Lexical Reduplication in Bodo: A Brief Introduction

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Abstract: Bodos are the highly reduplicated word speaking language. Reduplication takes vital role in the formation of a language. Lexical Reduplication is one of the sub-types of reduplication. Lexical reduplication refers to the process of repetition of any sequence of phonological units comprising a word or a part of it (Abbi: 1992). So, morphologically, the lexical reduplication can be found either full/complete or partial reduplication both. It is found that lexical reduplication is more productive in the language. Lexical reduplication may be of three types; Echo-formation, Compound and Word Reduplication.

Key Word: Reduplication, Lexical Reduplication, Echo-formation, Compound, Word Reduplication.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Reduplication stands for repetition of a word or a syllable. There can be found four different types of reduplication in Bodo, viz.- Grammatical Reduplication, Lexical Reduplication, Morphological Reduplication and Semantic Reduplication. Among these, lexical reduplication is one which is most important and productive that can create new lexeme. That’s to say, the Bodos are the highly reduplicated word speaking language. Morphologically, the nature/kinds of lexical reduplication can be found either complete or partial reduplication. In this paper, Lexical Reduplication, its types, its structures and its meaning conveyed by them will be taken into consideration.

The Bodo language is one of the developing languages of North-East India. No proper research work has been done on this language even literature and culture as a whole. Here, the researcher aims to be focusing on lexical reduplication, their types and structures. Hope, the investigation and research work on Bodo lexical reduplication is to be high academic value and will help the academic sphere of the society and language researchers.

II. OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

Introducing and focusing of Bodo lexical reduplication as well as the structural analysis are the main purpose of the study on this specific topic.

III. DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

1.0 The lexical reduplication refers the recurrence of either total word or a phonological part or a syllabic unit of a stem/word. In the words of Abbi (1992):

   "Lexical reduplication refers to the process of repetition of any sequence of phonological units comprising a word or a part of it."

Further, she defines lexical reduplication: "Complete Lexical Reduplication is constituted of two identical (bimodal) words, Ex.: batThebaThe 'While sitting' in Hindi. Partial Lexical reduplication, on the other hand, is constituted of partial repetition of a word either phonologically or semantically. Echo words such as khanavana "Food etc. or compounds such as khana – pina (eat+drink) "Standard of living" are case of partial reduplication." Here, I cited the examples from Bodo for specimens- gamigami (village village/villages), lasuilaasui (slowly), aluau (pleasantly), k^ nourk^ ou (again and again/frequently/repeatedly) are complete lexical reduplication; on the other hand, vntaw-balaw (adorable), zunga-maga

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The Lexical Reduplication can be found in three different types; these are-

a. Echo-Formation
b. Compounds
c. Word Reduplication.

1.1 Echo-Formation

Echo-formation is a morphophonemic change that reflects partial reduplication of lexical levels only. In echo-formation, only the initial phoneme or syllable is changed. The other position of phoneme or syllable, i.e. the medial and final position remain intact. The echo words have close similarity between the two sets of words and they have a semantic relationship. The echo words do not have their independent or specific meanings but they expand or add some meaning to the head word.

Examples:
(a) mansi-sansi
   man-RED
   ‘man and the like.’
(b) dau-sau
   bird-RED
   ‘bird and the like.’

Types of Echo-formation in Bodo

Structurally, Echo-formation is of three types in Bodo. These are analysed in the following with appropriate examples.

The first type of echo-formation is that, while the initial phoneme or syllable that starts with consonant phonemes except /s/ ‘स’/, are replaced in the echo words by /s ‘स’/ consonant, as for examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stem</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>ER</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mansi</td>
<td>“man”</td>
<td>mansi-sansi</td>
<td>“man and the like.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>duui</td>
<td>“water”</td>
<td>duui-sui</td>
<td>“water, etc.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>raja</td>
<td>“king”</td>
<td>raja-saja</td>
<td>“king, etc.”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the above cited three examples, the first phonemes of the lexical items like /m, d, r/ are changed to /s/ phoneme in the echo words. The meanings conveyed by them are ‘the like’, and ‘ecetera’. However, in case of some echo words, especially the proper names that start with any consonant phonemes except /s/ may also get replaced by /t/ consonant phoneme. e.g.-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stem</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>ER</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>laisi</td>
<td>“a name”</td>
<td>laisi-t’aisri</td>
<td>“laisi and others.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alaisri</td>
<td>“a name”</td>
<td>alaisri-t’alaisri</td>
<td>“alaisri and others”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above stated examples are used in sentences below:
(a) n3-aw   mansi-sansi  gui-a-nama (?)
   home-NOM man-ECH to have-NEGS-INTR
   (Is there any people in the house?)

(b) haba-jaw Laisri-t’aisri  baj-k’uu-bu  lin’har
    marriage-NOM Laisri-ECH all-ACC-EMPH to call
    (Call Laisri and all others in the marriage.)

The second type of echo-formation in Bodo is, the initial phoneme or syllable that begins with /s/ ‘स’, is replaced by /t/ in the echo form. e.g.-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stem</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>ER</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>suima</td>
<td>“dog”</td>
<td>suima-t’uima</td>
<td>“dog, etc.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>su</td>
<td>“thorn”</td>
<td>su-t’h</td>
<td>“thorn, etc.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sik’h</td>
<td>“thief”</td>
<td>sik’aw-t’ik’h</td>
<td>“thief, etc.”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In sentence-
(a) unj’k’am-k’h’uu  suima-t’uima  za-lan-baj
    rice-ACC dog-ECH eat-take away-IPA
   (Dog and others have eaten rice.)
(b) sandal  gan-a-bla  at’bin-aw  su-t’h   hab-gun
    sandal put on-NEGS-COND foot-LOC thorn-ECH to enter-FUT

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The third type of echo-formation has little difference from the above mentioned. The echo-formation that is going to be discussing here is about the few monosyllabic and disyllabic noun words beginning with vowel phonemes /a/ and /u/. In this type of formations, when a word begins with the vowel phoneme /a/ then /s/ or /s/ consonant phoneme appears as prothesis and when a word begins with the vowel phoneme /u/ then either /r/ or /s/ consonant phoneme appears as prothesis before /u/, e.g.-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stem</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>ER</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ǝr</td>
<td>“fire”</td>
<td>ǝr-sǝr</td>
<td>“fire, etc.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ǝkʰ’a</td>
<td>“rain”</td>
<td>ǝkʰ’a-ǝkʰ’a</td>
<td>“rain, etc.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ǝŋkʰ’am</td>
<td>“rice”</td>
<td>ǝŋkʰ’am-ǝŋkʰ’am-sǝŋkʰ’am</td>
<td>“rice, etc.”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In sentence-

(a) mansi-a ǝr-sǝr zu-kʰar-zub-baj

man-NOM fire-ECH kick-run-finish-IPA

(Man has kicked out the fire.)

(b) dinui ǝkʰ’a-sǝkʰ’a pʰui-nu ha-guu

today rain-ECH to come-SUBS able-COND

(Today it may rain.)

The above mentioned three varieties of echo-formation in Bodo language are productive. Although, the echo-formation cannot create new lexeme it expands the meaning of the head word. In true sense, the echo words express the meaning of other related things of the head word. The echo-formation in Bodo can be found in major grammatical categories of noun, pronoun, verb, adjective etc.

1.2 Compounds

The second type of lexical reduplication is the compounds. The compounds are formed with two different lexical items having independent meanings. Though, in compounding, the two lexical items have separate meanings, there is a semantic relationship between the two lexical items. That is why: it can be named as ‘conjunctive compounds’. In English this compounds are named as lexical pair, lexical doublets, binominals, balanced words, copulative compound, coordinative compound etc.

1.2.1 Compound Noun

In this type of compound reduplication, the two nouns having independent meanings are joined together and formed compound noun bringing slight modification of meaning. e.g.- n. mǝhr (look)-n. mukʰ’an (face)>mǝhr-mukʰ’an (general appearance). In this example, the first noun mǝhr (look) and second noun mukʰ’an (face) both have separate meaning, but while compounding it brings slight modification in the meaning representing general appearance. However, both the components have semantic relationship. These types of compound nouns are used in Bodo language to express wider and deeper meaning. A few such types of compounding are given in the following for specimens.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word/Stem</th>
<th>Gloss</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>akʰ’-j-akʰ’u</td>
<td>‘character-conduct’</td>
<td>‘characteristics’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dauma-dausa</td>
<td>‘big bird-small bird’</td>
<td>‘birds and fowls’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>raŋ-rupʰ’a</td>
<td>‘money-silver’</td>
<td>‘wealth’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>musuu-gari</td>
<td>‘cow-car’</td>
<td>‘bullock cart’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tʰurai-l’a</td>
<td>‘dish-brass pot’</td>
<td>‘utensils’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.2.2 Compound Verbs

Very limited numbers of compound verbs are used in the language. Following are the specimens of compound verbs used in Bodo to represent the meaning of request or order.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word/Stem</th>
<th>Gloss</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>za-luŋ</td>
<td>‘eat-drink’</td>
<td>‘eat and drink’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maw-dan</td>
<td>‘do-touch’</td>
<td>‘do the activities’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tʰanlai-pʰuila</td>
<td>‘go again-often again’</td>
<td>‘making to and fro’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>za-zuafb</td>
<td>‘eat-finish’</td>
<td>‘finished all by eating’ etc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.2.3 Compound Adjectives

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The adjectives may have compound formation. Under compound adjectives, two adjectives having different meanings are combined together and form compound adjectives bringing slight modifications in the meaning. This kind of compound adjectives can be found very limited in the language. e.g.-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word/Stem</th>
<th>Gloss</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>guzuu-geder</td>
<td>‘high-big’</td>
<td>‘strong and stout’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kʰiu-iurum-duiurum</td>
<td>‘slight sour-slight sweet’</td>
<td>‘slight sour and sweet’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gumu-guza</td>
<td>‘yellow-red’</td>
<td>‘multi-coloured’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.2.4 Compound Adverbs
The compound adverbs may also be formed with two different nouns having independent meaning. This compounding functions as adverb but in isolation functions as noun. Following are the examples:

- n. san (day) - n. hᵈr (night) > adv. san-hor (day and night)
- n. pʰᵈŋ (morning) - n. bela (evening) > adv. pʰᵈŋ-bela (morning and evening)

1.2.5 Idiomatic Words
The idiomatic words are generally in compound formations. The idiomatic words of the Bodo language may be of compounding with the two nouns; one noun with one verb and some is one noun with one adjective and while compounding they denotes the idiomatic sense.

Two nouns which have different meanings are combined together to form compound word to denote “idiomatic” meaning. This idiom is used in making one noun meaningful by the other noun, combination of both functioning as noun. These idioms are used only in case of human beings.

(a) dausin/dautʰu haba
    birdie/dove marriage
    “a small marriage”

(b) mukʰra asi
    monkey finger
    “unsteady”

(c) ənʰai bikʰa
    stone liver
    “hard-hearted/stone-hearted”

One noun and one verb may be combined together to form a compound word to denote the “idiomatic” meaning. Such idioms are used to make the verb meaningful. However, sometimes the combination of the two also functions as noun as shown below. These are also used with human beings.

(a) dausri delai
    house martin to luxuriate
    “foppish woman”

(b) atʰiŋ hᵈm
    leg to catch
    “to respect/to request”

(c) gantʰi kʰa
    knot to tie
    “to promise/to believe in”

One noun and one adjective can also be compounding together to denote the “idiomatic” meaning. In this type of idiomatic expression, adjective modifies the noun word to turn the idiom into adjective. However, like the previous examples, all these examples are related to human beings.

(a) akʰai gulaw
    hand long
    “powerful/influential”

(b) akʰai gusu
    hand cool
    “slow”

(c) kʰi bu guwar
    anus wide/broad
    “lazy”

1.3 Word Reduplication
The Word Reduplication is subdivided in to two categories, viz.-

(a) Complete Word Reduplication
1.3.1 Complete Word Reduplication
Complete Word Reduplication means repetition of total word of the base form. Complete Word Reduplication is defined: “complete repetition of the base word as it is with some semantic modification or some new meaning.” In other words, “the entire phonological form of a stem or all the meaningful elements may be reduplicated.” It may be considered as simple reduplication. Simple or Word Reduplication occurs in almost all grammatical categories in Bodo.

1.3.1.1 Reduplication of Nouns
The basic nouns are reduplicated in Bodo and the reduplicated forms denote the plural meaning. Examples:
(a) mansi-a lama lama hutkraw-λan-duŋ
   man-NOM road RED to shout-take away-Pr.CONT
   (Man is going shouting on the roads.)
(b) bibajari-a ng̊ar ng̊ar maiŋ magi-duŋ
    beggar-NOM house RED rice to beg-Pr.CONT
    (Beggar is begging rice from house to house/houses.)

1.3.1.2 Reduplication of Pronouns
Interrogative Pronouns sur (who), ma (what) and b̊be (which) are reduplicated in Bodo. When these pronouns are reduplicated, the subjects mostly remain hidden and the reduplicated forms represent the meaning of plurality.
(a) sur sur p̊ui-duŋ
    who RED come-Pr.CONT
    (Who are coming?)
(b) ma ma gab-k̊uu nuŋ baŋsin muzaŋ mun-u
    what RED colour-ACC 2SG maximum good to get-Pr.INDF
    (What colours do you like most?)

1.3.1.3 Reduplication of Verb
The simple verbs are reduplicated and the meanings conveyed by them are emphasis and request or order depending on the mood of the speaker. However, it is difficult to represent through the medium of writing and can be fully understood based on the mood of the speaker, intonation and context of use in the sentences. e.g.-
(a) maw maw guk̊rui maw
    do RED quick do
    (Do, do quickly do/quickly do.)
(b) p̊ui p̊ui lasui p̊ui
    come RED slow come
    (Come, come, come slowly/slowly come.)

1.3.1.4 Reduplication of Adjective
In Bodo, there can be found two types of adjectives, i.e.- a. Primary Adjectives, b. Derived Adjectives. Primary or derived both types of adjectives are reduplicated in the language. In Bodo, burza, ese, k̊aifti, udan, guurlui, k̊raetc. are primary adjectives and are fully reduplicated in the language. On the other hand, a good number of derived adjectives are also reduplicated maintaining the same grammatical class and conveying plural meaning. These types of adjectives always pluralize the nouns.
For examples-
(a) guza guza bibar-a naj-nu sుmaina
   red RED flower-NOM to see-SUBS beautiful
   (Red flowers are beautiful to see.)
(b) ən̊ai-a zubud geder geder
    stone-NOM very big RED
    (Stones are very big.)
    There are lot of adjectives that are formed by the process of reduplication. These kinds of adjectives do not have their independent meaning in isolation but become meaningful when reduplicated, e.g.-
(a) k̊iulu k̊iulu bar

In Bodo, derived adjectives are formed by two processes, i.e.- by prefixation and by suffixation. A good number of verb adjectives are derived by adding prefix with verb roots and by adding suffix with nouns.
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1.3.1.5 Adverbs derived by reduplicating non-independent forms
Under this category, non-independent forms, not having their independent meanings are reduplicated to form adverbs. However, this category of adverb is rare in the language.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reduplicated</th>
<th>Glossary Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aluulu</td>
<td>‘pleasantly’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dawdaw</td>
<td>‘dearly/deeply’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>draŋdraŋ</td>
<td>‘shining indiscriminately’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>duhudduhuu</td>
<td>‘extremely’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ḫunḍuŋuŋuŋ</td>
<td>‘straightly’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ḫur ḫu ḫum</td>
<td>‘palpitation’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g légale</td>
<td>‘frequently’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grumgrum</td>
<td>‘prosperously’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.3.2 Partial Word Reduplication
A. Parimalagantham (2008) defines Partial Word Reduplication (PWR): “partial repetition of phoneme or a syllable of word indicating semantic modification”
In other words, the partial word reduplication means partially reduplicating a phoneme or syllable of the lexical item. However, in Bodo language, in partial word reduplication only syllabic reduplication occurs. The partial word reduplication may found in the grammatical categories of noun, verb and adjective. These are illustrated in the following with examples.

1.3.2.1 Partial Reduplication of Noun
Few nouns may found partially reduplicated. The reduplicated forms of the nouns have not their meaning but add some meaning to the headwords. This reduplication may occur in initial or final syllable of the reduplicated form. e.g.-

(a) mansi-dumsi
   man-RED
   “people and the like”
(b) gətə-gətəai
   child-RED
   “children”
(c) sikəaw-sitəum
   thief-RED
   “thieves”
(d) təpə-la-təpəli
   luggage-RED
   “bag and baggage”

1.3.2.2 Partial Reduplication of Verb
The verbs, which are partially reduplicated, may show the infinitive action of verbs. The infinitive indicating or likely denoting verbal suffix –həŋ ‘about to/likely to’ is suffixed with the simple verb to generate infinitive action of verbs and the suffix may occur in reduplicative form to give more emphasis in the sentence. e.g.-

(a) mansi-a təŋ-həŋ həŋ za-duŋmuŋ uənəŋ-həŋ akšəisi
   man-NOM go-LDS RED to-be-Pa.CONT but go-NEGS
   (The person was likely to go but has not gone.)
(b) bi-uŋ kələm za-həŋ həŋ kələm-duŋmuŋ
   3SG-NOM rice eat-LDS RED do-Pa.CONT
   (She was about to take food.)
The change denoting suffix {-slaj} which is derived from sülaj (to change) can be added to the simple verb and is reduplicated (partially) to indicate changing action of the verb.

(a) zə-na tʰ-a-slaj slaj kʰ'amani maw-naj-a muzuŋ sit-INF stay-CGDS RED work do-SUFF-NOM good (Working is better than sitting idle.)

(b) kʰ'amani maw-slaj slaj undu-na tʰa work do-CGDS RED to sleep-INF stay (It is better to sleep than working.)

1.3.2.3 Partial Reduplication of Adjective

In Bodo, there can be found two types of adjectives, viz.- a. primary adjectives and b. derived adjectives. Primary and derived both types of adjectives are reduplicated in the language. These are going to be elaborated broadly in the following with suitable examples.

(a) Primary adjectives:

There are only a few number of primary adjectives in Bodo, viz.- dͻdre, pʰawdur, hatʰaŋ, hatʰeŋ, luḍu, lərgə, mwsler, lədəb, znələ butə, təhə, lər, dumber, ludurge, lambre, zaibrə, zaɪə, lənᵗə, lablʰəŋ, ebrə, tʰəbrə, muser, besla, dump⁷a, ḱa, ḱaŋ, gameId, pələq, sələdə, zələ, ləntə, lənᵗə, ebrə, təhə, məsə, bezlə, dump⁷a, ḱa, ḱaŋ, bələŋ, galdəb, zələdəb, kʰumə, kʰra etc. The final syllables of these adjectives are reduplicated to convey clearer meaning, definiteness or to give more emphasis in a sentence.

Examples are-

(a) dͻdre drey (dͻdredre) small RED “small and lovely as a child”

(b) pʰawdur dur (pʰawdurdur) bulky RED “having red and bulky cheek”

(c) pʰaŋdəŋ dəŋ (pʰaŋdəŋdəŋ) broad and raised RED (having broad and raised chest)

(d) hatʰeŋ tʰeŋ (hatʰeŋtʰeŋ) high sounding RED “very high sounding”

(e) luḍu də (luḍudə) fat RED “fat and fleshy”

(B) Derived Adjectives:

Most of the adjectives are formed by using prefixes with simple verbs and by using suffixes with nouns and adjectives. The final syllable of such adjectives whether root words or suffixes, both are reduplicated in Bodo language.

(i) Prefix + verb

There are a limited number of adjectives that are formed by using prefixes with verb roots. The adjectives are- gu (Pref.)-za (be red) > guza (red); gu (Pref.)-ran (to dry) > guran (dry); gi (Pref.)-si (be wet) > gisi (wet), gu (Pref.)-tʰu (deep) etc. The reduplication of the last syllable of the adjectives formed by using prefixes with verbs give the meaning of emphasis in the sentence. e.g.-

(a) bibar-a guzə za flowe-NOM PRE-be red RED (Flower is red.)

(b) mukʰaŋ-kʰuŋ guu-ran ran muan-baj face-ACC PRE-be dry RED to feel-IPA (I am feeling the face rough dry.)

(ii) Noun + Suffix

Few adjectives are also formed by using suffix to the noun word duui (water). In Bodo, different suffixes like- /-sra, -lu, -brəŋ, -bru, -law, -ṣi/ etc. are adjective formation suffixes used to the noun word duui (water). These suffixes that form last syllable of the derived adjective are reduplicated to give the meaning of emphasis.

Examples are-

(a) duui-ləw law (nullaw law)

water-SUFF RED

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“watery/tasteless”

(b) duui-sra sra (duuisrasra)
water-SUFF RED
“of water colour”

(c) duui-sru sru (duui-srusru)
water-SUFF RED
“salt less”

(iii) Verb + Suffix
Lot of adjectives in Bodo language are derived from verbs by using adjective formation suffixes, like \( f \cdot \text{kw} \cdot \text{aw}, -k\text{\text{"e}n}, -\text{bu} \cdot r\text{\text{"e}n}, -\text{lu} \cdot l\text{\text{"e}n}, -\text{go} \cdot b\text{\text{"e}n}, -\text{d\text{"e}n} \cdot a, -\text{ru} \cdot l\text{\text{"e}n}, -\text{ga} \cdot a, -\text{ru} \cdot b\text{\text{"e}n}, -\text{a} \cdot \text{ru} \cdot \text{ru}, -\text{bu} \cdot r\text{\text{"e}n}, -\text{u} \cdot l\text{\text{"e}n}, -\text{ru} \cdot \text{ru}, -\text{bl\text{"e}d}, -\text{haw} \) etc. and these adjective formation suffixes can be found in reduplicative form.

It is worth mentioning that, only final syllabic reduplication may occur in this process. The adjective formation suffixes generally do not have independent meaning but reduplicating denote the meaning of definiteness or more emphasis in the sentences, e.g.:

(a) g\text{\text{"e}d}\text{\text{"a}} \cdot a on\text{\text{"a}} \cdot \text{kw} \cdot \text{aw} t\text{\text{"a}} \cdot \text{kw} \cdot \text{aw}
child-NOM love-ADJLZ RED
(The child is adorable.)

(b) b\text{\text{"i}} m\text{\text{"a}n} \cdot a h\text{\text{"a}} \cdot m\text{\text{"a}n} \cdot \text{\text{"e}n} t\text{\text{"a}} \cdot \text{\text{"e}n} 3SG man-NOM be thin-ADJLZ RED
(This man is very lean and thin.)

(c) h\text{\text{"a}} \cdot \text{rk} \cdot t\text{\text{"a}} \cdot \text{\text{"a}} \cdot \text{\text{"a}} \cdot \text{\text{"a}} \cdot \text{\text{"i}} z\text{\text{"a}} \cdot \text{\text{"a}} \cdot \text{\text{"a}} \cdot \text{\text{"a}} \cdot \text{\text{"i}}
star-PL-NOM be shine-ADJLZ RED
(Stars are dazzling.)

1.3.2.4 Partial reduplication of adjectives having own meaning of primary form:
In this process, the primary forms of the adjectives have their independent meaning and the reduplicative form does not have meanings. The reduplicated adjectives create new word having different meaning from the base forms. e.g.:

(a) saya-maya
shadow-RED
“appearing and disappearing/appearing only for an instant”

(b) galdab-guldab
flat-RED
“big and fleshy”

(c) l\text{\text{"a}} \cdot r\text{\text{"e}d} \cdot t\text{\text{"a}} \cdot \text{\text{"a}} \cdot \text{\text{"a}} \cdot \text{\text{"a}}
loose/slack-RED
“shaky”

(d) zu\text{\text{"a}} \cdot \text{b\text{"a}} \cdot m\text{\text{"a}} \cdot \text{\text{"a}}
to burn intensely-RED
“glamorous/luxurious”

1.3.2.5 Partial reduplication of adjectives without own meaning of primary form:
In this process, the adjectives of the primary form do not have independent meaning but reduplicating the base form constitutes meaningful adjectives. A few examples are:
ala-k\text{\text{"a}} \cdot a ‘lethargic/sluggish’
alai-silai ‘scattered/deserted/neglected’
aza\text{\text{"a}} \cdot gaza\text{\text{"a}} ‘terrible’
aili-zaili ‘uncombed hair’
ani-t\text{\text{"a}} \cdot ani ‘distressed/helpless’
awa-p\text{\text{"a}} \cdot awa ‘perplexed/hesitated’
ak\text{\text{"a}} \cdot p\text{\text{"a}} \cdot ak\text{\text{"a}} ‘expert’
ak\text{\text{"a}} \cdot \text{\text{"a}} \cdot p\text{\text{"a}} \cdot ak\text{\text{"a}} ‘disadvantageous/inconvenient’

It is to be said that, the above given examples of adjectives (the adjectives forming by the process of partial reduplication having or not having own meaning of the primary form) can be functions as adverbs in the language, but these will be depend on use by the speakers.
1.3.2.6 Formation of adverbs by the method of partial reduplication

As discussed previously in the formation of adverbs, another method of the formation of adverb is the partially reduplication of the base form. The reduplication may occur in the adverbs either initial or final syllable. These may have either having own meaning or not having meaning of the base or primary form.

1.3.2.6.1 Adverbs having own meanings of primary form:

There are available adverbs which are formed with two lexical components. These types of adverbs of the first member have their independent meaning where the second member is nothing but the reduplicated form of the first member. The reduplicated form of the first member may add something meaning or may change the meaning of the root word. The adverbs of the base form or the root morpheme may noun, verb or adjective. e.g.-

(a) dakʰ-a-dakʰɬ
   lump-RED
   “patches”
(b) erkʰ-awersi
   to break forcibly by piercing-RED
   “having torn by force”
(c) erkʰum-erkʰam
   collect-RED
   “collecting by scratching”
(d) tʰgrun-bagrun
   light natured-RED
   “light heartedly”
(e) hudawri-bidawri
   persuasive-RED
   “persuasively”

1.3.2.6.2 Adverbs without own meanings of primary form:

There are numerous adverbs which are forming by the process of partial reduplication of the base form. The adverbs which are forming by reduplication of the base form can be either initial or final syllable. The non-reduplicative form does not have independent meanings but become meaningful while these will be reduplication and form adverbs. A few examples are shown below-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stem/Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ala-mala</td>
<td>‘without thinking’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alangabilanga</td>
<td>‘at a distance’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aikʰaŋbaikʰaŋ</td>
<td>‘perplexed/bewildered’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ankʰasankʰa</td>
<td>‘unknown place’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>awtʰali-pʰawtʰali</td>
<td>‘right and left/at random’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gaza-gumza</td>
<td>‘with pop and show’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>halai-hapʰai</td>
<td>‘in a distressed way/bewilderedly’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hanpʰla-sipʰla</td>
<td>‘with great eagerness’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>halu-dunilu</td>
<td>‘slowly and steadily’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IV. CONCLUSION

The researcher has discussed on Bodo Lexical Reduplication in different standpoint of its nature, types, structures etc. It is to be mentioned here that, the researcher has tried to analyse all the types of lexical reduplication and their structures with the sufficient examples from the linguistic point of view. From the above discussion it is found that there are principally three different types of reduplication, i.e. Echo-formation, Compounding and Word reduplication. All the three types of reduplication are being used representing different meaning and functions in the language. It is to be said that most of the words are created by the process of lexical reduplication either full or partial. Some of them change their grammatical class while reduplication.

ABBREVIATIONS

2SG Second Person Singular
3SG Third Person Singular
ACC Accusative Case
ADJLZ Adjectivalizer
CGDS Change Denoting Suffix

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NOTES AND REFERENCES