

## 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 the developing languages of North-East India. No proper research work has still 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.*<sup>1</sup>

Further, she defines lexical reduplication: "Complete Lexical Reduplication is constituted of two identical (bimodal) words, Ex.: *baiThebaiThe* '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."<sup>2</sup> Here, I cited the examples from Bodo for specimens- *gamigami* (village village/villages), *lasuilasui* (slowly), *alualu* (pleasantly), *k<sup>h</sup>onlek<sup>h</sup>onle* (again and again/frequently/repeatedly) are complete lexical reduplication; on the other hand, *ɔnt<sup>h</sup>aw-bat<sup>h</sup>aw* (adorable), *zunnga-maga*

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<sup>1</sup>Extracted from: Dash, NiladriSekhar.(2015). *A Descriptive Study of Bengali Words*. Cambridge University Press, Delhi. p. 233

<sup>2</sup>Extracted from: Parimalagantham.A. (2008). *A Study of Structural Reduplication in Tamil and Telugu*. School of Language Development, P.S. Telugu University, Hyderabad.pp.24, 25.

(glamorous/luxurious), *dɔdredre* (small and lovely as a child), *mansi-sansi* (man and the like), *lama-sama* (road and etc.) are the examples of partial lexical reduplication.

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)     mansī-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 ‘s’/, are replaced in the echo words by /s ‘s’/ consonant, as for examples:

Stem	Meaning	ER	Meaning
mansi	“man”	mansi-sansi	“man and the like.”
dui	“water”	dui-sui	“water, etc.”
raja	“king”	raja-saja	“king, etc.”

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<sup>h</sup>/ consonant phoneme. e.g.-

Stem	Meaning	ER	Meaning
laisri	“a name”	laisri-t <sup>h</sup> aisri	“laisri and others.”
alaisri	“a name”	alaisri-t <sup>h</sup> alaisri	“alaisriand others”

The above stated examples are used in sentences below:

- (a)     nɔ-aw                   mansī-sansi           gui-a-nama (?)  
          home-NOM        man-ECH           to have-NEGS-INTR  
(Is there any people in the house?)
- (b)     haba-jaw           Laisri-t<sup>h</sup>aisri        bɔj-k<sup>h</sup>uu-buu       liḡhɔr  
          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 ‘s’/, is replaced by /t<sup>h</sup> ‘s’/ in the echo form. e.g.-

Stem	Meaning	ER	Meaning
suiima	“dog”	suiima-t <sup>h</sup> uiima	“dog, etc.”
su	“thorn”	su-t <sup>h</sup> u	“thorn, etc.”
sik <sup>h</sup> aw	“thief”	sik <sup>h</sup> aw-t <sup>h</sup> ik <sup>h</sup> aw	“thief, etc.”

In sentence-

- (a)     uḡk<sup>h</sup>am-k<sup>h</sup>uu                   suiima-t<sup>h</sup>uiima                   za-laḡ-baj  
          rice-ACC                   dog-ECH                   eat-take away-IPA  
(Dog and others have eaten rice.)
- (b)     sandal   gan-a-bla                   at<sup>h</sup>iḡ-aw                   su-t<sup>h</sup>u                   hab-guḡn  
          sandal   put on-NEGS-COND       foot-LOC                   thorn-ECH                   to enter-FUT

(If not put on sandal thorn and others will pierce on foot.)

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 /ɔ/ and /u/. In this type of formations, when a word begins with the vowel phoneme /ɔ/ then /s/ consonant phoneme appears as prothesis and when a word begins with the vowel phoneme /u/ then either /t<sup>h</sup>/ or /s/ consonant phoneme appears as prothesis before /u/, e.g.-

Stem	Meaning	ER	Meaning
ɔr	“fire”	ɔr-sɔr	“fire, etc.”
ɔk <sup>h</sup> a	“rain”	ɔk <sup>h</sup> a-sɔk <sup>h</sup> a	“rain, etc.”
uŋk <sup>h</sup> am	“rice”	uŋk <sup>h</sup> am-t <sup>h</sup> uŋk <sup>h</sup> am/suŋk <sup>h</sup> am	“rice, etc.”

In sentence-

- (a) mansi-a ɔr-sɔr zuu-k<sup>h</sup>ar-zuub-baj  
 man-NOM fire-ECH kick-run-finish-IPA  
 (Man has kicked out the fire.)
- (b) dinui ɔk<sup>h</sup>a-sɔk<sup>h</sup>a p<sup>h</sup>ui-nuu 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. mɔhɔr (look)-n. muk<sup>h</sup>ay (face) > mɔhɔr-muk<sup>h</sup>ay (general appearance). In this example, the first noun mɔhɔr (look) and second noun muk<sup>h</sup>ay (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.

Word/Stem	Gloss	Meaning
ak <sup>h</sup> ɔl-ak <sup>h</sup> u	‘character-conduct’	‘characteristics’
dauma-dausa	‘big bird-small bird’	‘birds and fowls’
raŋ-rup <sup>h</sup> a	‘money-silver’	‘wealth’
muusu-gari	‘cow-car’	‘bullock cart’
t <sup>h</sup> urssi-lɔt <sup>h</sup> a	‘dish-brass pot’	‘utensils’

### 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.

Word/Stem	Gloss	Meaning
za-luuŋ	‘eat-drink’	‘eat and drink’
maw-daŋ	‘do-touch’	‘do the activities’
t <sup>h</sup> anlai-p <sup>h</sup> uilai	‘go again-come again’	‘making to and fro’
za-zuub	‘eat-finish’	‘finished all by eating’ etc.

### 1.2.3 Compound Adjectives

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.-

<b>Word/Stem</b>	<b>Gloss</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
guzuu-geder	‘high-big’	‘strong and stout’
k <sup>h</sup> wirum-duirum	‘slight sour-slight sweet’	“slight sour and sweet”
gumw-guza	‘yellow-red’	“multi-coloured”

#### 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. hor (night) > adv. san-hor (day and night)
- n. p<sup>h</sup>uŋ (morning) - n. bela (evening) > adv. p<sup>h</sup>uŋ-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/daut<sup>h</sup>u    haba  
birdie/dove        marriage  
“a small marriage”
- (b) muk<sup>h</sup>ra asi  
monkey finger  
“unsteady”
- (c) ont<sup>h</sup>ai    bik<sup>h</sup>a  
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) at<sup>h</sup>iŋ    hoŋ  
leg        to catch  
“to respect/to request”
- (c) gant<sup>h</sup>i    k<sup>h</sup>a  
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) ak<sup>h</sup>ai    gulaw  
hand    long  
“powerful/influential”
- (b) ak<sup>h</sup>ai    gusu  
hand    cool  
“slow”
- (c) k<sup>h</sup>ibu    guwar  
anus    wide/broad  
“lazy”

### 1.3 Word Reduplication

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

- (a) Complete Word Reduplication

(b) Partial 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)     mansia-lama     lama     huuk<sup>h</sup>raw-laŋ-duŋ  
man-NOM     road     RED     to shout-take away-Pr.CONT  
(Man is going shouting on the roads.)
- (b)     bibajari-a     nok<sup>h</sup>or     nok<sup>h</sup>or     maironj     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 ‘bobe (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     p<sup>h</sup>ui-duŋ  
who     RED     come-Pr.CONT  
(Who are coming?)
- (b)     ma     ma     gab-k<sup>h</sup>uu     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     guik<sup>h</sup>rui     maw  
do     RED     quick     do  
(Do,do quickly do/do quickly.)
- (b)     p<sup>h</sup>ui     p<sup>h</sup>ui     lasui     p<sup>h</sup>ui  
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<sup>3</sup>. Primary or derived both types of adjectives are reduplicated in the language. In Bodo, *burza, ese, k<sup>h</sup>at<sup>h</sup>i, udaŋ, gurlui, ok<sup>h</sup>raetc.* 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     somaina  
red     RED     flower-NOM     to see-SUBS     beautiful  
(Red flowers are beautiful to see.)
- (b)     ont<sup>h</sup>ai-a     zuubud     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)     k<sup>h</sup>ulu     k<sup>h</sup>ulu     bar

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<sup>3</sup> In Bodo, derived adjectives are formed by two processes, i.e.- by prefixation and by suffixation. A good number of adjectives are derived by adding prefix with verb roots and by adding suffix with nouns.

	(no clear meaning) “breezy wind”	RED	wind
(b)	sruu (no clear meaning) “thin wind”	sruu RED	bar wind
(c)	ruhuu (no clear meaning) “blazing/flaming fire”	ruhuu RED	ɔr fire

### 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.

Reduplicated	Glossary Meaning
alualu	‘pleasantly’
dawdaw	‘dearly/deeply’
draṅdraṅ	‘shining indiscriminately’
duhuhduhuu	‘extremely’
duṅduṅ	‘straightly’
duṛp <sup>h</sup> uṛp <sup>h</sup> u	‘palpitation’
golegole	‘frequently’
grumgrum	‘prosperously’

### 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) gɔt<sup>h</sup>ɔ-gɔt<sup>h</sup>ai  
child-RED  
“children”
- (c) sik<sup>h</sup>aw-sit<sup>h</sup>um  
thief-RED  
“thieves”
- (d) t<sup>h</sup>ɔp<sup>h</sup>la-t<sup>h</sup>ɔp<sup>h</sup>li  
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 *-haṅ* ‘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            t<sup>h</sup>aṅ-haṅ haṅ        za-duṅmun        nat<sup>h</sup>aj        t<sup>h</sup>aṅ-ak<sup>h</sup>isui  
man-NOM            go-LDS RED        to be-Pa.CONT    but        go-NEGS  
(The person was likely to go but has not gone.)
- (b) bi-uu                uṅk<sup>h</sup>am za-haṅ haṅ        k<sup>h</sup>alam-duṅmun  
3SG-NOM            rice    eat-LDS RED        do-Pa.CONT  
(S/he was about to take food.)

The change denoting suffix {-slaj} which is derived from *sulaj* (to change) can be added to the simple verb and is reduplicated (partially) to indicate changing action of the verb.

- (a) zɔ-na t<sup>h</sup>a-slaj slaj k<sup>h</sup>amani maw-naj-a muzan  
 sit-INF stay-CGDS RED work do-SUFF-NOM good  
 (Working is better than sitting idle.)
- (b) k<sup>h</sup>amani maw-slaj slaj undu-na t<sup>h</sup>a  
 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.- *dɔdre*, *p<sup>h</sup>awdur*, *hat<sup>h</sup>əŋ*, *hat<sup>h</sup>ɛŋ*, *luduu*, *lɔrgɔ*, *mwsler*, *lɔɔb*, *gaŋzeb*, *dump<sup>h</sup>e*, *dumber*, *ludurge*, *lambre*, *zaibruŋ*, *zaila*, *lant<sup>h</sup>a*, *lab<sup>h</sup>ɔŋ*, *ɛbrɔ*, *t<sup>h</sup>ɔbrɔ*, *muser*, *besla*, *dump<sup>h</sup>a*, *hablaŋ*, *baleŋ*, *galdab*, *zeldeb*, *k<sup>h</sup>umsi*, *ɔk<sup>h</sup>ra* 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) dɔdre dre (dɔdredre)  
 small RED  
 “small and lovely as a child”
- (b) p<sup>h</sup>awdur dur (p<sup>h</sup>awdurdur)  
 bulky RED  
 “having red and bulky cheek”
- (c) p<sup>h</sup>əŋdaŋ daŋ (p<sup>h</sup>əŋdaŋdaŋ)  
 broad and raised RED  
 (having broad and raised chest)
- (d) hat<sup>h</sup>ɛŋ t<sup>h</sup>ɛŋ (hat<sup>h</sup>ɛŋt<sup>h</sup>ɛŋ)  
 high sounding RED  
 “very high sounding”
- (e) luduu duu (luduuuu)  
 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.)-*t<sup>h</sup>uu* (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 gu-za za  
 flower-NOM PRE-be red RED  
 (Flower is red.)
- (b) mu<sup>h</sup>əŋ-k<sup>h</sup>uu gu-ran ran mun-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 *dui* (water). In Bodo, different suffixes like- {-*sra*, *-lu*, *-braŋ*, *-bru*, *-law*, *-su*} etc. are adjective formation suffixes used to the noun word *dui* (water). These suffixes that form last syllable of the derived adjective are reduplicated to give the meaning of emphasis.

Examples are:

- (a) dui-law law (duilaw law)  
 water-SUFF RED

- “watery/tasteless”
- (b) dui-sra sra (duisrasra)  
water-SUFF RED  
“of water colour”
- (c) dui-sru sru (dui-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 {-t<sup>h</sup>aw, -k<sup>h</sup>rej, -bur, -t<sup>h</sup>i, -lej, -ruu, -k<sup>h</sup>eb, -zlid, -gob, -saw, -gleb, -t<sup>h</sup>ob, -geb, -t<sup>h</sup>ej, -k<sup>h</sup>reb, -k<sup>h</sup>ej, -ga, -t<sup>h</sup>a, -sru, -zɔŋ, -dej, -t<sup>h</sup>a, -t<sup>h</sup>u, -ru, -brud, -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) gɔt<sup>h</sup>ɔ-a ɔn-t<sup>h</sup>aw t<sup>h</sup>aw  
child-NOM love-ADJLZ RED  
(The child is adorable.)
- (b) bi mansi-a ham-k<sup>h</sup>rej k<sup>h</sup>rej  
3SG man-NOM be thin-ADJLZ RED  
(This man is very lean and thin.)
- (c) hat<sup>h</sup>ɔrk<sup>h</sup>i-p<sup>h</sup>ur-a zuŋ-t<sup>h</sup>i t<sup>h</sup>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) lɔrgɔ-t<sup>h</sup>ɔrgɔ  
loose/slack-RED  
“shaky”
- (d) zuŋblaw-mablaw  
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<sup>h</sup>ala ‘lethargic/sluggish’  
alai-silai ‘scattered/deserted/neglected’  
azaŋ-gazaŋ ‘terrible’  
aili-zaili ‘uncombed hair’  
ani-t<sup>h</sup>ani ‘distressed/helpless’  
awa-p<sup>h</sup>awa ‘perplexed/hesitated’  
ak<sup>h</sup>a-p<sup>h</sup>ak<sup>h</sup>a ‘expert’  
ak<sup>h</sup>ɔ-p<sup>h</sup>ak<sup>h</sup>ɔ ‘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 previous 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)     dak<sup>h</sup>a-dak<sup>h</sup>i  
          lump-RED  
          “patches”
- (b)     erk<sup>h</sup>aw-ersi  
          to break forcibly by piercing-RED  
          “having torn by force”
- (c)     ert<sup>h</sup>um-ert<sup>h</sup>am  
          collect-RED  
          “collecting by scratching”
- (d)     t<sup>h</sup>ogrun-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-

<b>Stem/Word</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
ala-mala	‘without thinking’
alangabilanga	‘at a distance’
aik <sup>h</sup> anbaik <sup>h</sup> an	‘perplexed/bewildered’
anj <sup>h</sup> asanj <sup>h</sup> a	‘unknown place’
awt <sup>h</sup> ali-p <sup>h</sup> awt <sup>h</sup> ali	‘right and left/at random’
gaza-gumza	‘with pop and show’
halai-hap <sup>h</sup> ai	‘in a distressed way/bewilderedly’
hanj <sup>h</sup> la-sip <sup>h</sup> la	‘with great eagerness’
halu-duilul	‘slowly and steadily’

## 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

COND	Conditional
ECH	Echo
EMPH	Emphatic
ER	Echo Reduplication
FUT	Future
INF	Infinitive
INTR	Interrogative
IPA	Immediate Past Tense
LDS	Likely Denoting Suffix
LOC	Locative Case
NEGS	Negative Suffix
NOM	Nominative Case
PA. CONT	Past Continuous
PR. CONT	Present Continuous
PRE	Prefix
PR. INDF	Present Indefinite
PL	Plural
RED	Reduplication
SUBS	Subordinating Suffix
SUFF	Suffix

### NOTES AND REFERENCES

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