

Morphophonemic Patterning of Derived Words in *Kashika* Bhojpuri Spoken in Varanasi

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Abstract

There are not only vowel-initial suffixes but also consonant-initial suffixes in *Kashika* which when enters combination with stems, elicits morphophonemic changes in their derivatives. These morphophonemic features demonstrate a systematic patterning regardless of the grammatical word-class of the stems derived words.

Keywords: *Kashika*, Bhojpuri in Varanasi, Morphophonemic, Derivatives, Stems, Suffixes, Prefixes.

Introduction

Like Hindi there are very large numbers of derivatives in *Kashika* (Bhojpuri spoken) in Varanasi which have been derived by joining by prefixes and suffixes to various stems in *Kashika*. In *Kashika* vowel-initial suffixes positively exhibit various morphophonemic changes, but we can also see consonant initial suffix 'waa' prominently in *Kashika*. In this paper above mentioned derivatives of *Kashika* with its stems and suffixes have been focused.

Representative Suffix- 'YAA' / 'AIYAA' and 'WAA' / 'AUWAA'

Here, vowel-initial suffix ‘iyaa’ / ‘aiyaa’ and consonant initial suffix ‘waa’ or the highly informal variant of the ‘waa’ suffix ‘auwaa’ will be discussed when combined with a number of stems of Kashika for the purpose of the initial investigation of the morphophonemic changes:

1. baanar monkey (m)	banariyaa monkey (f)
2. pul bridge	puliyaa small bridge
3. jhiil lake	jhiiliyaa lake(informal)
4. raadhaa Radha(name)	radhawaa Radha (informal name)
5. buuRha old (m/f)	buRhawaa old (m/informal/NH)
6. buuRhaa old (f)	buRhiyaa old (f/informal/NH)
7. beeTaa son	beTawaa/beTauwaa son (informal)/ highly informal
8. beeTii daughter	biTiyaa/BiTaiyaa daughter(informal)/highly informal
9. laikaa boy	laikawaa boy(informal/NH)
10. laikii girl	laikiyaa girl (informal/NH)
11. ghoRaa horse	ghoRawaa/ghoRauaa horse (informal)/ highly informal
12. gaaya cow	gaiyaa/gaiyawaa cow (informal)/ highly informal

13. Thillii Pitcher/earthen pot(f)	Thiliyaa Pitcher/earthen pot(f)/informal
14. Thillaa Pitcher/earthen pot(m)	Thilawaa Pitcher/earthen pot(m)/informal
15. Reel Train	reliyaa train (informal)

Inferences

It is seen in the above examples that suffix 'iyaa'/aiyaa is dissyllabic V-CV type (vowel/diphthong in initial position of the suffix), and there is no phonemic change in the suffix position of the derivative. The stem (first member of the derivative) has undergone phonemic changes which can be categorized and enumerated as under:

- a) There is no morphophonemic change if the stem contains
 1. Consonant in final positions (Ex. 1,2,3,15)
 2. Vowel in the final position vanishes (Ex. 12)
 3. Long vowel in penultimate position is replaced by short vowel (Ex. 1,3,6,8,12)
 4. Medial consonant cluster CC is reduced to single consonant C (Ex. 13,14)
 5. For highly informal suffix 'aiyaa' is added in place of 'iyaa'

While another consonant initial suffix 'waa' or the highly informal variant of the 'waa' suffix 'auwaa' when attached with the stem has undergone the following changes.

1. Long vowel in penultimate position is replaced by short vowel (Ex.4,7,9,11,14)
2. Medial consonant cluster CC is reduced to single consonant C (Ex. 14)

Parallel Phonemic Changes of Causatives

A parallelism in morphophonemic changes of derivatives formed with suffix /aaii / and /aaw/ is shown below:

	Verb Root	Derivative with Suffix/aaii/	Causative with suffix /waaai/	Conditions
1.	rakh <i>Keep</i>	rakhaaii <i>keeping</i>	rakhwaaai <i>cause to keep</i>	Penultimate short vowel do not change

2.	Pher Return	pheraaai returning	pherwaaai cause to return	---do----
3.	uTh rise	uThaaai rising	uThwaaai cause to rise	---do----
4.	kaaT cut	kaTaaai cutting	katwaaai cause to cut	Penultimate long vowel /aa/->/a/
5.	Ciir saw	Ciraaai sawing	Cirwaaai cause to saw	/ii/>/i/
6.	bhuul forget	bhulaaai forgetting	bhulwaaai cause to forget	/uu/->/u/

The above parallelism assumes significance since ordinarily formation of derivatives with suffix /waaai/ does not trigger any morphophonemic change. Similarly, suffix /waa/ and /yaaw/ or /aaw/ also trigger similar morphophonemic change in roots while forming causative verbs. Consonant initial suffix /yaaw/, however, combines with monosyllabic (CV) roots of verbs e.g. /khaa/ 'eat', /pii/ 'drink', /jii/ 'live', /sil/ 'sew', /dee/ 'give' etc., similarly, vowel initial suffix /aaw/ also combines with monosyllabic (CV) roots of verbs e.g. /roo/ 'weep', /chuu/ 'touch', /dee/ 'give' etc. to form causative verbal roots. Examples of causative verbal roots formed by suffix /waa/ and /yaaw/ or /aaw/ are shown below:

7. Root	Causative with suffix /waa/	Root	Causative with suffix /yaaw/ or /aaw/
caRh climb	caRh-waa get climbed	khaa eat	khi-yaaw get eaten
maar Kill	mar-waa get killed	pii drink	pi-yaaw get drunk
piit beat	pit-waa get beaten	dee give	di-waa/diyaaw get given

kheel	khel-waa	roo	ru-aaw
play	get played	weep	get wept

In the above examples, while forming the causative verbal roots with suffix /waa/ and /yaaw/ or /aaw/, we find that long vowels are replaced by short vowels with few exceptions like:

caRh->caRh-waa (no change in root word after suffixation)
Climb

khaa-> khi-yaaw (long,back vowel /a:/ converted into short,front vowel /i/)
Eat

dee-> di-waa/di-yaaw (long, front vowel / e: / converted into short,front vowel /i/) .
Give

Deviation from the Pattern **Single Vowel Suffix**

Here we shall see that how consonant initial suffix /las/, /lan/, /lin/ (Verb,past, M/F, N/NH) trigger morphophonemic changes in the stem portion of the formations.:

Here, we observe that long vowel /aa/ in 'kaaT' is replaced by short vowel /a/:

kaaT	+	las/lan	->	kaTlas/ kaTlan
Cut (Verb)				Cut (Verb, Past, M, NH/H)

kaaT	+	las/lan	->	kaTlas/ kaTlin
Cut (Verb)				Cut (Verb, Past, F, NH/H)

In the verb 'khaa' lang vowel /aa/ is replaced by the diphthong /ai/:

Khaa	+	las/lan	->	khailas/ khailan
Eat (Verb)				Eat (Verb, past, M,NH/H)

Khaa	+	las/lin	->	khailas/ khailin
Eat (Verb)				Eat (verb, past, F,NH/H)

In the case of verbs like ‘dee’, ‘lee’ /ha/ sound is infixed in between the root and the suffix
 .. Long vowel in penultimate position is replaced by short vowel i.e. /ee/-> /e/

dee + las/lan -> dehalas/ dehlan
 Give (Verb) Give (verb, past, M,NH/H)

dee + las/lin -> dehalas/ dehlin
 Give (Verb) Give (verb, past, F,NH/H)

dee + las/lan -> lehalas/ lehlan
 Take (Verb) Take (verb, past, M,NH/H)

lee + las/lin -> lehalas/ lehalin
 Take (Verb) Take (Verb,past, F,NH/H)

Similarly, in case of verb like ‘pii’ / ya/ sound is infixed in between the root and the suffix las/lan/lin. Long vowel in penultimate position is replaced by short vowel i.e. /ii/-> /i/ .

pii + las/lan -> piyalas/ piyalan
 Drink (Verb) Drink (Verb, past, M,NH/H)

pii + las/lin -> piyalas/ piyalin
 Drink (Verb) Drink (Verb,past, F,NH/H)

In Kashika, verb /jaa/ ‘Go’ has peculiarity about the phonemic change. On one hand, consonant /j/ is replaced by /g/, /aa/ is reduced to /a/ and semi-vowel initial suffix /yal/ (V-past, NH, M) is added to make is masculine, non-honorific form and for feminine formation /aa/ reduced to diphthong /ai/ and consonant /l/ is added as a suffix (V-past,NH,F) to form feminine, non-honorific past form of /jaa/, while on the other hand, consonant /j/ is replaced by /g/, /aa/ is replaced by the diphthong /ai/ and consonant initial suffix /lan/ (Past-V,H,M) and /lin/ (Past-V,H,F)is added to form the past(H) form of /jaa/.

Jaa + yal -> gayal (went)
 (V-past, NH, M)

Jaa + lan -> gailan (went)
(V-past, H, M)

Jaa + ail -> gail (V-past, NH, F) (went)

Jaa + lin -> gailin (V-past, H, F) (went)

Vowel-Initial Monosyllabic Suffix

There are several such suffixes in Kashika having short vowel in initial position like /an/, /in/, /at/, which normally do not cause any change in phonemic structure of stems in forming derivatives. Examples are cited below:

Suffix /an/

Cal + an ----> chalan
Move (V) fashion/tradition

phuul + an --> phuulan
Flower of flower

feek + an ---> feekan
Throw (V) Naming word related to 'throw' (V)

Suffix /at/

Kaat + at --> kaatat
cut (V) To cut (V) used with progressive tense

ghat + at ---> ghatat
Reduce (V) Reduce (V) used with progressive tense

Suffix /in/

paap + in ---> paapin
Sin sinner(f)

teel + in ---> teelin
Oil Oil dealer's wife

bangaal + in ---> bangaalin
Bengal Bengali (f)

Use of suffix /in/ needs some explanation. It is a gender suffix denoting feminine gender when forming derivatives with stems. It forms derivatives in three ways, firstly it is directly combined with the noun roots like just above given examples. In such a case, it has its masculine derivative suffix /ii/ as counterpart so that a set can be obtained like:

paap + ii ---> paapii
Sin Sinner (m)

paap + in ---> paapin
Sin sinner(f)

Secondly, there are certain roots which are already in masculine form. Suffix /in/ is added to them to form feminine nouns:

kōhaar + in ---> kōhaarin
Certain caste fellow(m) Certain caste fellow(f)

ahiir + in ----> ahiirin
Certain caste fellow(m) Certain caste fellow(f)

It is, however, observed that if stem has a long vowel /ii/ in its final position, suffixing of /in/ causes disappearing of final /ii/ of the stem:

madaarii + in ---> madaarin
Juggler (m) juggler (f)

bhikhaarii + in ----> bhikhaarin
beggar (m) beggar (f)

Consonant-Initial Suffix

Here, we examine the suffixes with initial consonant and find that these do not normally trigger the type of morphophonemic changes in derivatives:

kaaTh + putlii ---> kaThpputlii
wood toy puppet

miiTh + bolii ----> miThbolii
sweet language sweet language

duudh + muhaa ----> dudhmuhaa
milk having smooth breast-fed

The plausible is that words like /kaTh/, /miTh/, /dudh/ are short forms of /lakRii/, /miiTh/ and /duudh/ respectively. The suffixes are also words which occur independently in sentences. These constructions of the words have been formed as per the morphophonemic pattern in the above given examples as long vowels in the penultimate position is replaced by short vowels , for example:

/aa/--> /a/

/ii/--> /i/

/uu/---> /u/

We have some consonant initial suffixes in Kashika which are specifically added with colors' name to make it adjectives e.g. /kaa/, /wa/ and /yaa/. Here, we examine the suffixes and find that some of the suffixes do not trigger the type of morphophonemic changes in derivatives while some cause morphophonemic changes. Let's see the following examples:

There is no morphophonemic change if the stem contains alveolar /r/ and dental sound /d/ in final position. While when there is /l/ in final position and if long vowel /aa/ in penultimate position is replaced by short vowel /a/:

piiyar + kaa ---> piyarkaa
yellow of yellow

hariyar + kaa ---> hariyarkaa

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green of green

bhuuar + kaa ---> bhuarkaa
brown of brown

safeed + kaa ---> safedkaa
white of white

laal + kaa ---> lalkaa
red of red

If there is long vowel /aa/ in final position preceded by /l/ sound, we find consonant cluster that is added with the suffix:

niilaa + kaa ---> nilakkaa
blue of blue

piilaa + kaa ---> pilakkaa

Long vowel /aa/ in final position is replaced by short vowel /a/ along with an interesting fact that if the long vowel is followed by a nasal consonant sound then its suffix also become nasalized:

kariyaa + waa ---> kariyawaa
black of black

mairuun + waã ---> mairunwaã
maroon of maroon

In tri-syllabic words (CVCVCV) long vowels are replaced by short vowels:

naarangi + yaa---> narangiyaa
orange of orange

gulaabi + yaa ---> gulabiyaa
pink of pink

If final vowel is followed by nasal sound, suffixes are nasalized and long vowel in penultimate position is replaced by short vowel:

baigani + yaã ---> baiganiyaã

purple of purple

asmaani + yaã ---> asmaniyaã
sky blue of sky blue

Consonant- Initial Suffix /yã/

In Hindi consonant-initial suffix /hii/ has been described as adverbial (Guru 120-127). It conveys the meaning of certainty. However, it forms derivatives with morphophonemic changes when it enters into combination with certain selected stems such as:

ab + hii ---> abhii
now Just Now

Jab + hii ---> jabhii
when just when

tab + hii ---> tabhii
then just then

Similarly, consonant-Initial suffix /yã / or /yane/ in Kashika functions in the related pattern, for instance:

abahiĩ + yã ---> abahiiyã/ abahiiyane
now just now

jabahiĩ + yã ---> jabahiiyã/ jabahiiyane
when just when

tabahiĩ + yã ----> tabahiiyã/ tabahiiyane
then just then

sabahiĩ + yã ---> sabahiiyã/ sabahiiyane
all all inclusive

kabahiĩ + ---> kabahiyẽ/ kabahiiyõ
when whenever

Conclusion

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Thus, the paper investigated whether there is any regular morphophonemic patterning in derivatives formed with vowel-initial or consonant initial suffixes in Kashika. We have found ample evidence that there is such morphophonemic patterning in derivatives formed with disyllabic vowel-initial suffixes, some with monosyllabic and vowel-initial suffixes and also consonant-initial suffixes, along with the conditions under which the changes occur are delineated with suitable and appropriate examples of Kashika.

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