



Reduplication Words in Sambalpuri

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Abstract: *This paper investigates reduplication in Sambalpuri. The Sambalpuri is a variety of Odia Language. This language mainly speaks in Odisha state of India country. In Reduplication is a word formation process where same lexical items repeated more than one times. Reduplication generally found in every language. In this paper, I discuss reduplication, types of reduplication in Sambalpuri such as total/complete reduplication, echo-formation/partial reduplication, compound reduplication and onomatopoeic reduplication. Apart from these study different categories of content words reduplicated in Sambalpuri like noun, verb, adjective and adverb discusses on this paper. I choose quality approach for this study and based on the collected data from Sambalpuri speakers, and represented reduplication words in Sambalpuri language.*

Keywords: *Reduplication, total/complete reduplication, partial/ echo-formation reduplication, compound reduplication, onomatopoeic reduplication.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Sambalpuri is a variety of Odia language this come under the Indo-Aryan language family, Sambalpuri variety speaks in the Odisha state of India country. “We alternatively have known as western Odia and as Kosali (with variants Koshal and Koshali). A recently popularised but controversial term which draws on an association with the historical region of Dakshina Kosala, whose territories also included the present day Sambalpur region”. This language is not only spoken in Sambalpur districts but also widely spoken many districts of Western Odisha such as Sambalpur, Jharsuguda, Balangir, Nuapada and Subarnapur in the western parts of Boudh districts and neighbouring district of the Chhattisgarh state. Sambalpuri language is find 70-75% similarity with Oriya. The Sambalpuri script developed (2005) by researcher of Hemakanta Sahu. Sambalpuri followed SOV word order, the sociolinguistic research attributes much of the advocacy for Sambalpuri autonomy to deep-seated regional grievances concerning perceived dominance of coastal Odia in governance and resource allocation, rather than fundamental linguistic distinctions.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Abbi (2000) discussed lexical and morphology two types of reduplication. She divided lexical reduplication in three form complete, partial and discontinuous. (as cited in Rambai 2009). Montaut (2009) worked on Reduplication in echo words in Hindi/Urdu. We can see different types of reduplication discussed on his paper such as total/complete reduplication, within nominal, verbal, adjectival and adjective category: here shows the reduplication words and modified the relation between the term of reduplicated and syntactically term associated also to it the denying and the occurrence of any specific value and partial reduplication, echo constriction etc. Rambai (2009) discussed noun reduplication in Tamil and Kannada. There are several form of reduplication used “noun, verb, adjective, adverb, pronoun, postposition, conjunction and interjection”. We can see semantic interpretation also there. Rana (2010) worked on Bengali in Reduplication. “In Bengali repetition starts with –T, Punjabi –S and Hindi –V. The echo word has neither any individual occurrence nor any meaning of its own in the language. It acquires the status of a meaningful element only after it is attached to a word”. She discussed, total, echo-formation, compound, discontinuous, forms of reduplication in Bengali. Asad (2015) explained about “Reduplication in Modern Maithli Language”, and highlighted what is a difference between reduplication and repetition process words, In here we can see both morphological and semi morphological process in modern Maithli language. His works briefly discussed about Maithli language. Maithli is not a dialect of any other Indian language. Morphological and phonological process also possible in Maithli and, “Expressive in Maithli Language are used denote all the five sense of perception, that is, sense of smell, sight, touch,



hearing and taste” . In expressive associated with the three features including with kinship terminology, including the sense of perception, state of mind and adverbs. Koul (2015) discussed Reduplication in Kashmiri. The process of reduplication in all levels such as grammatical and semantic level. They classified repetition type of linguistics elements in two categories first is repetition at the expression levels and second is semantic or content level. Reduplication process is very common phenomena in Kashmiri, the repetition used in categories emphasis, intensity and generality. The complete reduplication of morpheme words, phrase and partial reduplication known as echo-formation, onomatopoeic words we can involved in complete reduplication. Dutta & Jindal (2016) worked on “System for Identification and Analysis of Reduplication Words in Hindi Corpus”. They represented multi words expression in Hindi languages, identify and analysis of different semantic and syntactic categories of words. The main purpose of this work was to find out the list of potential reduplication MWEs which the lexicographer can look at and decide given word sequence. Asad (2018) worked on Reduplication in Dhundhari language. Dhundari language is a Indo-Aryan language. This is very common phenomena this language spoken on Dhundar region in Rajasthan State. In Reduplication repetition of word, morpheme, phoneme in their utterance form. He discussed repetition, eco-formation, lexical reduplication, partial reduplication, discontinuous reduplication, communicative reinforcement and Iconicity. In reduplication morphological, lexical and semantic levels found in the grammar of Dhundari.”. Zaman (2018) discussed Reduplication in Gojri. They explored the semantic function such as diminution, augmentation, plurality and generalization in Gojri. The semantic class of words reduplicated in Gojri language like noun, verb, adjective, adverb and preposition. Shumaila (2020) discussed about Reduplication in Panjabi. She worked synchronic form of reduplication in Panjabi Language. She collected data in nominal, verbal and adverbial form in Panjabi. She has given several examples in Panjabi on reduplication forms such as total reduplication of verb, total reduplication of adverb, total reduplication of adjective, onomatopoeic reduplication, discontinuous reduplication, reduplication using in synonymy, antonyms and analogy in Panjabi language.

3. METHODOLOGY

I choose quality method for this study I collected data from Sambalpuri speakers that is working and studying at Dr. C.V. Raman University, Kargiroad kota, Chhattisgarh. These students and working employee belongs from Odisha states. They fluently speak Odia and Sambalpuri. I mainly focused Sambalpuri verities of Odia language in this paper.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Reduplication

Reduplication is a word formation process where word repeated more than one times. Reduplication is generally found in every language this is general process. McCarthy and Prince (1995 as cited Alsamadani & Taibah, 2019) defined Reduplication is a word-formation process that involves copying some part of a base (a segment, syllable, or morpheme), or even the whole base.

Bhagat & Pratap (2018) defined the term reduplication can also be called Linguistic doubling, since there is a recurrence of the words in this process, so we can also consider reduplication large array of languages as "array of words".

Ananda (2019) defined “Reduplication can be largely viewed as a subtype of repetition, a pervasive phenomenon of every language affecting all types of linguistic units such as sounds, words, and phrases”. Reduplication is a formal operation where by part of the base or the complete base is copied and attached to the base Haspelmath (1990 as cited Ananda, 2019).

4.2 Types of Reduplication

4.2.1 Total/Complete Reduplication

4.2.2 Echo-Formation/ Partial Reduplication

4.2.3 Compound Reduplication

4.2.4 Onomatopoeic Reduplication

In this paper I discussed about different types of reduplication in Sambalpuri. I explained every types of reduplication with example.



4.2.1 Total/Complete Reduplication

The process of total and complete reduplication, whole word and morpheme repeated. Total reduplication we can see content word such as noun, verb, adverb, and adjective. Rana (2010) say “Reduplication is repetition of all or part of the base with or without internal change before or after the base itself”. In below given the example of reduplication content words reduplicated form such as noun, verb, adjective and adverb.

Example:

a. Noun Category of Reduplication Word

Sambalpuri	English
g ^h ər- g ^h ər	home
fəhər-fəhər	city
ə-esh-ə-esh	country

I observed this study noun category of words reduplicated in same to same without any changed, I collected data from Sambalpuri students, based on the collected data I written here, this noun category words are *g^hər- g^hər*, *fəhər-fəhər*, *ə-esh-ə-esh* etc.

b. Verb Category of Reduplication Word

Sambalpuri	English
jau-jau	go
sunī-sunī	listen
koho-koho	speak
ə-or-ə-or	run

There are given verb categories of reduplication words in Sambalpuri such as *jau-jau*, *sunī- sunī*, *koho-koho* and *ə-or-ə-or*.

C. Adverb Category of Reduplication Word

Sambalpuri	English
a:stɛ-a:stɛ	slowly-slowly
dʒa: ə-i- dʒa: ə-i-	Hurry

It is adverb categories of reduplication word in Sambalpuri such as *a:stɛ-a:stɛ*, *dʒa:|ə-i- dʒa:|ə-i-*.

d. Adjective Category of Reduplication Word

Sambalpuri	English
fɦo:t- fɦo:t	Small
nako-nako	Beautiful
ɔ ga-ɔ ga	Different
bəd ^h k ^h a-bəd ^h k ^h a	Big
ə-as-ə-as	Ten

There are several examples given in adjective categories of reduplication words such as *fɦo:t- fɦo:t*, *nako-nako*, *ɔ|ga-ɔ|ga*, *bəd^hk^ha-bəd^hk^ha* and *ə-as-ə-as* etc. I noticed in total\partial reduplication noun, verb, adjective and adverb categories of word reduplicated in Sambalpuri.

4.2.2 Echo-Formation/Partial Formation

In echo formation, process one words is meaningful and other words are meaningless that we called echo formation or partial reduplication. Asad (2010) explained “in echo formation process, the echo item or phoneme or syllable does not have its own independent or lexical meaning by itself. But when it is attached to any root or base word or lexical or grammatical item, then it acquires meaning”. Rana (2010) defined “ an echo word is defined as a partially repeated form of the base word; partially repeated in the sense that either the initial phoneme which may be either consonant or vowel or the syllable of the base is replaced by another phoneme or another syllable”.

Sambalpuri	English
dʒa:to-pa:to	Caste
Ka:m-d ^h añə-a	Work
Ka:məba:r-Kuta:ba:r	Earn



In above given the data of Sambalpuri reduplicated words in echo-formation/partial reduplication form such as *d̪a:to-pa:to*, *Ka:m-d^haŋə-a*, *Ka:məba:r-Kuta:ba:r*. I noticed *d̪a:to*, *Ka:m*, *Ka:məba:r* is meaningful words but *pa:to*, *d^haŋə-a*, *Kuta:ba:r* is meaningless words. It means echo-formation form of reduplicated words possible in Sambalpuri.

4.2.3 Compound Reduplication

In compound reduplication is pair of words, where the second word cannot repeat but some similarity found with first words like semantic or phonetic level.

Sambalpuri

Sukh-duk
 Uthana-baithna
 Aaibar-jibar
 Khaibar-pibar
 Ga:d^hbar-bud^hbar

English

Happiness and sadness
 Get up and sit down
 Come and go
 Eat and drink
 Bath and wash

In here given the data of compound reduplication forms in Sambalpuri such as *sukh-duk*, *uthana-baithna*, *aaibar-jibar*, *khaibar-jibar*, *gad^hbar-bud^hbar* etc. I noticed one thing here paired of words both lexical items opposite to each other. There are so many examples found in Sambalpuri. This kind of compound reduplication not only in Sambalpuri but also Odia, Hindi and other languages that come under the Indo Aryan language family group.

4.2.4 Onomatopoeia Reduplication

Asad (2018) defined “Onomatopoeic, imitative, certain instances of sound symbolism and mimic words are examples of morphological reduplication.” Onomatopoeic in sequence of sounds comes from particular words forms. So many animal sounds also come under the onomatopoeia form of reduplication.

Sambalpuri

g^həɭ- g^həɭ
 k^həto-k^həto
 d^həpa- d^həpa
 bho-bho
 ka-ka
 kuhuk-kuhuk
 b^hən- b^hən

English

The Sound of thunder
 The knocking sound
 The sound of heavy footsteps
 The sound of dog barking
 The sound of crow
 The sound of Sparrow
 The sound of honey bee

In above given the examples of onomatopoeia reduplication in Sambalpuri such as *g^həɭ- g^həɭ*, *k^həto-k^həto*, *d^həpa- d^həpa*, *bho-bho*, *ka-ka*, *kuhuk-kuhuk* and *b^hən- b^hən*. There are so many sounds reduplicated and these types of reduplicated words come under onomatopoeia types of reduplication.

5. CONCLUSION

Reduplication is a word formation process, there word repeated more than one times. In here, I discussed reduplication in Sambalpuri varieties of Odia language. I noticed these study students different types of word reduplicated in Sambalpuri such as total/complete reduplication, echo formation/ partial reduplication, compound reduplication and onomatopoeia reduplication. I observed in total/complete form of reduplication content words more reduplicated like noun, verb, adjective and adverb. In echo-formation words also found in Sambalpuri varieties there one word is meaningful and other words are meaningless. I given some example in echo formation form such as *d̪a:to-pa:to*, *Ka:m-d^haŋə-a*. *Ka:məba:r-Kuta:ba:r*. In compound types of reduplication in Sambalpuri paired of words there one words given the opposite meaning of first word and onomatopoeia types of reduplication different-different sound reduplicated like animal sound, laughing sound, crying sound, footsteps sound etc.

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