Colloquial Assamese of Tea garden people.

Examples-

Assamese	Colloquial As. of Tea garden people
nidie 'not give'	nai dibe
nuhune 'not hear'	nai sune
nai 'no'	naikhe
nhb 'will not'	nai hobe

b. Lexical features

Many native words are used in their Assamese speaking. These words are-

Assamese	Colloquial As. of Tea garden people	Kōkal
'waist'	kmr	
kaxlti 'armpit'	kakh-bagl	
xrir 'body'	gtr	
aghat 'injure'	sot	

4.0 Conclusion

From the above discussions we came to know that Assamese has different dialects. The cited topic is so vast. I tried to discuss it from three ways. I tried to enlighten the varieties of the Assamese language from a new perspective. Many fields are quiet lay down without any scientific study. Therefore I hope it will help to take the interests of the scholars for more studies in this field.

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