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ON CAUSATIVIZATION STRATEGIES IN ASAMIYA (ASSAMESE)

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ABSTRACT : *A causative construction expresses a macrosituation resulting from an involvement of two micro situations - a 'causing event' and a 'caused event'.[1] The notion of causativization involves an interaction of semantics, syntax and morphology. The study investigates the grammar of causation in Asamiya. The various strategies the language employs for encoding causation may be broadly classifiable into three types: morphological, lexical and analytic/periphrastic.[2] The most productive process of causativization is suffixation of a causative morpheme to the verb. Both the transitive and intransitive verbs permit inflection for causation. The lexical causation is exhibited by a closed pair of verbs in causal relations.The analytic/periphrastic causative expressing a 'causer'-'causee' relationship of two events is encoded by an adjunct clause with a verb in a specific non-finite form and a main clause.*

Keywords : *Causativization, causative morpheme, periphrastic causative*

TROPES OF REMEMBERING PARTITION : UNSETTLING REMNANTS IN SELECT NARRATIVES FROM BENGAL

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ABSTRACT : *Memory is a very important trope in the field of Partition Studies. The act of remembering and the subject of remembrance provide fresh insights into our understanding of the ramifications of Partition. In this context literary narratives on Partition too play out the connection between the strands of memories of Partition and their impact upon everyday realities of life in the Indian subcontinent. This renewed interest in acts of remembrance and the subsequent efforts to preserve the vast records of remembering has happened more prominently in the western part of India as compared to the eastern division. However, some writers and scholars have also looked at the representations of memories in the eastern part of the border. These Bangla narratives offer fascinating readings on memory and its associated complexities. This paper proposes to examine the primacy of memories in select Partition narratives from Bengal. This paper would engage with the nature of representations of memory and various socio-political and cultural nuances associated with such representations in these select literary texts.*

Keywords : *partition study, partition narratives, socio-political and cultural nuiances.*

CIVILIZING NATURE :
DAMS AS METAPHOR OF DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT : *The dominant paradigm on management of water resources involved construction of large dams to satisfy the growing demand and use of water for the rapidly growing economy and society. While there has been much euphoria about these engineering marvels and the grandiose returns that they are expected to yield, yet dams have been at the centre of debates around water resource management for the huge financial, social and environmental costs involved. Damming of rivers are identified as the metaphor for the new, modern and civilized nation-states. In the process, rivers are being perceived from an instrumentalist notion of instilling 'value' in them only if they can be tamed while untamed free flowing waters of rivers are viewed as 'resource wasted'. Against such backdrops, the paper seeks to explore the veracity of the desire for dams as a developmental need and their larger implications on the society and the environment. The paper also seeks to establish a connection between dams as a capitalist agenda to 'civilize nature' for humankind's own needs through an exploration of the emerging debates on the issue.*

STATUS AND GROWTH TREND OF
FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN ASSAM

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ABSTRACT : *The present study tries to reveal an overall picture of female employment in rural and urban Assam in comparison with rural and urban India. The study has tried to examine the growth trend of female employment in Assam and different dimensions of female employment regarding type of employment and nature of employment. Socio-economic analysis for participation of women in employment is also studied by taking social groups, religion, education level etc. It is revealed from the study that female employment has increased in urban areas than in rural areas in the state and in the country as well. Again, it is found from the data that female employment in regular category work has fallen in both rural and urban Assam during the study period. It is also observed that the wage differentials between male and female has been increasing over a period of time for both the state and the national average. The study also focuses on the problems of working women and makes recommendations for favourable atmosphere for more economic participation of women for overall development of the state*

পৌরাণিক চতুর্যুগ ও বর্ষপঞ্জি— দ্বিতীয় পর্ব

জন্মজিৎ রায়

(ভূতপূর্ব) বাংলা বিভাগ, করিমগঞ্জ কলেজ, করিমগঞ্জ, অসম

TH FOUR AGES AND CALENDAR IN THE PURĀṆAS : PART-II

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ABSTRACT : *In the first part of the present paper, light has been shed on the antiquity of the ancient Indian or Vedic calendar based on four eras namely Krita, Treta, Dvapara and Kali. In the second part we have discussed how three great scholars like Swami Yukteswar Giri, Bharat Chandra Choudhury and Girindra Sekhar Basu have interpreted in their own way the nature of ancient Indian calendar and the four yugas. In this second part, in addition to their interpretation, we have added our own view, analysis and interpretation. The present author does not claim finality of his view or theory*

Keywords : Ancient India, Four Ages, Puranic Cālendar

বাংলা কবিতার শৈলীবিচার ও আন্তর্বয়ানিকতা

তন্ময় বীর

বাংলা বিভাগ, সরসুনা কলেজ, কলকাতা – ৭০০ ০৬১

STYLISTIC ANALYSIS OF BENGALI POETRY WITH SPECIAL EMPHASIS ON INTERTEXTUALITY

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ABSTRACT : *Stylistics mainly deals with the deep analysis of grammar of any text. To identify the style of literature the stylistics engage different linguistics observations like author's choices and the grammatical deviations. The meter, prosody and the graphological arrangements of the text are also to be considered. The intertextuality also plays an important part to understand a text's style or the creator's individuality. In a text there may be three types of intertextual relation with the other texts like obligatory, optional and accidental. The reflection would be different when a text, part of text, context or a form is to be consciously or unconsciously followed. Sometimes the writer openly confesses the textual relation with the other text in his/her text, sometimes that is the reader's job to discover it by following the author's clue(s) that he/she has left in the text. Most of the time the clues are the linguistic elements like the similar/contrast word, similar/opposite pattern of sentence construction etc. These linguistics components are working as signifiers. By using these magnets, authors try to communicate to his/her intended situation(s) or subject(s) which may give appropriate literary suggestion. So, that is why the intertextuality is used in stylistics as one of the significant tools. This article tries to reveal the different types of intertextuality of some Bengali poetry and most probably this approach has been very rarely used for analysing Bengali poetry.*

Keywords : Bengali Poetry, Intertextuality, Stylistics

রাজ-আমলে ত্রিপুরার শাসন-রাজনীতি : প্রেক্ষিতে ঐতিহাসিক কাব্য 'রাজমালা'

রূপশ্রী দেবনাথ

বাংলা বিভাগ, গুয়াহাটী বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়, গুয়াহাটি - ৭৮১ ০১৪, অসম

SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE OF ROYAL DYNASTY OF TRIPURA IN THE CONTEXT OF 'RAJAMALA'

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***ABSTRACT :** The famous chronicle of Tripura dynasty entitled 'Rajmala' or 'Srirajmala' which contains the legends of the kings of Tripura was written in the form of verse in the 15th century. This book highlights the picture of the medieval period of Tripura. This famous historical chronicle always raises the curiosity among the scholars as it is the rich source of many historical information and documents not only about the kings and queens but also about the society, cultures, politics, and many more of the medieval era of Tripura. The kings of Tripura used to introduce new policies and rules for maintaining the security during their rules. The volumes of 'Rajmala' are the source of administrative reports, statistical compilations of Manikya dynasty. However, my concern in this article is to discuss the politics, rules and administrative system of royal dynasty of Tripura in the context of 'Rajmala'.*

***Keywords :** Administration, Medieval era, Politics, Rajmala, Royal dynasty, Tripura.*

মায়ামৰা সমাজৰ সাংস্কৃতিক পৰিচয় গঠনত ইয়াৰ গায়ন-বায়ন ব্যৱস্থা

ডম্বৰুধৰ নাথ

(ভূতপূৰ্ব) ইতিহাস বিভাগ, ডিব্ৰুগড় বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়, ডিব্ৰুগড়, অসম

REFLECTION OF 'GAYAN-BAYAN' SYSTEM IN THE FORMATION OF CULTURAL IDENITY OF 'MAYAMARA SOCIETY'

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ABSTRACT : *The present essay attempts to understand the cultural identity of the Māyāmarā sectarian society of Assam on the light of its orchestral performance (gāyan-bāyan). Originated from the classical Assamese Satriyā dance form the Māyāmarā orchestral system, however, assumed a composite nature due to the predominance of tribal elements among the followers of the sect.*

This composite and distinctive nature can be noted in their exclusive use of the mridanga, instead of khol, as is the rule in the Assamese Satriyā classical dance form; in the selection and use of the rāga, tāla, māna and laya; and also in the use of their local/tribal terminologies, costumes, and, above all, in the mode of its presentation. Thus in Māyāmarā gāyan-bāyan system reflects a blend where both classical and local or popular elements merge to give it a novel form easily identifiable and distinguishable from the Satriyā system of music and dance forms governed purely by the Indian classical codes. In fact, it may perhaps be said that the Māyāmarā system localized the classical form of the Satriyā dance giving birth to a new form governed by an ethics of syncretism.

Keywords : *Cultural identity, Gayan-bayan, Mayamara Society*

কথন বিজ্ঞানৰ আধাৰত প্ৰথম অসমীয়া উপন্যাস 'ভানুমতী'ৰ কথনৰীতি বিশ্লেষণ

দীপামণি হালৈ মহন্ত

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A NARRATOLOGICAL STUDY OF THE NARRATIVE STYLE OF 'BHANUMATI' THE FIRST ASSAMESE NOVEL

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ABSTRACT : *Being the first novel of Assamese literature Padmanath Gohain Barooa's 'Bhanumati' has a significance in the history of Assamese literature. A Novel is always a narrative text, where a narrator tells the story to the reader. The narrator may be a character of the story or may not be a character. But his technique of telling the story is a noteworthy aspect. So, an effort has been made here to analyse the narrative style of 'Bhanumati' from Narratological viewpoint.*

Keywords : *Assamese Novel, Bhanumati, Narrative Style*

ই-সাহিত্যৰ তাত্ত্বিক প্রসংগ আৰু অসমীয়া ই-সাহিত্য

প্রাণজিৎ বৰা

অসমীয়া বিভাগ, ডিব্ৰুগড় বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়, ডিব্ৰুগড়, অসম

THEORETICAL ASPECTS OF e-LITERATURE AND ASSAMESE e-LITERATURE

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ABSTRACT : *Because of the custom of new media, the growth of electronic literature has characteristics different from printed literature. Since the nineties of the last century, electronic literature has evolved in a way that has about to affect our traditional concept of canonical texts and it is most likely that along with printed literature electronic literature will soon affect even the notions of composing literary history. This is a phenomenon that has coincided with the advancement of technology day after day and it cannot be resisted. This paper, besides throwing light on the theoretical aspects of the growth of electronic literature, examines the extent of Assamese electronic literature.*

Keywords : Assamese electronic literature, E-Literature, Theoretical aspects,

অসমত সংস্কাৰমুখী আন্দোলনৰ পটভূমিত 'চেতনা' আলোচনীৰ ভূমিকা

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ROLE OF 'CHETANA' MAGAZINE IN THE BACKGROUND OF SOCIO-REFORMATIVE MOVEMENT IN ASSAM

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ABSTRACT : *'Chetana' (1919), the monthly Assamese magazine, established by Ambikagiri Roy Choudhury which was initially jointly edited by him with Chandranath Sharma, had played significant role in the freedom struggle of the country as well as growth of Assamese nationalism. 'Chetana' also had played very vital role to strengthen the unity of the people, especially the unity of Hindu and Muslim, which was the need of that time to succeed. In this regard 'Chetana' took strong stand for the abolition of all kinds of social injustice, related to caste and religion. The paper highlights the reformative initiatives in the light of the editorials there in.*

Keywords : Chetana, Hindu-Muslim unity, Socio-reforms