



“REDUPLICATED PRONOUN IN BORO AND ASSAMESE: A COMPARATIVE STUDY”

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ABSTRACT

In linguistic studies, Reduplication generally means the repetition of any linguistic unit such as a phoneme, morpheme, word, phrase, clause or the utterance as a whole. Reduplication is also used in inflections to convey a grammatical function, such as plurality, intensification etc. and in lexical derivation to create new words.

KEYWORDS: *linguistic studies , Reduplication , grammatical function.*

1.0 INTRODUCTION:

It is a word formation process in which some part of a base (a segment, syllable, morpheme) is repeated, either to the left, or to the right of the word or, occasionally, within the middle of the word. It is a process of forming new word by doubling a morpheme. The term ‘Reduplication’ includes three meanings i.e. the process, the result of the process (new word), the element repeated.

In Boro and Assamese, Reduplication may be of two types-

- a. Complete reduplication
- b. Partial reduplication.

This paper will discuss about the reduplicated Pronoun which are used in Boro and Assamese languages.

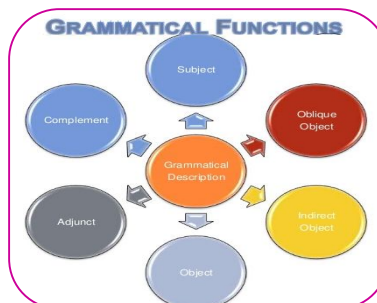
1.1 Aims and objectives of the study: This study “Reduplicated Pronoun in Boro and Assamese: A Comparative Study” will discuss about the reduplicated pronoun which are used in Boro and Assamese languages, similarities and dissimilarities between the two languages etc.

1.2 Methodology: To discuss the proposed study “Reduplicated Pronoun in Boro and Assamese: A Comparative Study” chiefly comparative method will be applied.

1.3 Source of the Study: The study are collected from various sources like the Boro and Assamese texts, lexicons, magazines, short story books, novels, etc. as a primary source and published in various journals and issues of relevant topics as a secondary source.

2.0 PRONOUN:

In linguistic and grammar, a pronoun is a word that substitutes for a noun or noun phrase. It is a particular case of a pro-form. Pronouns make up a small subcategory of nouns. In Boro language there are five kinds of pronoun and in Assamese, seven kinds of pronoun. Out of these kinds of pronoun some are reduplicated in Boro and Assamese languages. These reduplicated pronouns are given



below –

2.1 Personal Pronoun:

Boro:

a) aŋ aŋ ni k^hamanik^hʷu maɔŋɣɯn
I red. gen work acc. do- fu. T.
(I will do my work.)

b) zɯŋ zɯŋ ni k^hamanik^hʷu p^hɯzɯbbaj
We red.gen work acc. finished
(We have finished our work.)

c) nɯŋ nɯŋ rita nɔŋana
(You...you are Rita isn't it?)

Assamese:

a) mɔi mɔr kitap khɔn pɔri asu
(I am reading my book.)

b) tumi tumi gita nɔhɔine?
(You...you are Gita isn't it?)

2.2 Interrogative Pronoun

The specific indefinite referential pronoun is 'sɯr' in Boro and 'kon' in Assamese which means 'who'.

Boro:

a) sɯr sɯr t^haŋ-dɯŋ
(Who are going?)

b) bɔbe bɔbe bizabk^hʷu nanŋɯ?
Which red. book acc. want?
(Which ones book (you) have want?)

c) ma ma mua labɯ dɯŋ^mɯŋ?
What red. things bring pst.
(What things were brought?)

Assamese:

a) ki ki kitap anisil?
What red. book bring. pst.
(What books were brought?)

b) kon kon gɔisil?
Who red. go past cont.3
rd
(Whosoever Went?)

The above-mentioned Interrogative Pronouns in Assamese only {ki, and kon} are reduplicated. But in Boro almost all the forms are reduplicated.

2.3 Reflexive Pronoun

Boro:

a) gaɔ : bisʉr gaɔ gaɔ pʰɔjɔɔ
 They self red. come fu. T.
 (They will come willingly.)

b) gaɔ : bisʉr gaɔzʉr gaɔ hʰphazab hʉlaidʉr.
 They self red. help give
 (They are helping each other.)

Assamese:

a) niz : xi nizʰ nizʰ likhise
 He self red. write
 (He write down own self.)

2.4 Indefinite Pronoun

Boro:

a) kʰaise kʰaise besadaʰzʉr nɔŋa
 Some red. things good neg.
 Some things are not good.
 b) sʉrba sʉrba saha lʉrɔ
 Somebody red. tea drink neg.
 (Somebody is not drink tea.)

Assamese:

a) kono kono din xi gʰɔrlɔi nahe.
 Some red. day he home neg.come
 Sometimes (some days) he doesn't come at home.
 b) konobai konobai maŋkʰɔ nakʰaj.
 Somebody red. meat neg. eat pres.3
 rd
 (Somebody is not eating meat.)

The above-mentioned Indefinite Pronoun in Boro two forms are reduplicated these are- {khaise} and {sʉrba} and in Assamese, {kono, konobai, and kisu} these three forms are reduplicated.

2.4 Relative Pronoun

In Assamese language Relative pronoun are also reduplicated. These are given below:

Assamese:

a) zije zije kʰabɔ kʰoze teulɔk kʰabɔ
 He (rel.) red. to eat want they (honorific) to eat
 (Those who want to eat they can eat.)

b) zake zake pɔisa dibɔ kʰɔza take take pɔisa di dia
 Give them the money to whom it is desired to be given.

3.0 CONCLUSION:

From the comparative point of view we have found some similarities and dissimilarities of reduplicated pronoun in Boro and Assamese languages. These similarities and dissimilarities are given below –

SIMILARITIES:

1. In Personal pronoun the first person singular pronoun 'aŋ' in Boro, 'mɔi' in Assamese, meaning "I", Boro first person exclusive plural forms 'zɪŋ' meaning "we" are reduplicated implying the meaning "emphasis". And in second person singular pronoun 'nɪŋ' in Boro 'tumi' in Assamese meaning "You" is reduplicated and they imply the meaning "Clarification".
2. In Indefinite pronoun two forms are reduplicated both of languages. These are – 'khaise khaise' and 'sɪrba sɪrba' meaning someone in Boro language and in Assamese 'konobai konobai' meaning someone and 'kono kono' meaning sometime or some days.

Dissimilarities

1. In Boro language three interrogative pronouns are reduplicated. These are - sɪr sɪr, bɔbe bɔbe and ma ma.

But in Assamese language only two forms are reduplicated in Interrogative pronoun. These are - ki ki and kon kon.

2. Relative pronoun is not found in Boro language. But in Assamese language relative pronoun are also reduplicated. These are - zije zije and zake zake etc.

Abbreviations

IPA International Phonetic Alphabet

3 3rd person

Red. Reduplication

Gen Genitive

Fu.T. Future tense

Acc Accusative case marker

Pst. Past tense

Cont. Continuous

Neg. Negative

Pres. Present

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