

## THE FORM AND FUNCTION OF REDUPLICATION IN ENGLISH AND URDU LANGUAGES: A CROSS LINGUIST STUDY

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### ABSTRACT

*The main concentration of this work is to look at the forms and functions of morphological doubling in syntax and it aims at to look at the functions and roles of double questions morphemes of Urdu and to make comparative analysis of Urdu and English languages. There are different types of doublings in English language e.g. adverbs doublings, semantic doubling but question doubling does not exist in English language because it is the unique feature of Urdu language only. Qualitative analysis with purposive sampling approach, with the framework of Lexical Functional grammar (LFG).through the concept of F-Structure from (LFG) theory, double morphemes will be analyzed. For this purpose, data will be collected through document analysis, standard books, articles, published researches, dictionaries and data from common users. 100 sentences, consisting of double morpheme, will be selected and same were put into F-Structure to explore their lexical structure to show the semantic functions in both languages. Simultaneously, the sentences were also analyzed syntactically in order to find out their appropriateness. The study may provide a good level of confidence to develop Urdu National Language processing (UNLP) and enlighten the phenomena that morphological doubling in Urdu used for multiple semantic functions to explore human notions and feelings as compare to any other South Asian Language because Urdu is the only language with per gram. and study will also explore the functional and dynamic aspects of LFG.*

**Keywords:** Reduplication, LFG, syntax, Double interrogative morphemes.

### INTRODUCTION

The present study aims at describing, analyzing and comparing the form and meaning of morphological doubling in syntax and it focuses on the role of pair question morphemes of Urdu in syntax and to make analysis between both languages i.e. English and Urdu. As there is no such type of double question morphemes exist in English language but there are morphological doubling, semantic doubling in English .Abbi(1992). It also focuses on the free word order of Urdu language which is unique feature of Urdu language with the comparison of English language e.g. Urdu language has unique pattern of interrogation because interrogative pattern of English is used for interrogation only or to ask question only but Urdu interrogative pattern, in such double interrogative morphemes, is not used for asking question but it is also used to express further expressions such as suspense, emphasis, reminder, insult and realization etc.

Kon kon khay ga? (Emphasis)

Kahan kahan say aa jatay hain log? (Insult)

Kia kia ha khanay main? (Suspense)

Kasay kasay halat ka samna karna parh tum ko? (Sympathy)

Kab kab tum nay mujay dhokha nahe dia? (Realization)

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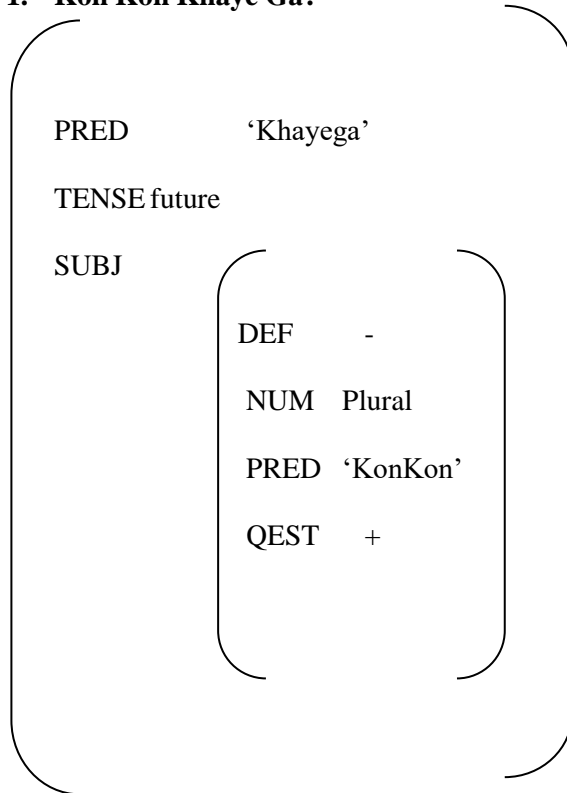
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Kia kia nahe kia main nay tumharay leay?( insult and realization )

Following Urdu sentences are analyzed with the help of F-Structure by explaining through Attribute Value Matric (AVM) from Lexical Functional Grammar:

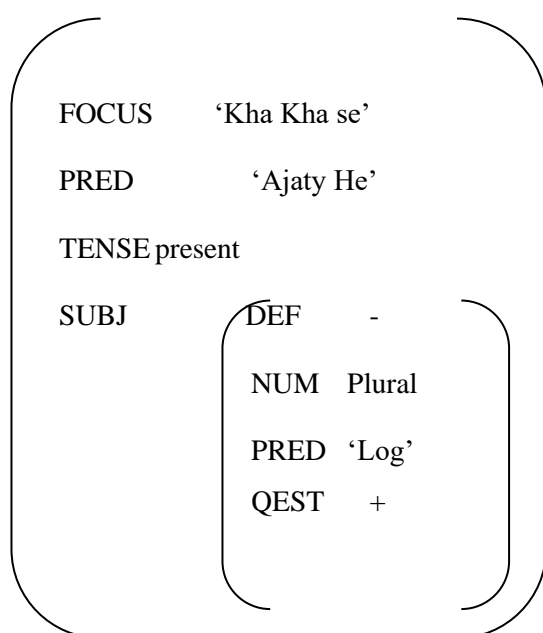
1. Kon Kon Khaye Ga?
2. Kha Kha Se Ajaty He Log?
3. Kya Kya He Khany me?
4. Kesy Kesy Halat Ka Samna Krna Para Tum Ko?
5. Kya Kya Nahi Kya Mene Tumhary Ly?

**1. Kon Kon Khaye Ga?**



The Sentence No. 1 is elaborated through AVM, which is the matrix of F-Structure. In this context, above matrix gives complete information about the sentence. However, if we talk about our focus, so it would lead us towards subject of the sentence, which is clear before us. It reveals that subject is not definite and indicates plurality. Here, the important aspect comes that the subject has dual role now, as it asks the question and it also plays a simple role. It is observed “KonKon” is also eating (Khayega) and simultaneously it also asks the question as to who will eat. To explore it further, it is pointed out that the question does not ask about who will eat but it asks how many as well. So, in this way, word “KonKon” has three functions to perform as per Urdu language.

## 2. Kha Kha Se Ajaty He Log?



The Sentence No.2 here gives us another role of morphological double interrogative format, which is elaborated by AVM. Here again, it is observed that sentence is dealt present sense having plurality nature. The important feature, which needs to be noted that this morphological double interrogative format does not only ask question but also shows the insult and derogatory remarks about the unidentified subject. In this way, the sentence explores one of the other features of interrogative format in Urdu language.

Urdu is a language with free word order, contains sentences with partial constituent ordering .Computational treatment of Urdu sentence requires a suitable formalism that should be capable enough to the syntax and expressive enough to describe the free word order. Urdu is patterned as SOV language having fairly free word order, on the other hand, English is colonized language which is patterned as SVO, keeping in view the vital usage of both languages , this study attempts to explore the particular pair of question morphemes of Urdu with the comparison of English sentence structure to find out their syntactic and semantic roles inside syntactical format.

### Research Purpose

The purpose is to focus on the form and meaning of morphological doubling with respect to the function of double question morphemes in syntax. Another purpose is to focus on the free word order of Urdu language with respect of double interrogative morphemes which don't only fulfill the purpose of interrogation but are also used to express many other notions of human nature

### Research Objectives

The study has following objectives:

- The study aims at finding, analyzing and comparing the form and meaning of morphological doubling in syntax as they are having different forms and gives different meanings in different contexts.
- To make analysis between both languages i.e. English and Urdu, with respect of double interrogative morphemes and to find out syntactical and semantics roles?
- Double Question morphemes in Urdu language do not only use to ask question but also use to show expression of suspense, emphasis, reminder, insult and realization and sometimes sympathies etc.

### Research Questions

Following are the research questions of the study:

- How does the morphological doubling give different forms and meaning in different contexts?
- How the semantic functions of double interrogative morphemes are vary in different situation in Urdu and English languages?
- How are these words used to show different human notions rather than to ask question?

## **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

Reduplication expresses different emotional and sensual feature of human being. In this way, it may be assumed that duplication is one of the unique linguistics features, which explores the vitality of language and e enrich the life of a language (Kajitani, 2005). Duplication may be defined that a format, which consists of same or different double occurrence of syllable, morpheme etc. with the function to enable language to express more feelings and express in more apt way. It can be used as to show intensification, plurality, completeness or intensity (Morvacsik, 1992). In last recent years, it has been observed and noticed that construction of duplication and reduplication is the topic for linguistics researchers and this topic attract the attention of linguists to explore the hidden quality of a language (Hurch, 2005).

The theory of morphological doubling states that the reduplication is the double or multiple occurrence of a morph or morphological constituent meeting a particular morpho-semantic description (Inkelas, 2008). Duplication has been shown to carry the semantic meaning of increased intensity, duration or emphasis. It is observed the syntactic patterns and semantics function of reduplication (Keevallik, 2009). Two researchers in their article “A Morphological Doubling Approach to Full Reduplication in Persian” described the semantic and syntactic properties of full reduplication in Persian. Reduplication is normally thought of as a morphological word-formation process in which all or some parts of a word are doubled. (Khanjan & Alinezhad, 2010). The free word order of Urdu and the computational linguistic approaches within ( LFG) have instead tended to make use of the Restriction Operator ,the solution requires only the manipulation of the F structure , so no projection complication in terms of structures ( Butt 1994).

LFG grammar is reversible; a grammar can be used for both parsing and generation (Butt 1994). Different types of reduplications may contain various grammatical functions (Gomes, & Voort, 2014). Universally reduplication features expresses increased amount of emphasis and quantity (Moravcsik 1978).

By discussing and reviewing above said related literature, the current study fill the gap by trying to focus on the semantic, syntactic even pragmatics features of reduplication of morphemes in Urdu language and leads to compare the words with English language in order to produce the vital fundamental and structural difference between both languages. People have worked a lot on Urdu but no one has focused on this aspect of Urdu language.

### **Theoretical framework**

The study gets its theoretical framework from Lexical Functional Grammar with F Structure to analyze the form and meaning of interrogative morpheme. The specific concept of (LFG) that is word order allocation according to the f– structure of LFG Module will be used for this study.

## **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

The qualitative approach will be applied to make analysis of the form and meaning of morphological doubling in syntax and to look at the interrogative morphemes in syntax.

### **Significance of the study**

This study is very significant because it focuses on the syntax structure of both languages, it means Urdu and English. The more important aspect is that both languages have interrogative format but Urdu language has the unique pattern of interrogation. It is assumed that the interrogative morphemes of English are used for interrogation purpose only but Urdu’s interrogative pattern is not only used for asking questions but it is also used to express further expression such as suspense, emphasis, reminder, realization, insult and sympathy etc.

The study will be a great contribution in order to enhance the uniqueness of Urdu language with respect of double question morphemes which is the unique feature of Urdu language and this study will prove another comparison between Urdu and English language and will enlighten the forms and meaning of morphological doubling in syntax. People have worked a lot in syntax but no one has focus on this very aspect of Urdu and English language.

### **Delimitation of the study**

The study primarily deals with the forms and meaning of morphological meaning in syntax and with the typical words which are used in English and Urdu languages. The structure of these double question morphemes, their allocation and their functions are also analyzed as they work differently in both of the languages. So in this way the study is limited to trace out the function interrogative morphemes in Urdu and English sentences. Hundred sentences of Urdu will be analyzed so that generalization will be made. Their function in syntax and thematic roles will be focused and 100 sentences of English will also be taken to make comparison that how these interrogative morphemes work in English and Urdu languages differently.

**Data Analysis**

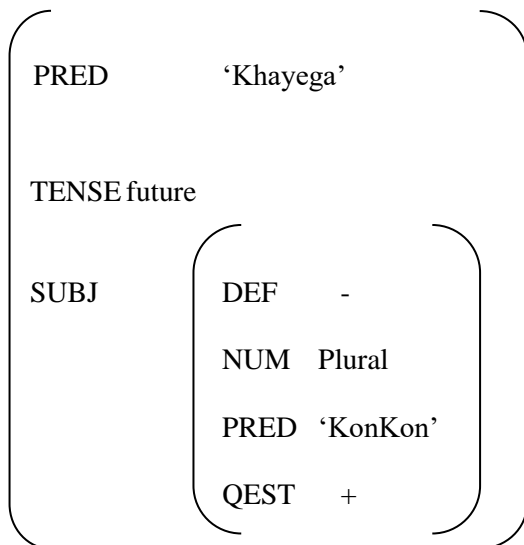
It is universally recognized truth that Data Analysis is one of significant and crucial facets of any type of research. However, it depends upon data, which are collected from targeted population by using different available and appropriate tools of sampling for desired research. In the current study, five sentences from Urdu language have been taken in order to explore the research questions. Accordingly, these sentences are also translated in English language by keeping in mind the repetition of morphemes in Urdu language. Afterwards, the source data i.e. data from Urdu language and target data i.e. data from English language are examined by F-Structure, proposed by Lexical Function Grammar with explanation of lexical category of the words. Beside F-Structure, the syntactic perspective of the sentence has also been observed in both languages with their syntactical structure and function.

**Analysis of 5 No. Sentences in Urdu language**

Following Urdu sentences are analyzed with the help of F-Structure by explaining through Attribute Value Matric (AVM) from Lexical Functional Grammar:

1. Kon Kon Khaye Ga?
2. Kha Kha Se Ajaty He Log?
3. Kya Kya He Khany me?
4. Kesy Kesy Halat Ka Samna Krna Para Tum Ko?
5. Kya Kya Nahi Kya Mene Tumhary Ly?

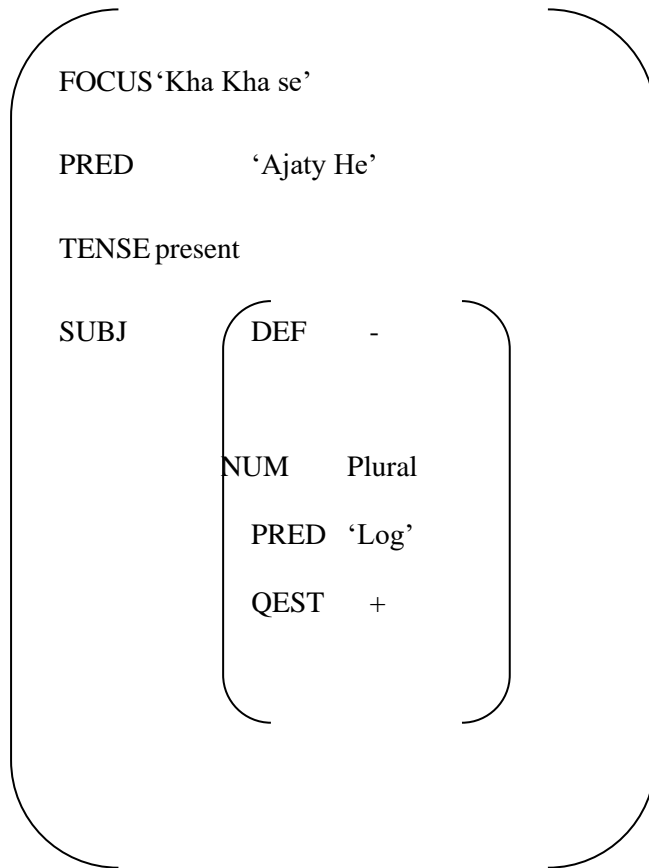
**1. Kon Kon Khaye Ga?**



The Sentence No. 1 is elaborated through AVM, which is the matrix of F-Structure. In this context, above matrix gives complete information about the sentence. However, if we talk about our focus, so it would lead us towards subject of the sentence, which is clear before us. It reveals that subject is not definite and indicates plurality. Here, the important aspect comes that the subject has dual role now, as it asks the question and it also plays a simple role. It is observed “KonKon” is also eating (Khayega) and simultaneously it also asks the question as to who will eat. To explore it further, it is

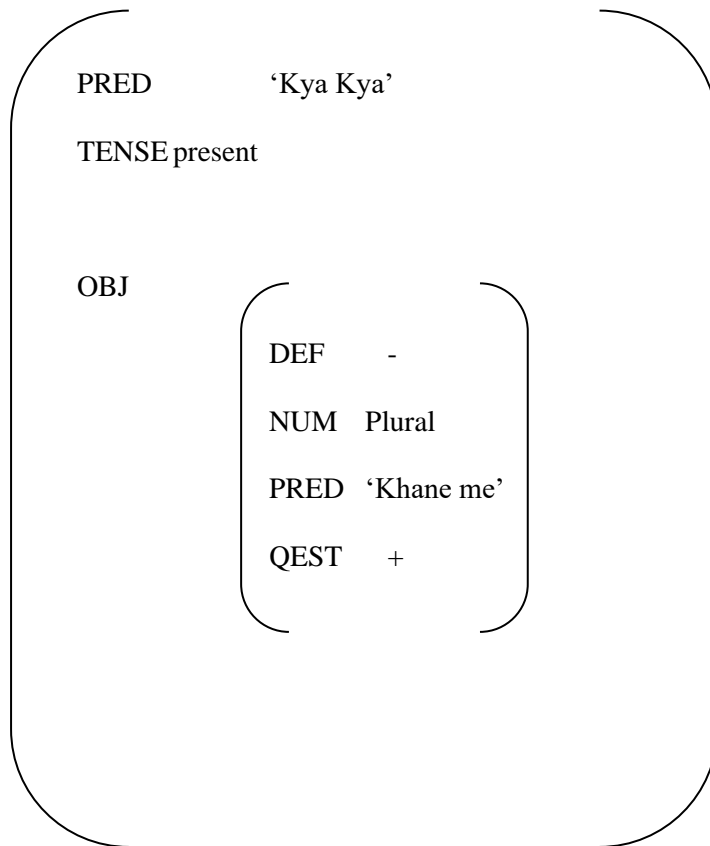
pointed out that the question does not ask about who will eat but it asks how many as well. So, in this way, word “KonKon” has three functions to perform as per Urdu language.

## 2. Kha Kha Se Ajaty He Log?



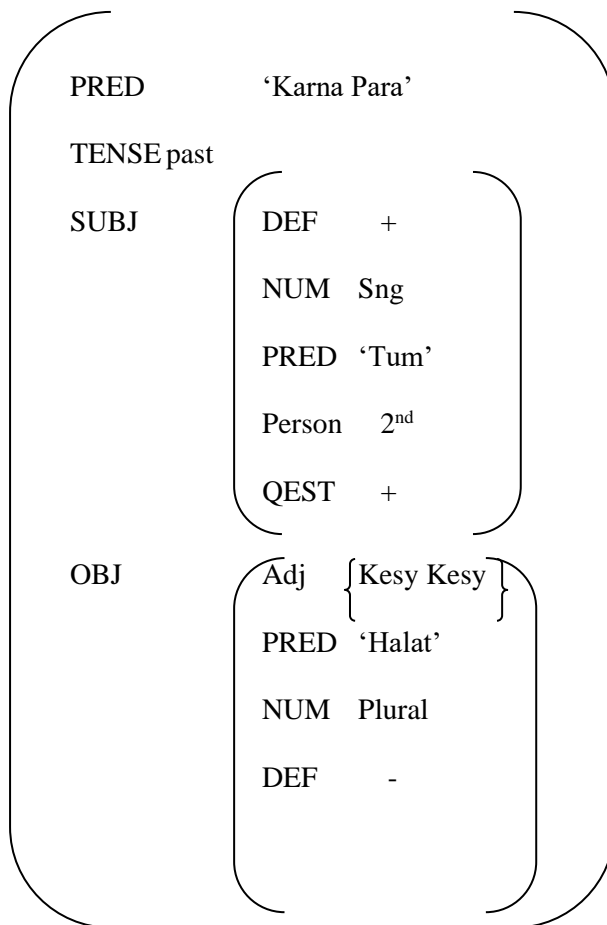
The Sentence No.2 here gives us another role of morphological double interrogative format, which is elaborated by AVM. Here again, it is observed that sentence is dealt present sense having plurality nature. The important feature, which needs to be noted that this morphological double interrogative format does not only ask question but also shows the insult and derogatory remarks about the unidentified subject. In this way, the sentence explores one of the other features of interrogative format in Urdu language.

## 3. Kya Kya He Khany me?



The sentence is having no direct subject has double morphological interrogative pattern. AVM gives basic precise information regarding the lexical function of the sentence. Such as, sentence is present format having plurality nature with interrogative pattern. However, this sentence explores another aspect of double morphological interrogative function, which is assumed as suspense. Because this sentence does not only ask question but show suspense with the morphemes “Kya Kya”, which changes the whole sense of the sentence semantically and syntactically as well.

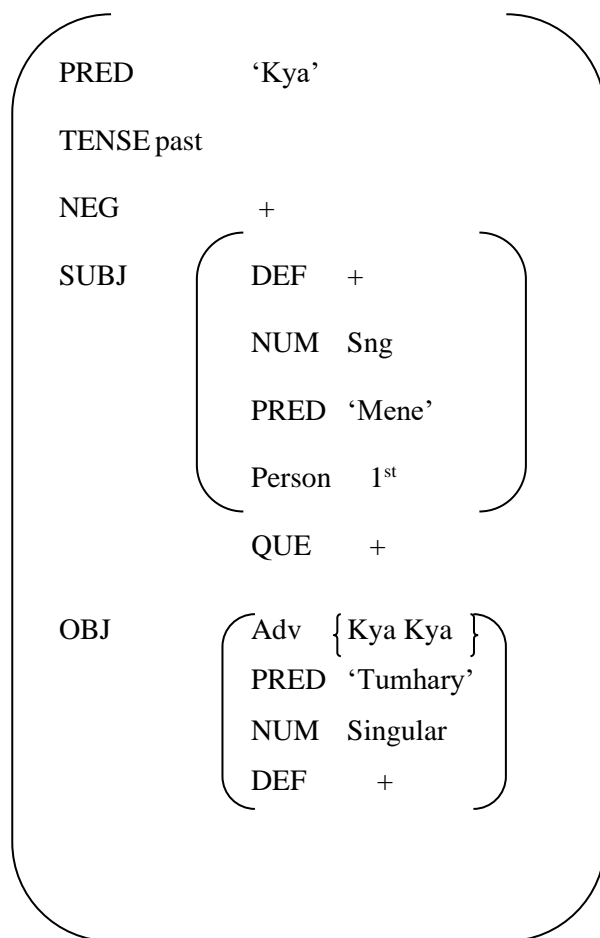
**4. Kesy Kesy Halat Ka Samna Krna Para Tum Ko?**



This AVM of the 4<sup>th</sup> Sentence gives detail that it starts from PRED and ends to OBJ, which shows that sentence spread from subject to different linguistic and lexical features. The tense of the subject is past and subject is 2<sup>nd</sup> person having the feature singularity and the foremost important feature is its interrogative nature. Here, it is again observed that there is double morphological question. In the second part of matrix, the information about object is given, which split up into two parts, adjective part and other part. The important lexical and syntactic features need to be noted is that word “Kesy Kesy” has dual role to play. One is the obvious role, which is interrogative and other one is adjective as “Kesy Kesy” also explains the noun “Halat”, so in this context, it may be assumed as adjective and, in other sense, it gives interrogative sense. Overall, this sentence gives the semantic feature of “sympathy”, which is expressed with the subject in the sentence. Keeping in view the different functions, it can be said that semantically “Kesy Kesy” shows sympathy, syntactically it shows interrogation and adjective sense.



5. Kya Kya Nahi Kya Mene Tumhary Ly?

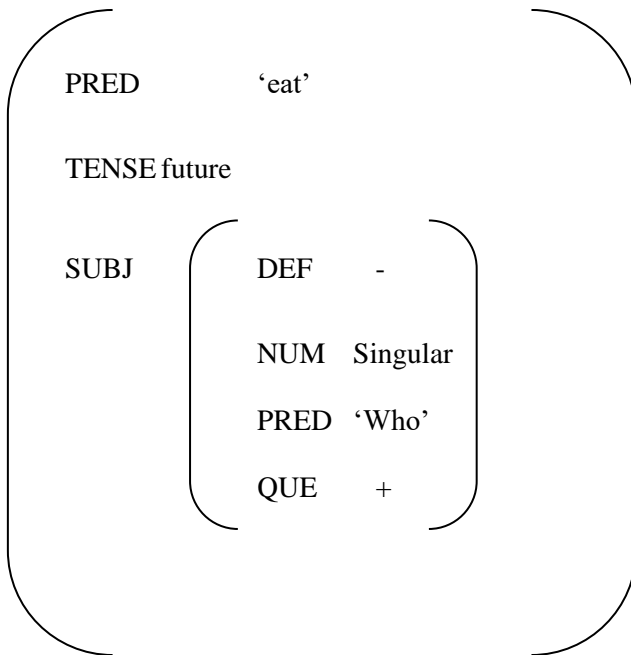


Again, AVM gives us information regarding the 5<sup>th</sup> sentence that it has singular subject and object with adverb. Further, this sentence also consists of double morphological interrogative form, which here plays another role as contrary to aforementioned roles. Semantically, the word “Kya Kya” with negative feature emphasizes on the object. This, further, plays the role of realization and insult as well to some extent. If we talk about syntactic feature, it is as same as earlier, it places at the start of sentence according to the structure of Urdu language.

**Analysis of 5 No. Sentences in English language**

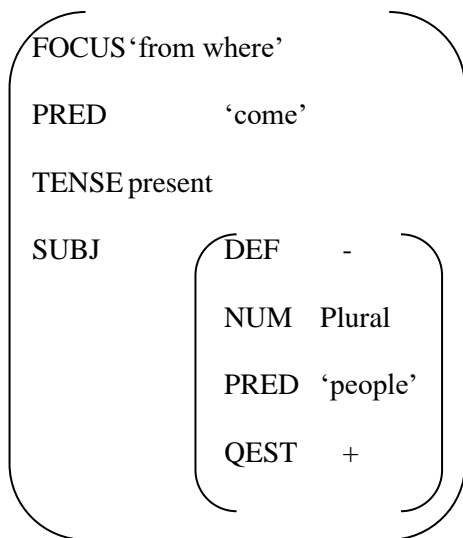
Coming towards English language, the five aforementioned sentences are translated in English language. Accordingly, these translated sentences are analyzed with the help of F-Structure by explaining through Attribute Value Matric (AVM) from Lexical Functional Grammar in order to analyze the syntactic and semantic structure of English language with Urdu language to answer the research questions:

**6. Who will eat?**



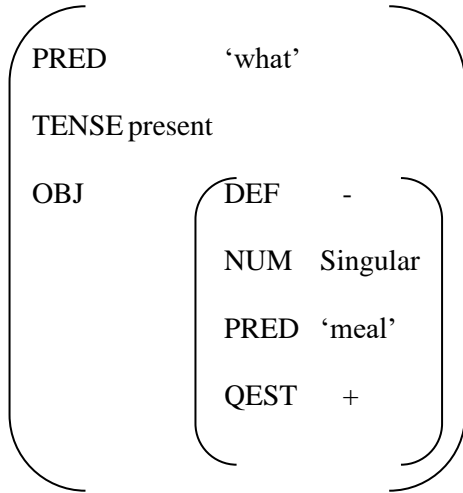
The English version of Sentence No. 6 gives us information by AVM about simple interrogative sentence. It consists of future tense, having singular value with no definite. The other important point is that there is no morphological interrogative doubling in the sentence.

**7. From where do people come?**



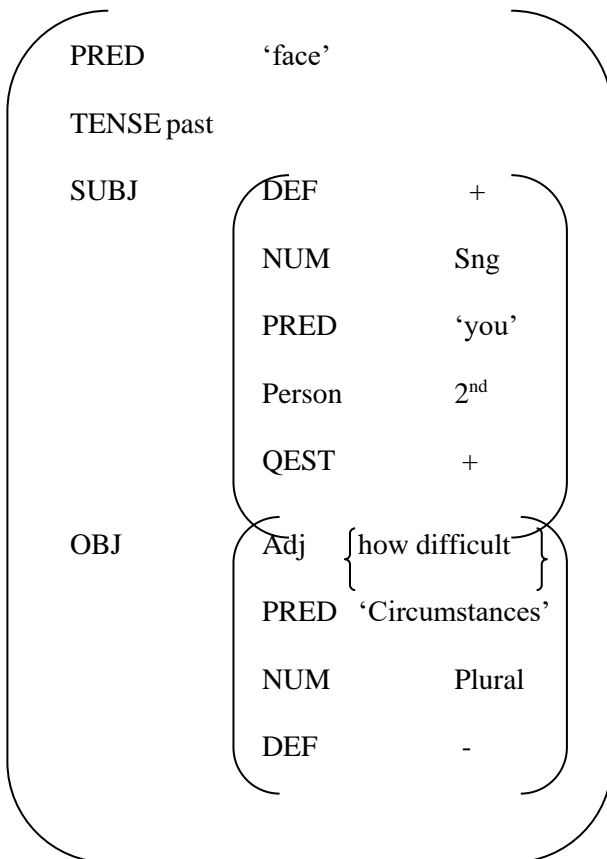
In this sentence, it is observed that interrogative simple format is used and there is also no morphological doubling in interrogative format. However, AVX explains that there is focus or emphasis in the sentence as it starts from question word. It is further explained that sentence has plural quality, having no definite subject along with present tense.

8. What is in meal?



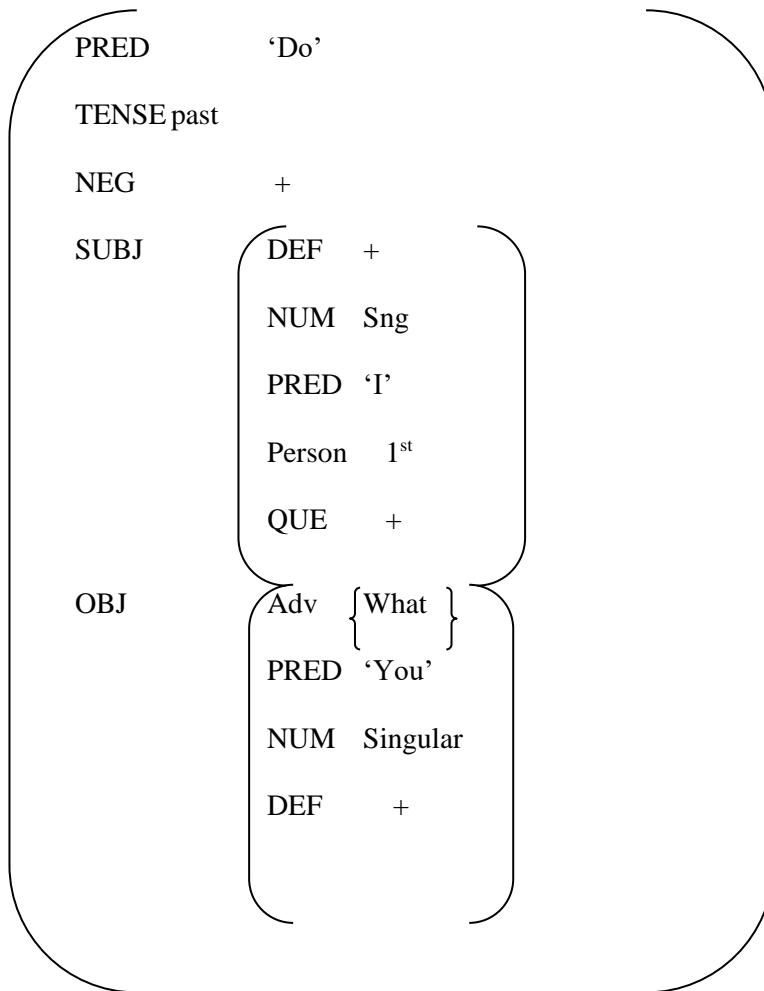
In this sentence, it is again noticed that it is simple interrogative sentence having singular value and indefinite about subject.

9. How difficult circumstances you had to face?



AVM explains the lexical structure of this sentence. In this sentence, it may be noticed that although the sentence starts with “How” but the role of it is not purely interrogative rather it expresses indication about the experience or sufferings of sufferer. It also shows the lexical information about subject that is singular definite second person having past tense. Similarly, object is plural with indefinite nature.

**10. What I did not do for you?**

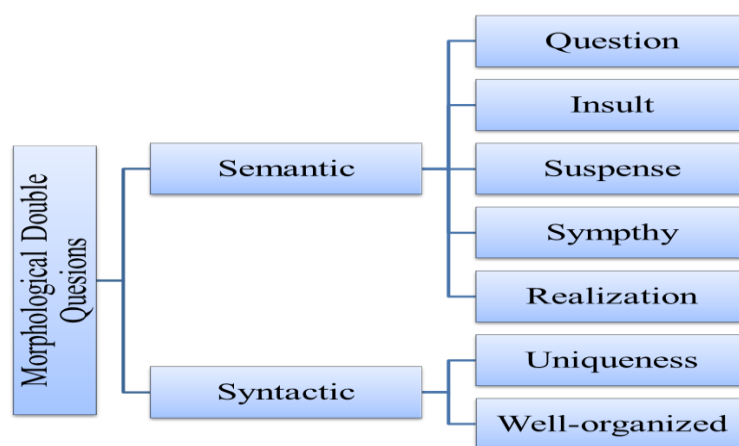


This is past tense with negative nature as described by AVM. It also indicates the simple interrogative sense of the sentence. AVM further explore the lexical functions of the sentence as it describes that both subject and object have singularity with definite nature. It is also pointed out that the word “what” at the start of sentence show emphasis in asking question.

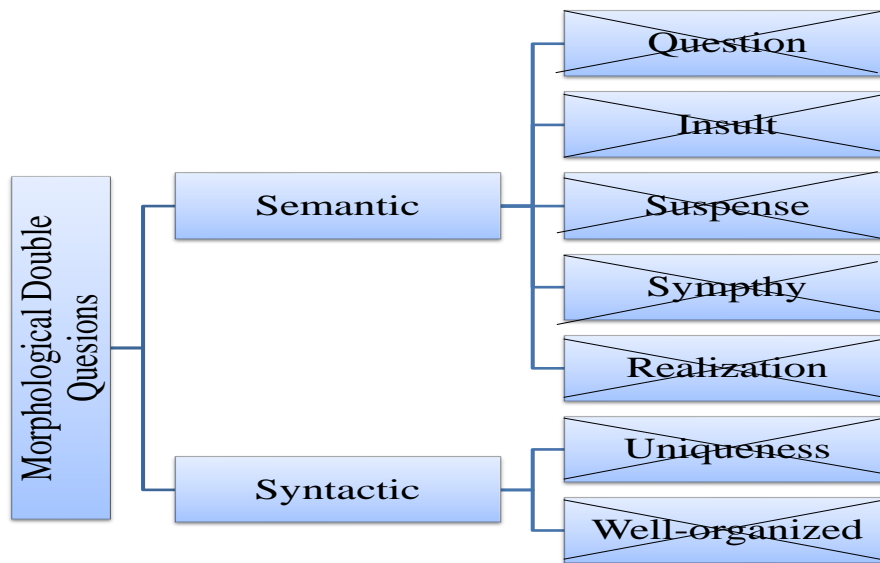
1.1. Analysis of morphological doubling in both English and Urdu languages

No. of Sentence	Crux of Urdu Sentence	Crux of English Sentence
1.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In Urdu, the morphological doubling in interrogative mood further flourishes the sense of sentence.</li> <li>“KonKon” gives the emphasis to the sense of sentence.</li> <li>It does not only syntactically well organized feature but it also give perfect semantic sense.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In English, there is no concept of morphological double question as we find in Urdu language.</li> <li>“Who Who” does not give sense, it even may be marked as wrong as compare to Urdu language ‘KonKon’.</li> <li>It does not focus or stress.</li> </ul>
2.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>‘KhaKha’ gives the stress to the sentence after fulfilling syntactic requirements of the language.</li> <li>Semantically, it gives the sense of insult, derogatory and rebuking approach.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>‘Where Where’ like previous, does not give any sense semantically and syntactically.</li> <li>It goes to simple ‘from where’, which can simple interrogative sense and does not explain human notion like Urdu.</li> </ul>
3.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>‘KyaKya’ again asks in double morphological structure.</li> <li>It also gives the sense of suspense along with asking.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whereas, in English, ‘what what’ is assumed as wrong semantically and syntactically too.</li> <li>It starts with ‘what’, which does not show suspense as shows in Urdu.</li> </ul>
4.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>‘KesyKesy’ has already been explained in AVM through F-Structure, which shows sympathy with the suffering of the experiencer.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It could not be possible to write ‘how how ’in English language.</li> <li>Simple ‘how’ does not intensify the situation as does by Urdu language.</li> </ul>
5.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This is one the unique pattern in Urdu language, in which interrogative along with negative sense is used to express insult and realization thematically.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Again the issue is same that English does not maintain double morphological form.</li> <li>Here it is pretty better as compare to other, but same is case with this sentence too that it cannot give as much stress as Urdu does.</li> </ul>

The following Graph-I explains the roles and functions of Morphological Doubling in Urdu language:



The following Graph-II explains the roles and functions of Morphological Doubling in English language:



## CONCLUSION

After discussing above said data and their analysis, the study goes towards conclusion, where, results and crux of the whole research is discussed. The analysis taken through Lexical Functional Grammar by focusing F-Structure gives us very clear and concise information about the sentence. The Attribute Value Matrix was used in order to explore the lexical functions of double morphological double questions in English and Urdu. The whole method explains the different ways of both languages to deal with morphological doubling. It has been observed that both languages have their own syntactic and semantic pattern, which needs to be followed in order to obtain the desired and correct meaning and there is no concept of morphological doubling of question in English. Whereas, Urdu language uses it as one of its major weapons to flourish the beauty of language and intensify the situation according to the will of user of language by keeping in the mind the rules and regulation.

The study shows the completeness, uniqueness and coherence of Urdu language. With the practical implementation of the study, we can develop a theory and can create a model of grammar with depth, which should be free from such discrepancies and can appeal to linguists. The study showed the free word order of Urdu language with computational treatment of Urdu sentence. Comparatively speaking, interrogative morphemes of English language are only used for interrogation, whereas, Urdu interrogative morphemes are not only used for interrogation but also to express human notion and emotions etc.

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