LEXICOGRAPHY: A PRACTICAL FIELD OF ASSAMESE DICTIONARY

ABSTRACT:

lexicography is a modern concept of modern linguistic. It is a new department till twenty first century. There are such a person, they called so proudly that here is a many research books about this topic. But if you go for searching this then you are not be able to search it. No doubt here is a available in a few guide book which is not sufficient. Actually right now I want to search about this topic lexicography, a practical field of dictionary.

Dictionary it is a book about words. It is belongs to sanskrit abhi+ dha+ aān : Abhidhan*(assamese term). This process belongs to the word from lexicography, lexico and graphic.

Keywords: Dictionary, Lexicography, Word, Sub word, Language

I. MAIN TOPIC DISCUSSION

Dictionary, at first the man kabardre, who was a teacher, was making a small table under 2500 words only for students. After fer years in 1849, Benjamin Martin was the man who add many words in this dictionary and made the world first dictionary.

On the other hand, First of all in assamese the Ahom kingdom there was two dictionary which name was “ Bor Amro “ and “loti amro”.After this period the tradition of dictionary had been started Mails bronson’s dictionary which name was “ A dictionary of assamese and English “(1867) which based was the local language of a middle class family, ancient history, and the language of Arunodoi.

Actually, I want to discuss here about the practical field from nineteen to twenty first century even the digital dictionary of assamese language. According to Bo,svensen that there is a two types of lexicography, that is practical and theoretical. Dictionary making is a scientific process. There are many processes starting to ending you can say examples like that: Preparation, Editing, and manuscript collect for printing etc. There are need so many times for these process. Printing and software Dictionary are the two types of Dictionary, or so many kinds.

If we go to analysis the assamese dictionary from the nineteenth century then we can called the zaduram Dekabarua’s dictionary “ manuscript bengali dictionary with assamese definition “.we can called it under the periods of 1810_1900 in the first step. The second period of assamese dictionary is 1900-1998 and the third period started from2001 to till now. There are so many Dictionary is published till now. But every dictionary had a small disturbance in accoding to exactly assamese linguistic rules like alphabet series, letter system, words numarical data, in their systematic view.

In the history of assamese dictionary first of all we can say Ruchinath kamrupi's Sabdakosh(1810) then Zaduram Deka published in his Sabdakosh(1839)it all not exactly dictionary its called Sabdakosh. Then in 1867, Mails Bronson published his dictionary. Which dictionary doing free assamese language from the bangali language. The second step started from twenty century. In 1900 Hemchandra Barua published his world famous dictionary “Hemkosh”,then we can say “Chandrakanta Abhidhan “(1933),assomiya abhidhan (1952),Byabaharic Sabdakosh (1971),Adhunik assamiya adhidhan (1991),Mani Manik sabdakosh (1991).

In nineteenth century Mails Branson’s Dictionary (1867) which is published from “shivsagar Mission press”. There are number of 8 vowel and 24 consonant. In this dictionary many kind of mistake behind this. we cant say that every dictionary is perfect from some languagestic essu.

In the second periods in “Hemkoch” their are many mistake in (বর্ণবিন্যাস) alphabet schedule i mean you can say it is not systemic. Hemchandra Barua follow missionaries rule .also the zaduram and Branson’s theory. He write the originality of every words also the sanskrit word of every words structure. He didn’t use the assamese letter অ’ and
given the অঁ after অং. He used the word look after the meaning of every sub-word like “Akaka” after the word “Aakara”. I want to discuss in this research paper that which kind of grammatical mistakes are here.

In “chandrakanta abhidhan”, this is a bilingual dictionary, here not use the term “;” (bisarga) many times use the same word in different meanings. Like PAL and PALA. Their are not any direction about the words pronounce. Their use “Asola” and “Asoli” in the same category but they discriminate the “Asoltoka”. This is the mistake I mean not the systemic way. In this, given importantly in the explanatory meaning. In assamese Abhidhan “(1952)”, Giridhar Sarma didn’t write the originated word and also the some word history, they use :(Bisarga),অঁ (chandrabindu), after vowel.(অ,আ,ই,ঈ,উ,ঊ,ো,ৌ,এ) They didn’t use (/) symbol. In Abhunik Asomiya abhidhan they use chandrabindu added word before use of not added chandrabindu. The editor of “adhunik asomiya abhidhan” are Dr. Maheswar Neog, Rajanikanta, Nabakanta Barua.

word, the source of main words is borrow word or not, sub dilect, ancient version, (is it sanskrit or not) etc.

In the third periods of assamese dictionary we can say like “Calanta Abhidhan”(2002), “pohra soliya Abhidhan”(2004), “Asomiya jatia abhidhan” (2010), saraighat abhidhan (2011), assamiya byahbaric abhidhan (2014). Calanta abhidhan whose word structure process like that they use t.”Kauri”, “bogoli” etc words where they use only hraswa e. They mix up the letter dantya n and murdhanya n like charan and charan.

In “pohrasaliya abhidhan”use this khanda t, anuswar, bisarga, chandrabindu. like this systematically. Actually I want a new standard dictionary in assamese which is like oxford dictionary in English language sector. which we can use properly in all the people. In present day there are many kinds of online dictionary like “sabdo” etc. but we cant say their is 100% right guideline. I want to actually see what would be right structure and system for a assamese dictionary. And want to make a dictionary which is everybody can use easily.

II. SCOPE OF STUDY:
For nineteen century to twenty first century I want to judge all assamese dictionary and make a new standard dictionary, which is standard an provide all right guideline for assamese people which is interested to increase right language issue. systemic guide line.

III. AIM OF RESEARCH PAPER:
As a post graduate student I don’t have a huge knowledge of lexicography but as far as I could gain knowledge there is in assamese dictionary like Hemkosh, saraighat abhidhan, and adhunik asmiya abhidhan and chandrakant abhidhan etc are every dictionary had a silly mistakes actually it was not systematic.

IV. RESEARCH METHOD:
My research methods are like that descriptove mathid, Historical methods, evaluation mathod, Historical method, evaluation mathod, etc. first of all I called all the history of assamese dictionary. Then I started to observe that and I make some mistakes I mean not the systemic way on that particular all dictionarys. In the next step method is filed study method. Their are some times we experience the system of a dictionary making process and go to spech laboratory to experiment a alphabet to a language table. At least we evaluate all the research paper and make beneficial research paper.

V. REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE:
In the topic of lexicography their are many people doing research on this particular topic and also making a research paper, thesis, some articles. But I think this is not sufficient for assamese language people. They discuss in their thesis what is lexicography, and why it is important and all. But if we say How dictionary’s practical uses and why is needed than. They didn’t see the applied field of dictionary. In this time their are Abhijit Bora Sir, who write “Abhidhan tatbo and assoniya abhidhan “and Ramesh pathak’s “Abhidhan tatwo” and Dr.Arpana koar's "abhishan tatbo" and Dr. phanindr narayan Dutta's “ prajogic bhasabigyanr Ruprekha" etc. help me for this research project.
And also help me Dr. prafulla kumar nath sir from the Guwahati university and the professor of cotton university Dr. Dipanjali das gowami maa’m and the Dr.madhurjya mandit barua sir from the Krishnaguru adhyatmik Viswabidyaloy,also help me the professor of Nalbari college Mr.Bhaskar Bhattaacharjya sir. Thanksfull to all of your valuable help.

VI. CONCLUSION:

At last I want to say that if I say that the lexicography is a new word But we can say in a very few times this topic had grow up quickly and now their are some college and university has making this topic to under the slybus area .Still at present time if we want to see comparatively with the western theory, their are many many developed had been looked up, which is done by researchers. Everyday there are started to grow a new theory. But here is no way. How giving important in culture, literature ,and also other side of language, thair are no given important in this particular topic.

We can now make a dictionary about the topic of different meaning of same words dictionary, antonyms dictionary, new words dictionary and like all this type of topic. If you only know about the lexicography what is a and how it is used and what is the important of this topic ,it is not sufficient. Tou must know what is the practical value of dictionary in our day to day life and what was the mistake in previous year all dictionary, how could we edit this. How could we used alphabet series’s, word making sentences making in a practical field. Then we can making a new systemic dictionary. Now a days there are some situations are coming like some students are not even know what is dictionary, what is the uses of dictionary etc. So .I want to with this research to get knowledge of dictionary to at least they can use it properly.

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