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...
2.1 Personal Pronoun:

**Boro:**

a) aŋ aŋ ni k'amanik'wa maŋɔm
I red. gen work acc. do- fu. T.
(I will do my work.)

b) z.wp z.wp ni k'amanik'wu p'\text{\textsc{\textipa{sp}}\text{\textipa{vb}}\text{\textsc{\textipa{bb}}}baj
We red. gen work acc. finished
(We have finished our work.)

c) n.wp n.wp rita nɔnana
(You...you are Rita isn’t it?)

**Assamese:**

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

b) tumi tumi gita nɔhoine?
(You...you are Gita isn’t it?)

2.2 Interrogative Pronoun

The specific indefinite referential pronoun is ‘swjr’ in Boro and ‘kon’ in Assamese which means ‘who’.

**Boro:**

a) swjr swjr t'\text{\textipa{\textsc{\textipa{r}}}\text{\textipa{d}}}s\text{\textipa{r}}
(Who are going?)

b) bobe bobe bizabkh\text{\textipa{w}} naŋ\text{\textipa{w}}?
Which red. book acc. want?
(Which ones book (you) have want?)

c) ma ma mua labu d\text{\textipa{r}}y\text{\textipa{r}}?
What red. things bring pst.
(What things were brought?)

**Assamese:**

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

b) kon kon goisi?
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) gao : bishur gao gao phikhek
   They self red. come fu. T.
   (They will come willingly.)

b) gao : bishur gaozhe gao hiphazab huilaidih.
   They self red. help give
   (They are helping each other.)

Assamese:

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

2.4 Indefinite Pronoun

Boro:

a) khaise khaise besadapujan noha
   Some red. things good neg.
   Some things are not good.

b) surba surba saha luha
   Somebody red. tea drink neg.
   (Somebody is not drink tea.)

Assamese:

a) kono kono di xigholoi nahe.
   Some red. day he home neg. come
   Sometimes (some days) he doesn’t come at home.

b) konobai konobai man kopa sake.
   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 {surba} and in Assamese, {kono, konobai, and kisu} these thee forms are reduplicated.

2.4 Relative Pronoun

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

Assamese:

a) zije zije ka'obo k'oze teulok ka'abo
   He (rel.) red. to eat want they (honorific) to eat
   (Those who want to eat they can eat.)

b) zake zake pøisa dibo k'oba take take pøisa 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 ‘z TYPOGRAPHY error’ meaning “we” are reduplicated implying the meaning “emphasis”. And in second person singular pronoun ‘tumi’ 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 ‘s TYPOGRAPHY error’ 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 - s TYPOGRAPHY error, bobe bobe 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 - zijie zijie 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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