



MORPHOLOGICAL REDUPLICATION OF BODO AND ASSAMESE

Dr. Ranjita Boro^{1*}

^{1*} Asst. Professor, U.N. Academy, Kokrajhar, B.T.R. Assam, Email: Ranjita.ranjitaboro619@gmail.com

***Correspondence author:** Dr. Ranjita Boro

*Asst. Professor, U.N. Academy, Kokrajhar, B.T.R. Assam, Email: Ranjita.ranjitaboro619@gmail.com

Abstract:

In linguistic studies, Reduplication generally means the repetition of any linguistic unit such as a Phoneme, Morpheme, Word, Phrase, Clause or the utterance. Reduplication is also used in inflections to convey a grammatical function, such as plurality, intensification etc. and in lexical derivation to create new words. Reduplication is a word formation process in which some part of a base (a segment, syllable, morpheme) is repeated, either to the initial or as prefix, or to the final or as suffix of the basic word or, occasionally, within the middle of the basic word. Morphological reduplication is also a type of Reduplication.

Keywords: Reduplication, Morphological reduplication, Onomatopoeia.

Introduction:

Linguistically, the Bodo belongs to the Tibeto-Burman branch of the Sino-Tibetan language family. It is a major language of the Bodo group under the Assam Burmese group of language. The speakers of Bodo language scattered all over the Assam, North Bengal and East Bengal in some part of Nepal, Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland. This language is linguistically connected with Bodo, Garo, Rabha, Dimas, Kokborok, Tiwa, Deuri etc. On the other hand, Assamese is an Eastern Indo-Aryan language spoken mainly in the Indian state of Assam. It is an official language of Assam. The Assamese language is belonging to the Indo-European group of the Indo-Aryan family of language. This language is specified in the eight schedules of the constitution of India. Regarding the origin of this language, it is known that Assamese is the New Indo-Aryan language belonging to the Eastern Magadhan speeches. Like Magahi, Maithili and Bhojpuri, these languages are said to be derived from Magadhi Apabhramsa. The Bodo and Assamese languages are coming from two different language families and the speakers of these two languages are mainly live in Assam. The study area of this work is geographically confined within the state of Assam, which is in the Northeast India.

Morphological Reduplication:

Morphological reduplication is a type of Reduplication. In Morphological reduplication Onomatopoeia, its structure, meaning and functions of Bodo and Assamese languages will discuss. In Morphological Reduplication Onomatopoeia, its structure, meaning and functions of Bodo and Assamese are analyzing below:

Onomatopoeia:

The term onomatopoeia means the use of words that imitate the sounds associated with the objects or actions they refer to. Onomatopoeia may also refer to the use of words whose sound suggests the sense. The term has the variant forms like onomatopoeic, onomatopoetic, onomatopoeias etc. Onomatopoeia takes a vital role in the formation of language. Many onomatopoeia words are used in Bodo and Assamese languages. The Onomatopoeia words used in Bodo and Assamese languages are chiefly found in Noun and Adjectives. The Onomatopoeia words are simple, complete and partial reduplication.

Structure of Onomatopoeia:

Structurally, the onomatopoeia of Bodo and Assamese languages has a single structure composed of one or two syllables. Most of the onomatopoeias can found either mono syllabic or disyllabic form in Bodo and Assamese languages. Onomatopoeias occur in both the reduplicated and non-reduplicated in Bodo and Assamese languages. Simple or Non-Reduplicative Onomatopoeia: In Bodo and Assamese languages, the simple or non-reduplicative onomatopoeia occurs in monosyllabic, disyllabic and polysyllabic. These are given below:

Monosyllabic: Bodo: t^hem (sound of broken)

zrab (sound of throwing down)

meu (mewing of cat)

k^hreb (breaking sound)

Assamese: g^hej (sound uttered by a dog when attacking somebody) d^hub (falling or beating sound)

mə (sound of cow)

meu (mewing of cat)

sik (sound uttered by a musk rat)

d^hop (sound produced by a hollow or a soft body when struck or kicked)

təŋ (sound produced by striking metallic plates etc. with a hard thing)

Disyllabic: Bodo: k^hu-u (cooing of cuckoo)

ha-siu (sneezing sound)

Assamese: koo-oo (cooing of cuckoo)

tiliŋ (ringing sound of a small ball)

Polysyllabic: Bodo: gə-gere-gə (sound produced by cock)

Assamese: kə-kere-kə (sound produced by cock)

The simple or non-reduplicated onomatopoeia words of Bodo and Assamese can find in reduplicated form also. These reduplicated forms are representing the meaning of continuation.

Reduplicative Onomatopoeia:

The reduplicative onomatopoeia occurs in monosyllabic and disyllabic in both the Bodo and Assamese languages. These are given below:

Monosyllabic: Bodo: t^haŋ t^haŋ (beating sound of hammer)

meu meu (mewing of cat)

brum brum (sound of car)

t^haw t^haw (firing sound)

Assamese: kək kək (to cluck)

krək krək (sound produced by frog)

keŋ keŋ (sound of the cry of a dog when beaten or hurt)

taŋ taŋ (beating sound of hammer)

Disyllabic:

Bodo: gu-rum gu-rum (mild and grave sound of thunder)

zu-gu zu-gu (sound produced by dove)

k^hu-u k^hu-u (cooing of cuckoo)

zi-ri zi-ri (with weak flow)

Assamese: gu-ru gu-ru (mild and grave sound of thunder)

zi-ri zi-ri (with weak flow)

In Bodo and Assamese languages, the Onomatopoeias are found simple or complete and partial reduplication. Maximum Onomatopoeia words of Bodo and Assamese are found in complete reduplicated form. These are given below:

Simple: In Bodo and Assamese simple onomatopoeia occurs in monosyllabic words only For Example

Bodo: zram (falling sound)

grɔd (sound of drinking water)

kʰrɔb (clapping sound)

dum (sound of kick)

Assamese: dʱub (beating or falling sound of things)

taŋ (sound of ring of an anvil)

dʱop (sound of struck or kicked)

sik (sound of musk-rat)

Onomatopoeia in Complete Reduplication:

In Bodo and Assamese languages onomatopoeia occurs in complete reduplication also. In this type of onomatopoeia complete sounds are reduplicated.

Bodo: kʰrɔb kʰrɔb (clapping sound)

glɔb glɔb (boiling sound of water)

grɔd grɔd (drinking sound of water)

tʰikʰ tʰikʰ (sound of house lizard)

Assamese: pʰɔs pʰɔs (hissing sound)

tɔk tɔk (knocking sound)

kʰɔt kʰɔt (knocking/ ticking sound)

tik tik (sound of house lizard)

Onomatopoeia of Partial Reduplication:

In this type of onomatopoeia, the partial sound are reduplicated in Bodo and Assamese languages.

Bodo: tʰaŋ tʰiŋ (sound of the ring of an anvil)

dubdub dabdab (beating sound)

sene ne (frying sound by hot oil)

kʰaŋkʰraŋ kʰuŋkʰraŋ (Falling sound of utensils)

Assamese: taŋ tiŋ (an imitative word used to express the ring of an anvil)

dʱub dʱab (beating sound)

tiŋ tɔŋ (ringing sound of calling bell)

gʱɔtɔŋ mɔtɔŋ (a sound like that of small things striking one another)

zunuk zanak (a tinkling sound).

Functions of Onomatopoeia:

The Onomatopoeias functions of Bodo and Assamese languages are as noun or adjectives. While forming sentences the Onomatopoeias primarily have an adverbial function in both the Bodo and Assamese languages. For Example:

Bodo:

ziri ziri dʱi buhʱi-dʱi

(Water is flowing slowly)

mʱɔsɔ-a mɔ mɔ gab-dʱi

(The cow is crying moo)

meu meu mauzi gab-dʱi

(The cat is mewling)

Assamese:

kukure b^hok b^hok kōrise

(The dog is barking)

tik tik g^hori bazise

(The clock is ticking)

xape p^has p^has kōrise

(The snake is hissing)

Onomatopoeia as Noun:

In Bodo and Assamese languages large numbers of noun words are used as Onomatopoeia. In this type of Onomatopoeia imitative sounds of birds, sound produced by animals, insects, human beings, musical instruments, environment or natural sounds can classify. These are discussing below:

Sound produced by birds

Bodo: ga ga (cawing of crow)

gab gab (sound of duck)

zugu zugu (cooing of dove)

Assamese: ka ka (cawing of crow)

ti ti (crying sound of ducklings)

kək kək (sound of cluck)

Sound produced by animals:

Animals also produce different sounds to express their feelings, hunger, thirst and anger. A good number of onomatopoeia words that are produced by animals are found in Bodo and Assamese languages. They are also repetitive in character.

Bodo: p^huṣu p^huṣu (barking of dog)

p^has p^has (hissing sound of snake)

mə mə (sound produced by cow)

Assamese: b^hok b^hok (barking of dog)

mə mə (sound produced by cow)

tər tər (croaking sound of frog)

keṇ keṇ (crying of dog when beaten or hurt)

Imitative sound produced by insects:

Different kinds of insects living over ground and underground produce their sounds differently. The sounds produced by them are also considered as onomatopoeia in Bodo and Assamese languages. Imitative sounds produced by them are repetitive in character.

Bodo: ɔṇ ɔṇ (sound produced by bumble bee)

brɔṇ brɔṇ (sound produced by black bee)

bruṇ bruṇ (sound produced by housefly)

Assamese: gun gun (sound produced by bumble bee)

b^hrɔṇ b^hrɔṇ (sound produced by black bee)

b^hruṇ b^hruṇ (sound produced by housefly)

Sound produced by human beings:

During the time of vomiting, laughing, sneezing, swallowing human beings are also producing some onomatopoeic words. For Example:

Bodo: k^he k^he (sound of laugh)

ha ha (loudly sound of laugh)

grəd grəd (sound of drinking water)

gər gər (sound of snoring)

Assamese: ɔ ɔ (vomiting sound)

g^hor g^hor (sound of snoring)

Words imitative of sound produced by instruments:

In Bodo and Assamese languages have a large number of onomatopoeia words that are imitative of sounds produced by instruments (these instruments may be either manual or mechanical). These kinds of onomatopoeia words are also repetitive in character. For Example:

Bodo: sriŋ sriŋ (sound of zə^ha)
grəm grəm t^hra t^hra gəm (beating sound of Kham)
t^hŋ t^hŋ (ringing sound of bell)
t^haŋ t^haŋ (beating sound of hammer)
Assamese: tŋ tŋ (ringing sound of bell)
tiŋ tiŋ (tingkling of metals)
dum dum (beating sound of drum)
te teu te teu (sound of Gogona)

Sound produced by environment or natural:

Sounds are produced in the environment also. A good number of onomatopoeia words have their origin in imitation of some natural sounds, produced by different kinds of actions. These kinds of sounds are produced in different natural environments like blowing of wind, raining, water sounds coming out from stream, waterfall etc. in both the Bodo and Assamese languages For Example:

Bodo: ra ra (flowing sound of water)
dram dram (heavy raining sound)
zram zram (heavy raining sound or beating sound)
gurum gurum (roaring sound of clouds)
Assamese: zor zor (sound of rain falling in rapid)
ziri ziri (sound pruced by a small stream of water)
dop dop (sound of heavy rains)

Onomatopoeia as Adjective:

Most of the words used as noun onomatopoeia in the above examples could be used as adjectives in Bodo and Assamese languages. So, some onomatopoeia words are noun or adjective, but it will depend on use by the speakers in the sentences.

Bodo: t^hiŋ t^hiŋ denaj (sound of tinkling metals)
grəd grəd suɖuɖ (sound of drinking water)
dum dum zuɳaj ((sound of kick)
t^hɔp^h t^hɔp^h suɖuɖ (falling sound of liquid drops)
Assamese: g^hət g^hət xəbdə (mutual hitting of several things)
ser ser xəbdə (sound of throwing cold water etc. on hot oil or vessel)
taŋ tiŋ xəbdə (sound of tinkling metals)
d^həm d^həm xəbdə (sound of blazing fire).

Onomatopoeia in Children Language Acquisition:

In Bodo and Assamese languages Onomatopoeias can found in the children language acquisition also. These are given below:

Bodo: mam mam (rice)
dudu (moon)
buɳbu / buɳlu (insect)
gəgə (bird)
gəgə / kəkə (water)
tete (fish)
mə mə (cow)
du (sleep)

e e (feces)
zeze (dirty)
haw haw (fire)
Assamese:
“p^hu p^hu (roam)
mam mam (rice)
b^hou (dog)
hagu (feces)
d^hunu (beautiful)
su su (urine)
dustɔ” (wicked)

In Bodo and Assamese languages Onomatopoeia of children languages have reflected in some folk songs also. For Example:

Bodo:

uɽi dudu p^huɽi p^huɽi
uɽi dudu p^huɽi
nuɽɽ p^huɽiabɽɽla t^halir t^haise hɔr
t^halir t^haise hɔrabla t^halir t^hainuɽi hɔr
uɽi dudu p^huɽi p^huɽi

English rendering:

Come down, oh moon,
Come down to us,
Or else send a banana Or two
Oh moon, come down to us.

In the above example of Bodo nursery song, the Onomatopoeia word *dudu* ‘moon’ is a child language.

Conclusion:

The Bodo and the Assamese languages are two distinct languages coming from two different language families. The Bodo belongs to the Sino-Tibetan language family. On the other hand, Assamese is from the Indo-European language family. There are various Morphological reduplication words in Bodo and Assamese languages. So, the study of Morphological reduplication in Bodo and Assamese languages is an emerging need and this study will play a great role in the lacking opportunity of learning and using of both the languages in the context of similarities and dissimilarities of Morphological reduplication words of the concerned languages. Reduplication is a morphological process. Onomatopoeia takes a vital role in the word formation in both the Bodo and Assamese languages.

Similarities:

- In Bodo and Assamese languages Onomatopoeia words can found in monosyllabic, bi-syllabic and poly-syllabic structure.
- Onomatopoeia words are simple complete and partial reduplication in both the languages.
- Onomatopoeia takes a vital role in the word formation in both the Bodo and Assamese languages.
- Generally, onomatopoeia words have adverbial functions, but sometimes it also seems that it works as noun or adjective in both the Bodo and Assamese languages.
- Onomatopoeia can find in children language acquisition in both the Bodo and Assamese languages.

Dissimilarities:

- There are some onomatopoeia words in Assamese language where added *-a*, *-ia*, *-vn-i* after the onomatopoeia words. But these kinds of onomatopoeia words have not founded in Bodo language.
- The use of Onomatopoeia words sound produced by animals are not similar in Bodo and Assamese languages. e.g.: Barking of dog: Bodo: p^hɔu p^hɔu Assamese: b^hok b^hok
- The use of Onomatopoeia words sound produced by birds are different in Bodo and Assamese languages. e.g Cawing of crow: Bodo: ga ga Assamese: ka ka etc.
- In Imitative sound produced by insects the use of some onomatopoeia words are different in Bodo and Assamese languages.
- The use of onomatopoeia words of sound produced by human beings are not similar in Bodo and Assamese languages. For example:

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