Word Formation Processes in Bhaderwahi

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Abstract

Bhaderwahi is the mother tongue spoken in the region of Bhaderwah tehsil, situated in the district of Doda in the state of Jammu and Kashmir. Bhaderwahi is an Indo-Aryan language of Pahari group known as 'DogriKangri' language spoken by about 53,000 speakers in Doda (2001 census). The region of Bhaderwah shares linguistic boundaries with other neighboring languages like Bhalesi, Padari, Siraji and other Pahari languages. Among locals, it has several other names like Baderwali, Bhadri, Bhidli etc.

The paper discusses in detail some of the word formation processes taking place in Bhaderwahi vis a vis affixation, compounding, reduplication, etc. The data for the present paper has been collected from Bhaderwah region of district Doda. In order to formulate a sketch of word formation processes, a questionnaire consisting of wordlist focusing on affixation, compounding reduplication and other processes in Bhaderwahi was developed as a prerequisite tool; on the basis of which Fieldwork was carried out and data was recorded. The data obtained was then transcribed, and analyzed.

Keywords: Bhaderwahi, word formation, affixation, compounding

INTRODUCTION

WORD FORMATION

Word formation is the creation of a new word or lexeme from an existing one or entirely different. Word formation process in Bhaderwahi includes the following:

1. Affixation

Process of word formation in which the stem is expanded by the addition of an affix, with regard to placement of the word-forming elements on the stem, a distinction is drawn between prefixation (attachment of the affix before the stem and suffixation (attachment of the affix after the stem).

Following are the examples of affixation as a word formation process found in Bhaderwahi

Derivational Affixation

1	/par-/ (Prefix) /poːʈliː/ (Base)	/par poːʈliː/	"daughter's son's daughter"

In this example, the derivational prefix /par-/ combines with the noun base /poːʈliː/ to form a new lexeme of the same class /par poːʈliː/ "daughter's son's daughter".

2	/par-/ (Prefix) /poːʈloː/ (Base)	/par poːʈloː/	"daughter's son's son"

In this example, the derivational prefix /par-/ combines with the noun base /poːʈloː/ to form a new lexeme of the same class /par poːʈloː/ "daughter's son's son".

3	/coglu/ (Base) /-khoːr/ (Suffix)	/coglukhoːr/	"broker"

In this example, the derivational suffix /-khoːr / combines with the noun base / coglu / to form a new lexeme of the same class /coglukhoːr/ "broker".

4	/zəmiːn/ (Base) /-daːr/ (Suffix)	/zəmiːndaːr/	"farmer"

In this example, the derivational suffix /-daːr/ combines with the noun base /zəmiːn/ to form a new lexeme of the same class /zəmiːndaːr/ "farmer".

5	/lohaː/ (Base) /-aːr/ (Suffix)	/lohaːr/	"blacksmith"

In this example, the derivational suffix /-aːr/ combines with the noun base /lohaː/ to form a new lexeme of the same class /lohaːr/ "blacksmith".

6	/son/ (Base) /-aːr/ (Suffix)	/sonaːr/	"goldsmith"

In this example, the derivational suffix /-aːr/ combines with the noun base /son/ to form a new lexeme of the same class /sonaːr/ "goldsmith".

7	/ʃɨkaːr/ (Base) /-iː/ (Suffix)	/ʃɨkaːriː/	"hunter"

In this example, the derivational suffix /-iː/ combines with the noun base /ʃɨkaːr/ to form a new lexeme of the same class /ʃɨkaːriː/ "hunter".

8	/dud/ (Base) /-vaːlaː/ (Suffix)	/dudvaːlaː/	"milkman"

In this example, the derivational suffix /-vaːlaː/ combines with the noun base /dud/ to form a new lexeme of the same class /dudvaːlaː/ "milkman".

9	/dʒaːduː/ (Base) /-gar/ (Suffix)	/dʒaːduːgar/	"sorcerer"

In this example, the derivational suffix /-gar/ combines with the noun base /dʒaːduː/ to form a new lexeme of the same class /dʒaːduːgar/ "sorcerer".

10	/natsneː/ (Base) /-vaːliː/ (Suffix)	/natsneː vaːliː/	"dancer"

In this example, the derivational suffix /-vaːliː/ combines with the noun base /natsneː/ to form a new lexeme of the same class /natsneː vaːliː/ "dancer".

11	/ʤaːduː/ (Base) /-gar/ (Suffix)	/ ʤaːduːgar/	"magician"

In the above example, the noun base /ʤaːduː/ combines with the derivational suffix /- gar/ to form a new word / ʤaːduːgar/ "magician" which is a noun of the different lexeme.

12	/maːsʈar/ (Base) /-niː/ (Suffix)	/ maːsʈarniː/	"teacher-feminine"

In the above example, the noun base / maːsʈar/ combines with the derivational suffix /-niː/ to form a new word / maːsʈarniː/ "Teacher-feminine" which is feminine counterpart of the base and a different lexeme.

Inflectional Affixation

1	/tsal/ (Stem)	/tsalnoː/	"to ascend, climb (a

	/-no:/ (Suffix)		hill)"

In the above example, the infinitival verbal stem /tsal/ combines with the inflectional suffix /-no:/ to form a new word form of the same lexeme and of the same category /tsalno:/ "to ascend, climb (a hill)".

2	/maŋ/ (Stem) /-no:/ (Suffix)	/maŋno:/	"to ask for something"

In the above example, the infinitival verbal stem /maŋ/ combines with the inflectional suffix /-no:/ to form a new word form of the same lexeme and of the same category /maŋno:/ "to ask for something".

3	/tsa:p/ (Stem) /-no:/ (Suffix)	/tsa:pno:/	"to chew"

In the above example, the infinitival verbal stem /tsa:p/ combines with the inflectional suffix /-no:/ to form a new word form of the same lexeme and of the same category /tsa:pno:/ "to chew".

4	/to:ɖ/ (Stem) /-no:/ (Suffix)	/to:ɖno:/	"to chop"

In the above example, the infinitival verbal stem /to:ɖ/ combines with the inflectional suffix /-no:/ to form a new word form of the same lexeme and of the same category /to:ɖno:/ "to chop".

5	/paka:/ (Base) /-nu:/ (Suffix)	/paka:nu:/	"to cook"

In the above example, the infinitival verbal stem /paka:/ combines with the inflectional suffix /-nu:/ to form a new word form of the same lexeme and of the same category /paka:nu:/ "to cook".

6	/khaŋ/ (Base) /-nu:/ (Suffix)	/khaŋnu:/	"to cough"

In the above example, the infinitival verbal stem / khaŋ / combines with the inflectional suffix /-nu:/ to form a new word form of the same lexeme and of the same category /khaŋnu:/ "to cough".

7	/ɡan/ (Stem) /-nu:/ (Suffix)	/ɡannu:/	"to count"

In the above example, the infinitival verbal stem /ɡan/ combines with the inflectional suffix /-nu:/ to form a new word form of the same lexeme and of the same category /ɡannu:/ "to cough".

8	/kha:/ (Stem) /-nu:/ (Suffix)	/kha:nu:/	"to eat"

In the above example, the infinitival verbal stem /kha:/ combines with the inflectional suffix /-nu:/ to form a new word form of the same lexeme and of the same category /kha:nu:/ "to eat".

9	/ɡəsi:ʈ/ (Stem) /-na:/ (Suffix)	/ɡəsi:ʈna:/	"to drag (a heavy object)"

In the above example, the infinitival verbal stem /ɡəsi:ʈ/ combines with the inflectional suffix /-na:/ to form a new word form of the same lexeme and of the same category /ɡəsi:ʈna:/ "to drag (a heavy object)".

10	/has/ (Base) /-na:/ (Suffix)	/hasna:/	"to laugh"

In the above example, the infinitival verbal stem /has/ combines with the inflectional suffix /-naː/ to form a new word form of the same lexeme and of the same category /hasnaː/ "to laugh"

11	/mal/ (Base)		
	/-naː/ (Suffix)	/malnaː/	"to smear"

In the above example, the infinitival verbal stem /mal/ combines with the inflectional suffix /-naː/ to form a new word form of the same lexeme and of the same category /malnaː/ "to smear".

12	/phuːʈ/ (Base)		
	/-naː/ (Suffix)	/phuːʈnaː/	"to sprout"

In the above example, the infinitival verbal stem /phuːʈ/ combines with the inflectional suffix /-naː/ to form a new word form of the same lexeme and of the same category /phuːʈ/ "to sprout".

From the above examples we can say in Bhaderwahi a large number of words are being derived from other existing words by using prefixes and suffixes. In this process certain morphophonemic changes also take place. Through affixation one can derive Nouns from nouns, Nouns from adjectives Nouns from verbs and so on.

2. Compounding

Next to derivation, the most important process of word formation is compounding or composition, i.e. combining two or more otherwise free morphemes or series of morphemes (=words) to form a compound in which, as a rule, the last element determines the word class.

Types of compounds:

1. Endocentric compounds

2. Exocentric compounds

Endocentric compounds: It refers to a group of syntactically related words where one of the words is functionally equivalent to the group as a whole (i.e. there is a definable 'centre' or head inside the group, which has the same distribution as the whole).

Exocentric compounds: It refers to a group of syntactically related words where none of the words is functionally equivalent to the group as a whole (i.e. there is no definable 'centre' or head inside the group).

Following are the examples of compounding as a word formation process found in the data collected for Bhaderwahi.

1	/mose:r/ + /behan/	/mose:r behan/	"father's brother's daughter"

In this example, adjective /mose:r/ "father's brother's" combines with noun /behan/ "sister to form a new word and a new lexeme /mose:r behan/ "father's brother's daughter" . It is a noun and is an endocentric compound having /behan/ "sister" as its head.

2	/bose:r / + /bra:/	/bose:r bra:/	"father's brother's son"

In this example, adjective /bose:r/ "father's brother's" combines with noun /bra:/ "brother" to form a new word and a new lexeme /bose:r bra:/ "father's brother's son". It is a noun and an endocentric compound   having /bra:/ "brother" as its head.

3	/mose:r / + /ca:ci:/	/mose:r ca:ci:/	"father's brother's wife"

In this example, adjective /mose:r/ "father's brother's" combines with noun /ca:ci:/ "aunt" to form a new word and a new lexeme /mose:r / + /ca:ci:/ "father's brother's wife". It is a noun and an endocentric compound   having /ca:ci:/ "aunt" as its head.

4	/apno:/ + /dado:/	/apno: dado:/	"father's father"

In this example, possessive pronoun /apno:/ "my" combines with noun /dado:/ "father's father" to form a new word and a new lexeme /apno: dado:/ "father's father". It is a noun and an endocentric compound having /dado:/ as its head.

5	/apni:/ + / da:di:/	/apni: da:di:/	"father's mother"

In this example, possessive pronoun /apni:/ "my" combines with noun /dadi:/ "father's mother" to form a new word and a new lexeme /apno: dadi:/ "father's mother". It is a noun and an endocentric compound having /dadi:/ as its head.

6	/lo:k/ + /gi:t/	/lo:g gi:t/	"folk song"

In this example, adjective /lo:k/ "folk" combines with noun /gi:t/ "song" to form a new word and a new lexeme /lo:g gi:t/ "folk song". It is a noun and an endocentric compound having /gi:t/ "song" as its head.

7	/mame:ri:/ + /koj/	/mame:ri: koj/	"mother's brother's daughter"

In this example, adjective /mame:ri:/ "mother's brother's" combines with noun /koj/ "daughter" to form a new word and a new lexeme /mame:ri: koj/ "mother's brother's daughter". It is a noun and an endocentric compound having /koj/ "daughter" as its head.

8	/ʃikhe:ri:/ + /behan/	/ʃikhe:ri: behan/	"father's sister's daughter"

In this example, adjective /ʃikhe:ri:/ "father's sister's" combines with noun /behan/ "sister" to form a new word and a new lexeme /ʃikhe:ri: behan/ "father's sister's daughter". It is a noun and an endocentric compound having /behan/ "sister" as its head.

9	/bəɖi:/ +/behan/	/bəɖi: behan/	"elder sister"

In this example, adjective /bəɖi:/ "elder" combines with noun /behan/ "sister" to form a new word and a new lexeme /bəɖi: behan/ "elder sister". It is a noun and an endocentric compound having /behan/ "sister" as its head.

10	/nikli:/ + /behan/	/nikli: behan/	"younger sister"

In this example, adjective /nikli:/ combines with noun /behan/ "sister" to form a new word and a new lexeme /nikli: behan/ "younger sister". It is a noun and an endocentric compound having /behan/ "sister" as its head.

11	/ʃukuro:/ + /ga:s/	/ʃukuro: ga:s/	"hay"

In this example, adjective /ʃukuro:/ "dry" combines with noun /ga:s/ "grass" to form a new word and a new lexeme /ʃukuro: ga:s/ "hay". It is a noun and an endocentric compound having /ga:s/ "grass" as its head.

12	**/**ʃakar/ + /kandi:/	**/**ʃakar kandi:/	"sweet potato"

In this example, noun **/**ʃakar/ combines with noun /kandi:/ "tuber" to form a new word and a new lexeme **/**ʃakar kandi:/ "sweet potato". It is a noun and an endocentric compound having /kandi:/ "tuber" as its head.

13	/baɖi:/ + /ko:naʃ/	/baɖi: ko:naʃ/	"tall woman"

In this example, adjective /baɖi:/ "tall" combines with noun /ko:naʃ/ "woman" to form a new word and a new lexeme /baɖi: ko:naʃ/ "tall woman". It is a noun and an endocentric compound having /ko:naʃ/ "woman" as its head.

14	/tsaʈo/ + /pa:so:/	/tsaʈopa:so:/	"east"

In this example, adjective /tsaʈo/ "east" combines with noun /pa:so:/ "side" to form a new word and a new lexeme /tsaʈopa:so:/ "east". It is a noun and an endocentric compound having /pa:so:/ "side" as its head.

15	/utarto:/ + /pa:so:/	/utarto: pa:so:/	"north"

In this example, adjective /utarto:/ "north" combines with noun /pa:so:/ "side" to form a new word and a new lexeme /utarto: pa:so:/ "north". It is a noun and an endocentric compound having /pa:so:/ "side" as its head.

16	/ka:li:/ + /pipli:/	/ka:li: pipli:/	"black pepper"

In this example, adjective /ka:li:/ "black" combines with noun /pipli:/ "pepper" to form a new word and a new lexeme /ka:li: pipli:/ "black pepper". It is a noun and an endocentric compound having /pipli:/ "pepper" as its head.

17	/moʈu:/ + /ma:s/	/moʈu: ma:s/	"beef"

In this example, adjective /moʈu:/ "thick" combines with noun /ma:s/ "meat" to form a new word and a new lexeme /moʈu: ma:s/ "beef". It is a noun and an endocentric compound having /ma:s/ "meat" as its head.

18	/kamzo:r/ + /ko:naʃ/	/kamzo:r ko:naʃ/	"weak woman"

In this example, adjective /kamzo:r/ "weak" combines with noun /ko:naʃ/ "woman" to form a new word and a new lexeme /kamzo:r ko:naʃ/ "weak woman". It is a noun and an endocentric compound having / ko:naʃ / "woman" as its head.

19	/ʤaɖi: / + /bu:ʈi:/	/ʤaɖi: bu:ʈi:/	"herbs"

In this example, adjective /ʤaɖi: / combines with noun /bu:ʈi:/ "herb" to form a new word and a new lexeme /ʤaɖi: bu:ʈi:/ "herbs". It is a noun and an endocentric compound having /bu:ʈi:/ "herb" as its head.

3. **Reduplication**

A morphological process in which segmental material from a base is copied. This segment may be a syllable, morpheme, word, etc. In particular, reduplication is a morphological process in which a root or stem or part of it is repeated. Reduplication may be partial or full. If the repetition is full then it is called as echo formation. The following are the examples of reduplication as a word formation process found in the data collected for Bhaderwahi.

Full Reduplication or Echo formation

Reduplication at word level: In Bhaderwahi, in order to show emphasis, words are repeated.

/bale/ + /bale/	/ bale-bale /	'slowly'

In this example, the base /bale/ is repeated to form an adverb / bale-bale / "slowly".

/dʒaldiː/ + /dʒaldiː/	/dʒaldiː dʒaldiː/	'quickly'

In this example, the base /dʒaldiː/ is repeated to form an adverb /dʒaldiː dʒaldiː/ "quickly".

/saːf/ + /saːf/	/saːf saːf/	'neatly'

In this example, the base /saːf/ is repeated to form an adverb /saːf saːf/ "neatly".

Conclusion:

Bhaderwahi shows derivational affixation by adding various prefixes and suffixes to the noun base. New words are also formed by adding derivational suffix to the noun base. The infinitival verb stem combines with the inflectional suffix to form a new word form of the same lexeme. It can be said that in Bhaderwahi a large number of words are being derived from other existing words by prefixation and suffixation. Certain morphophonemic changes also take place through affixation. One can derive nouns from nouns, nouns from adjectives and nouns from verb and so on.

Bhaderwahi shows both endocentric and exocentric compound formations. In most of the cases adjectives, nouns and pronouns combine with nouns to form new words. In case of reduplication, the base word is repeated to form the reduplicated word.

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