Reduplication in Poguli

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Abstract

The paper puts forth reduplication in Poguli which is being spoken in Pīr Panjāl[1] of Jammu and Kashmir and is a linguistic diversity in itself considering the wide variety of languages/dialects spoken in that belt. It begins with the brief introduction to the language and the region which is followed by a study of theoretical aspects of reduplication delving its types and role. The paper focuses on complete reduplication and echo-word formation of Poguli.

Key words: Poguli, Reduplication, Linguistic Diversity, Variation, Echo Formation.

Introduction

Jammu and Kashmir is a multilingual area. Diverse speech communities are found in Jammu and Kashmir State speaking different languages and dialects. The languages of Jammu & Kashmir are broadly arranged into three language families, i.e. i) Indo-Aryan ii) Dardic and iii) Sino-Tibetan.

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[1] Pīr Panjāl Range, part of the western Punjab Himalayas, lying in northwestern India and northern Pakistan.

Poguli has been classified as a dialect of Kashmiri (Grierson 1919) spoken in Pogul-Paristan area (Pīr Panjāl range) of district Ramban of Jammu and Kashmir. Poguli has no written tradition and no published literature other than some folk songs printed locally. After the early sketches published in Bailey (1908), Grierson (1919) and Hook (1987) it has received very little attention from linguists. Poguli is bordered on the east by Kishtawari, on the south by Rambani and Siraji, and on the west by mixed dialects of Lahanda and Pahari. The speakers of Poguli are found mainly to the south, south-east and south-west of Banihal. Poguli shares many linguistic features including 70% vocabulary with Kashmiri (Koul and Schmidt 1984). Both Muslims and Hindus of this region speak Poguli. Poguli is the language used in household domain while as Urdu/ Hindi are used as languages of communication across cultures.

Methodology

A field trip to Pogal-Paristan of Ramban district of Jammu and Kashmir state was carried in the summer of 2012. In order to find the reduplication in Poguli, a questionnaire was used containing sentences and words. Speech of native speakers of Poguli was recorded from males and females by using ZOOM voice recorder model H4. The data was later carefully transcribed. The aims of the study included:

> Total or integral reduplication in Poguli.
> Echo constructions or partial reduplication in Poguli.

Reduplication is a pan-Indian phenomenon regularly quoted as one of the dozen features accounting for the consistency of the South Asian linguistic area[2]. It is however more often quoted than really analyzed. Within the Indian area, studies on reduplication have emphasized its structural

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[2] Masica 1992, Emeneau 1980, along with the phonological opposition of cerebral to dental consonants, the rigid word order SOV, postpositions, anteposition of genitive complements, anteposition of adjectives and determinative relatives, morphologically related causatives, transitive and intransitives, verbo-nominal predicates, compound verbs, marked definite or human objects, dative subjects, etc.

importance in respect to the linguistic area (from Emeneau 1969, the most solid study, to Abbi 1992) or listed its various forms and meanings in a given language (Abbi 1980).

In linguistic studies, reduplication is a morphological process by which the root or stem of a word or part of it repeats. The patterns of reduplication that have dominated recent theoretical discussions involved either complete lexical items or subparts thereof, and the reduplicant is accordingly characterized as either an affix or part of a stem-stem compound (e.g. McCarthy & Prince 1995). Reduplication is generally used to mean repetition of nay linguistic unit such as phoneme, morpheme, word, phrase, clause or the utterance as a whole. Reduplication could be broadly seen from two angles: one in which the form is totally or partially reduplicated, and another in which two forms which are semantically near are combined into a type of compounding. Reduplication is mainly used for denoting some repeated action, happening of something over a large area or a larger span of time, and generalization.

The paper will deal with the two main areas of reduplication: total or integral reduplication, where the whole unit is reduplicated in the same form, and echo constructions or partial reduplication, where the first unit is altered in the second occurrence in a more or less systematic way.

Total or Complete Reduplication

The reduplication of an entity modifies the relation of this entity with one or several of the other constituents in the statement: for a noun, reduplication modifies the relation of this noun with the predicate, for an adjective, reduplication modifies the relation between the noun and the adjective, for a verb, reduplication modifies the relation of the dependent predication with the main predication. At the expression level, the word classes include nouns, pronouns, adjectives, verbs and adverbs. The repetition of single morphemes or words of all form classes are frequently used in the utterances. The examples of these repetition types in Poguli are given below:

Nouns and Pronouns

In Poguli, a number of nouns and pronouns are repeated in utterances very frequently:

niki niki vapas sa:re gʲev   a:y

children children back all home came

All the children returned back home.

yãv yãv pehle a:m chi tʲãv a:th khaRa kor

who who early came he he hands raise up

Those who came early may raise their hands.

yas yas gʲev gastnu chav *su su* gaRi uksonath

who who home go-inf is cor bus board-inf

Those who have to go to home should board the bus.

Verbs

Some of the verbs can be reduplicated, again, to bring in the meaning of 'doing an action for a longer stretch of time'. Following are examples of Poguli sentences where verbs are obligatory repeated.

se *khalti khalti* pheT gʲey

she eat-pr eat-pr die go

She died while eating.

su gov liR *davti davti*

he had fall run-pr run-pr

He fell down while running.

tem panun pa:n khara:b kor philmɨ *be:l be:l*

he self's spoil did films have-prog. see-pr see-pr

He ruined himself by watching movies.

su *bihin bihin* thʲek gov

he sit-prog. sit-prog. tired go-past

he got tired while sitting.

Adjectives

Reduplicated adjectives intensify the meaning denoted by corresponding adjectives. Adjectives in Poguli are often reduplicated. Some examples are given below:

paṭhi paṭhi a:m an

sweet sweet mangoes bring

Bring sweet mangoes.

yi *m^joT m^joT* kuḍmæn kihi:r šari:ph čhi

 This fat fat woman very gentle be-pr

this fat woman is very gentle.

yi *thod thod* mohun myo:n ga:m sund čhu

this tall tall man my village from be-pre

This tall man is from my village.

yim *lokči lokči* k^juRi čhi

these small small girl-pl be-pr

These are small girls

tesund *uzlu uzlu* zaṭmi me pasnd čhu

his red red clothes me like-pr be-pr

I like her red clothes.

Adverbs

An adverb can be reduplicated to denote lesser degree of intensity than the intensity denoted by the original single adverb. In most of the Indian languages repetition of some adverbs is compulsory and it is optional in some cases. Same is the case with Poguli as shown below:

rashid hãsti čhu *zor zor*

rashid laugh-pr be-pr loud loud

Rashid laughs loudly.

su ***mã*z*i mã*z*** yi:r yith čhu

he sometimes sometimes here come-pr be-pr

He comes here sometimes.

yi budɨ mohun ***va:ri va:r*** davti čhu

this old man slow slow walk-pr be-pr

This old man walks slowly.

su pothus ***phiri phiri*** ba:l o:s

he back again again see-pr be-past

He was looking back again and again.

Echo constructions or partial reduplication

Reduplication in echo formation is always partial and never complete. In the process of reduplicating a word part of the word is replaced by a stretch of sounds which are predetermined (called echo syllables). This gives rise to partial reduplication or echo-formation.

For the sake of convenience of description, the reduplicated word can be divided into two parts, the first and second. For instance in the echo word '*pã:y-vã:y*' in Poguli mean 'water etc.' it is the second part (*vãy*) that is the echo of first part (*pã:y* 'water'). Here the echo word '*vãy*' does not have the meaning of its own but when it is placed as an echo word; it extends the meaning of simple to inexperienced. Hence it is the case of semantic extension. Echo formation of this type in Poguli is more common and more productive than some other types of echo formation in the language. The following phonemic changes are found in echo-word formation in Poguli.

The initial consonants like /v/, /r/, /g/, /ʦ/, /p/, /ph/ of the word stem is replaced by /š/ in the eco-word formation as in the following examples:

Word	Gloss	Word	Gloss
ve:l še:l	ring	rɔnḍ šɔnḍ	stone
pi:ni ši:ni	water	goguṛ šoguṛ	rat
vat[h] šat[h]	way	ʦaṭnu šaṭnu	cut

The initial consonants like /č/, /k/, /ṭ/, /p/, /k^h/, /z/ of the word stem is replaced by /v/ in the eco-word formation as in the following examples:

Word	Gloss	Word	Gloss
čalnu valnu	wash	k^{h}ur vur	foot
k^{j}uṛɨ viṛɨ	girl	ṭikri vikri	basket
pã:y vã:y	water	k^{h}o:rti vo:rti	donkey
k^{h}a:lnu va:lnu	eat	zaṭ vaṭ	clothes

Conclusion

The main objective of this study was to find the reduplication in Poguli, the dialect of Kashmiri spoken in Pīr Panjāl range of Jammu and Kashmir is very rich in the process of reduplication and it follows same rules rule as in Kashmiri are. In Poguli, reduplication is very productive process at grammatical level. In complete reduplication, nouns, pronouns, verbs adjectives and adverbs have been mentioned while as in partial reduplication, echo-word formation was mentioned.

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