



REDUPLICATION IN URDU LANGUAGE

Sana Nazir Ahmed

Faculty of English, the University of Minhaj

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research paper is to explore the different semantic senses and analyses in the Urdu dialect. The research depends on the full reduplicate words of Urdu Corpus. In the light of reduplication, it is assumed that the semantic properties of the Urdu dialect might be summed up into a set of universal semantic properties inside which all the reduplicative capacities in any given dialect might be arranged. Reduplicated words are partitioned into ten sorts as indicated by their semantic characteristics. The semantic elements of reduplication are talked about the classifications of inferred implications of meaning, for example, "Poetry and Idiomatic sense, Sense of Intensification", "Repetition sense", "Sense of Augmentation" and "Sense of Pularity". The main aim of the researcher is to investigate these semantic senses and clarifies the connections among them from Urdu Online Corpus. In the primary stage, the identification of semantic reduplication has been done at the general expression level and in the second stage; their structural and semantics groupings are examined with tagging. The data were analysed in the qualitative and descriptive nature and the tool which is used for this research that is SALTA/POS Tagger. The corpus information broke down with labelling/ tagging the numbers. Around one thousand fifteen hundred words were found with major semantic senses. In the Urdu Language, the researcher found total of ten senses which were derived from the corpus in which Diminution or Attenuation is not used in full words of reduplication because it is specific for Partial reduplication. Semantically, the group of words are shed light on the senses of reduplication and its effect on the language. The semantic sense functions of reduplication words with tagging taken as an objective of the research. The researcher attempted to clarify what kinds of meanings that can be produced by reduplication, and by comparing the meaning of the reduplicated word with its root. For this purpose, this study explored the various semantic properties in the Urdu language which is gotten from the Online Urdu Dictionary (OUD) corpus.

Keywords: Urdu reduplication, Full reduplicate words, Semantic senses, Properties of semantic meaning, Urdu dialect, Inferred implications of meaning, Urdu Online Corpus

INTRODUCTION

Urdu is one of the most essential national language of Pakistan which is frequently speak and write among the people and it is structurally identical to the Indian or Hindi language. The difference occurs in the vocabulary and form of Urdu which are more closely to Persian and Arabic while the vocabulary and structure of the Hindi language is more similar to Sanskrit, but both are the descent from the Sanskrit and Indo European. According to Sproat (1992), the reduplication process occurs in both full and partial forms which may apply to full words of any kind: nouns, adjectives, adverbs, verbs (but not auxiliary verbs), even pronouns in Urdu language. He further added that some specific meanings exist in reduplication from the general feeling of plurality or repetition which is generally used to put emphasis and words are repeated to communicate extremity, variety, multiplicity, and polarity. Urdu language is lavishly filled with reduplication and it examines as per the native speaker's brain or consideration and, in addition to phonological reduplication it is necessary to recognize the semantic reduplication because Urdu has a productive and generally applicable way to form "echoic" (Riaz, 2007; Waqas A., Xiao-long W., Lu Li, Xuan W., 2006). They stated that the totalizing sense of reduplication is overlap with the intensive sense which is the repetition of a manner of adverb or a numeral may be coordinated with a second reduplication (sometimes implicit) to express a correlation of degree or the distribution. Likewise, it seems that most instances of semantic reduplication involve the approximation rather than intensification or distribution Beesley & Karttunen (2003). Therefore, replicated words must also be considered a single semantic unit and, if there is a space between them, they should be excluded to assign a single boundary to replicated words. This research discussed the role of full words reduplication in Urdu corpus. The purpose of the study is to describe and analyse the reduplication of the full word in the Urdu language and its semantic role. It covered a huge collection of semantically clarified information from reduplicated Urdu words from Urdu corpus. Shaghaghi (2000) likewise covered the formal types of senses, utilization, usage and role of reduplication in the language which refers equally to sentences, words, syllables and individual sounds and additionally to both linguistic and additional syntactic word formation in language. It summarized to sentences, words, syllables and individual sounds as well as to both linguistic and additional syntactic word structure and arrangement. It is also beneficial word arrangement process which comprises on a wide range of patterns of words which also included the ideas like emphasis, severity, addition, continuity; succession, density, and semantic extension to the base word.

The objectives of the research are:

- To identify the role of full word reduplication in Urdu corpus
- To analyse the usage of the full reduplicate words in Urdu language
- To give the tagging to the semantic properties in full reduplicate words of Urdu Language

LITERATURE REVIEW

Reduplication is multifaceted and an interesting phenomenon in language studies. Although reduplication, according to Wang (2005), has played a central role in the development of various

theoretical perspectives, comparatively much consideration has been paid to the matters of what can be copied when a reduplication procedure applies. Ghomeshi et. al. (2004) used it as a poetic device in different languages especially in English when a sound, syllable, word, phrase, line, stanza, or metrical pattern is repeated to make it more meaningful and clear. Haspelmath (2002) said that it is a semantic, morphological, phonological, and syntactic process in which the root, stem of a word, or a part is repeated. In different languages, it is used to convey grammatical functions and in lexical derivations, it creates a semantic form. Maas (2005) & Pott (1862) both have the same views about reduplication that reduplication is often described at phonological, morphological, syntactical, and semantically. According to the general view of Marantz (1982), Prince & McCarthy (1986, 1995), reduplication is a simple morphological process of affixation with special phonological properties. Sinclair (1997); Biber et. al, (1998); Conrad (1999); Ghomeshi et. al., (2004) & Wang (2005) have general views that it is a very complex topic for discussion but it captured the attention of linguists from many years. Rastall (2004) believed that a word is common in all languages and some are meaningless and some of them are tongue-twisters. Although there are some complications of reduplications types or grammar of different languages usually do not provide and detailed analysis or explanation of the reduplication system but still it has great value and importance for the linguists. It is a very productive word-formation process which consists of a variety of different patterns and usually adds such concepts as emphasis, severity, addition, continuity, succession, density, and semantic extension to the base (Shaghaghi, 2000). According to Reh (1981) Nevins & Grohmann (2004) that the reduplicate is most often repeated only once. Tkaczyk (2004) & Moravcsik (1978) said that in terms of the meaning, several meanings arise in reduplication, for example, plurality, repetition, iconicity, diachronic considerations in reduplication or how speakers represent reduplication in their mental lexicons. Reduplication is the standard term but other terms are occasionally used include doubling, duplication, repetition, and echo words. So, it is generally described the repetition of any linguistic unit such as phoneme, syllable, morpheme, words, phrase, clause, or the utterance as a whole. In the book of Jamharat Allughah (1986), Ibn Duraid discussed that in Arabic language reduplication deals at phonologically, morphologically, syntactically, and semantically. The different patterns of reduplicative compounds are shown based on the number of syllables and the change of sounds in the compound. Semantically it's a complex process because the two elements can be the same meaning of different from each other in meaning or one of the two parts is meaningless, or the whole compound word is meaningless. In Arabic reduplication forms and their meaning requires a new approach that stresses collective meaning through association with other words. Ghomeshi et. al. (2004) pointed out about morphological reduplication means when the prefix or suffix collects certain features change in the root. An additional definition of morphological reduplication is a word-formation process in which some part of a word, base word, a segment, syllable, a morpheme is repeated, either to the left or to the right or occasionally within the middle of the word. Odden & Odden (1985, 1996); Mutaka & Hyman (1990); Kiyomi & Davis (1992); Downing (1994,1996), according to them that it is also define phonologically in one or two different ways either as reduplication of consonants and vowels and as reduplicates the syllables. M. Butt (2007) defined the content words which can generally be reduplicated and the

effect of the reduplication is to either strengthen the original word. He divided reduplication into two types:

- Full word reduplication
- Partial reduplication.

Further, they divided the full words reduplication into different types:

- Complete words
- Complete words with bound and free morpheme (start, middle, and end)
- Complete word with onomatopoeic words

Complete word Reduplication

Oyebade (1992) described that full word reduplication involves the exact repetition of a sound or a word which involves in the entire word where the two parts of the word are separated by a hyphen, space, and comma, maybe, it is free bases mean entire word reduplicate, or base and an affixes addition or in the third condition may be it is a reduplication of the base with affixes or suffixes. Another researcher, O'Grady & Guzman (1996) defined that reduplication is a morphological procedure in specific languages which duplicates all part of the base to which it applies to mark a grammatical or semantic difference. They said Hausa is one of the three major languages spoken in Nigeria and it is one of the most widely spoken languages in Africa. In the Hausa language:

Maza (quick), maza maza (quickly);

Nawa (how), nawa nawa (how much);

Kulun (daily), kulun kulun (everyday).

Full word reduplication with free and bound morphemes

Full word reduplication with bound and free morpheme also exists in different languages for example Arabic, Persian, Hindi, Bengali, Urdu, and many more. Ghani Abadi (2008) discussed that in Persian language full word reduplication which involved the addition of some free and bound grammatical morphemes. In many cases, the meaning of such a reduplication process has quite different semantics and the resulting meaning is less iconic or more idiomatic or metaphorical. In Persian, a single morpheme presents in the middle of the word which is described by Ghaniabadi et al. (2006). For example:

Sæhr be Sæhr 'city after city',

ruz be ruz ‘day after day’,

Sal be Sal ‘year after year’,

Cehre be Cehre ‘face to face’,

Sine be Sine ‘breast to breast’,

Full word Onomatopoeic Reduplication

Reduplication relation exists between form and meaning but in certain cases, the sound sequence of the word in itself denotes the particular meaning of the form. These words represent an imitation of a particular sound or imitation of action along with the sound. Rana M. S. (2010) stated that onomatopoeic words are the minimally meaningful and segmentally inseparable morphemes which are a huge number of words and used in the speech where sound and sense seems to be united. He gives examples:

Some Acoustic Noises: Monkey chattering: U U, Cat Chattering: Mu Mu

Noises of Natural Phenomenon: Rain pattering tip tip, Thundering Sound gar gar

Noises by Humans: Laughing Ha! Ha! Khick! Khick! He! He!

Uspensky (1972) described four types of Semantic meaning

According to him, there are four types of semantic sense: an increase of quantity (Augmentation), an increase of degree (Intensification), a decrease of degree (Attenuation), and a decrease of quantity (Diminution). The universal semantic reduplication reflects iconicity and common perceptual experiences of speakers across languages. Niepokuj (1991) & Moravcsik (1978) added in these examples that this sense appears in different languages like Sundanese, Dakota, Dagur, Turkish, Tangale, Thai, and Perak Malay. Semantic properties of reduplication in different languages are: Plural and increase of quantity in the Indonesian language: orang (human being); orang orang (human beings), then decrease of quantity in the Indonesian language: anak (child); anak-anak (baby) Macdonald (1976). In Palauan: beot (easy); bebeot (fairly easy) Josephs (1943). Turkish example: cors (four); cors cors kalel (to march four by four) which is explained by Godel, (1945) & Moravcsik (1978). These examples show the meaning of the words which is expressed by the reduplication. More examples of Augmentation are tini (mouth), tiitini (mouths) Langacker (1972), ren (person), renren (everybody) Chao (1968), na (house), nanatik (very many houses) Berlin (1963), saha (who), sahasaha (whoever) Robins (1959), leume (to come), leleume (to come repeatedly) Churchward (1940). In this type of meaning mostly events, habits, actions, and continuation of action are mostly described. Baby addressing and baby talk is also a central sense

of diminutive meaning like papa mama baba dada tata aa aa etc. this is also called baby or affection reduplication in language. Almost in all languages, all the semantic meaning properties are used for reduplication to express an increase and decrease of quantity and degree.

Sense of Control, Completion and Non-Uniformity

Many languages use reduplication to express completion or perfectively particularly in Indo European languages like Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, Russia, and Gothic Moravcsik (1978; Niepokuj, (1991). Disorder with lack of control is expressed by reduplication in many languages, for example, Dutch schelle belle (overly independent young woman), Farsi ati pati, Danish misk mask (mess, disorganized, jumble), English helter skelter, higgledy piggledy, pell mell, willy nilly, Russian tjad ljad and Hebrew tohu-va-bohu (chaos). The term sense reduplication is also used grammatically to express lack of control in some Salish languages Carlson & Thompson (1982). Lakoff (1987) discussed the non-uniformity sense may be linked to scatter which means that non-uniformity of state may be metaphorically viewed as non-uniformity of location which is the natural result of scattering. For example, this in such colloquial expressions as "this guy's grades are all over the place" meaning that they are not at all uniform. It is interesting to note that the sense of non-uniformity is often expressed by non-uniformity of form. Many English reduplicative with this sense, such as mish mash, hodge podge, knick knacks, bric-a-brac, zig zag. This is not the case in all languages.

Sense of smell and fragrance with its surroundings

In Formosan languages, including Kavalan, Paiwan, Truku Seediq and Thao the role of sense of smell and fragrance with its surroundings is very particular. Kiyomi & Davis (1992) stated that sometime one word expresses the positive meaning but the surrounding and situation make this word express in the negative sense in different languages. In many languages, the smell or fragrance is explained by the reduplication of noun prefixes which express the positive and negative meaning of smell Mutaka & Hyman (1990); Kiyomi & Davis (1992); Downing (1996). Odors are described through the meaning of pleasant or unpleasant, iconic, or metaphorically. In Kavalan language: Su βaŋ βaŋti saraŋ zau "this soup has rotten smell". The grammatical word class of a noun is optional and often describe phonologically, for example, səqə "corn", sə səqəmu "have a smell of corn", dara "blood", sə də dara "taste of blood", are the examples of Seediq reduplication Odden & Odden (1985, 1996); Applegate (1976); McCarthy & Prince (1995); Bloomfield (1933); McCarthy & Prince (1995).

Semantic reduplication with different words and the same meaning

Formerly, when reduplication results in one meaning in a language, it may come to mark others which are closely conceptually related and this process of semantic extension which may then repeat itself, chaining out to yet other meanings Lakoff (1987); Sweetser (1990); Heine et al.,

(1991); Bybee et al., (1994). Semantic reduplication also helps to identify the mental state of the speaker as well, sometimes, semantic reduplication identifies whether the speaker uses it in a positive or negative sense "direct linkage between sound and meaning" Hinton et al., (1994). Hinton said that in semantic reduplication, the second part has the same meaning of the root with different pronunciation for emphasis: Qasim Wasim; Haza Baza; Sahad Mahad, Acha Bhala, Theek Thak, Saltan Faltan; Har jar; "hot", jar is meaningless; sahwān rahwān; "distracted", rahwān is meaningless etc. This phenomenon, often termed "echo reduplication", is discussed by Yip (1992, 1997, 1998, 1999). Md. Sohel Rana (2010) discussed the second word is not an exact repetition of the first but has some similarity or relationship to the first word either on the semantic or on the phonetic level. In Hindi language, Nevins (2005) gives examples: Mez vez 'tables and the like'; Aam vaam 'mangoes and the like'; Tras vras 'grief and the like'; Vakil sakil 'lawyers and the like'.

This research discussed the role of full words reduplication in Urdu corpus. The purpose of the study is to describe and analyse the reduplication of the full word in the Urdu language and its semantic role. This research covered a huge collection of semantically clarified information from reduplicated Urdu words from Urdu corpus. This research likewise covered the formal types of senses, utilization, usage and role of reduplication in the language which refers equally to sentences, words, syllables and individual sounds and additionally to both linguistic and additional syntactic word formation in language. It summarized to sentences, words, syllables and individual sounds as well as to both linguistic and additional syntactic word structure and arrangement. It is an extremely beneficial word arrangement process which comprises of a wide range of patterns of words which also included ideas like emphasis, severity, addition, continuity, succession, density, and semantic extension to the base word (Shaghghi 2000). In this paper, the semantic sense functions of reduplication with tagging taken as an objective of the research. The researcher attempted to clarify what kinds of meanings that can be produced by reduplication, by comparing the meaning of the reduplicated word with that of its root word. For this purpose, this study explored the various semantic properties in the Urdu language which is gotten from the Online Urdu Dictionary (OUD) corpus.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Urdu reduplicate words have been identified from a corpus. A corpus is a collection of various spoken and written text in a machine-readable form and the Urdu language is written with letters and diacritics. The most suitable data for corpus building is electronically available resources. For this research, Corpus information has been assembled from six areas or domains like news, culture, sports/games, finance, consumer information, entertainment and individual correspondence. Every one of these areas contained at least one million words. In this research for tagging, the information was not more established than 2002 and all the writings included for the corpus were accumulated from two news sites: www.jang.com.pk and www.bbc.co.uk/urdu/ and from books and magazines which were not older than the 90s. For all data analysis, SALTA/POS Tagging content analysis

technique considered one of the best and appropriate for a corpus-based study. The text was analysed in the form of books, essays, newspapers, articles, speech, or informal conversation. Urdu lexicon is developed and the analysis conducted at the word level and sentence level and all the reduplicate words which are used in the Urdu language by the native speakers affected it. A total of 2000 words are analyzed for the reduplication of the full word from the corpus. Each word was analyzed in different sentences to check the meaning and its function in the sentences and words. Reduplication words are divided into ten senses. These senses are tagged with numbers, as the first sense of repetition is tagged with number 1 which means that word is repeated without any semantic change. The second sense which is onomatopoeic is tagged with number 2. This is sense related to sounds of nature, birds, animals, and machines. The senses of Augmentations, collective, plural are considered to be one because there is slightly different among them. So, this is tagged with number 3 which means the quantity of the meaning in increase when words are used in reduplication. Sense 4 is diminution, which is not used in full word reduplication; it is the characteristic of partial reduplication. Furthermore, sense 5 is tagged with the name of intensification which increases the degree or quality of meaning in the sentence or context. Attenuation sense comes at 6 numbers which is also use in partial, not in full words reduplication. Idiomatic sense is tag with 7 and it is a very unique and different sense in the Urdu language. The role of idioms changes the meaning and has a great influence on the context and situation. The sense number 8 is tagged with the name of changing meaning when the one grammatical class change into another class and its effects on the meaning of the context. Sense of exaggeration is tagged with 9 which is also use in the Urdu language to boast off. The last semantic sense is tagged with 10 numbers and that is the poetic sense. In poetry, mostly poets use reduplication for the tone of equality and rhythm. So, these are the ten senses which are used in the research to classify them and tagging between the words and its meaning.

INTERPRETATION AND ANALYSIS

In semantic reduplication, there are different senses which express different meanings and they are listed like: small, baby, affection, repetition, attenuation, continuation, contempt, completion, plural, non-uniformity, lack of control, spread out or scatter and intensity; some of them are also attached with the literature or art work (Moravcsik, 1978; Niepokuj, 1991 & Bybee et. al., 1994). The results are collected with the reduplicate words which are analysed from OUD (corpus) and the whole data labelled with tagging.

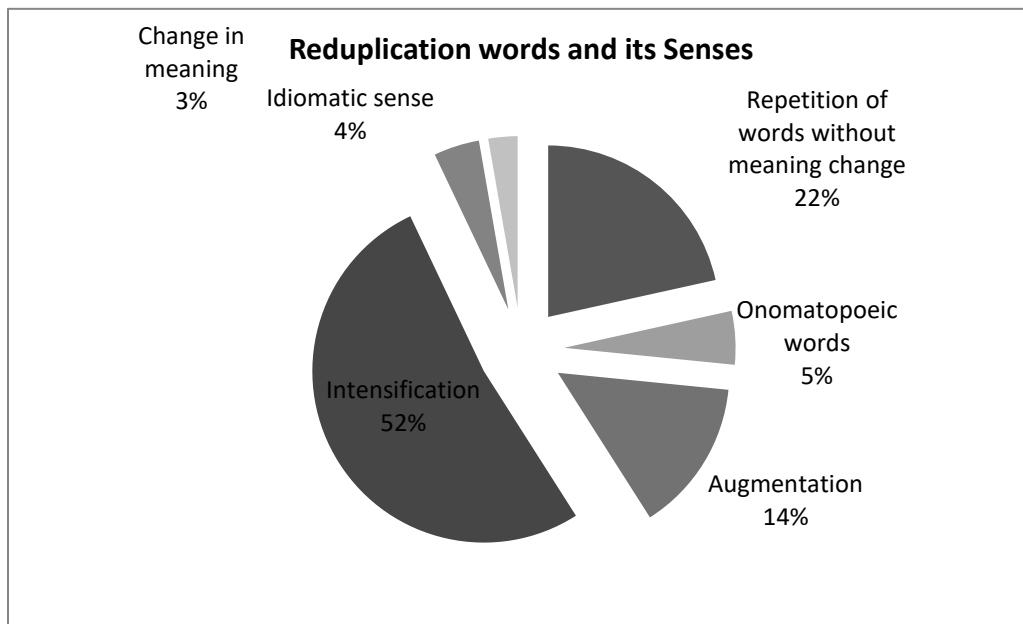
Table: 1

Reduplication Senses of full words

Distribution of senses with tagging, meaning and without meaning change

Sr. No.	Reduplication Senses	Total Words
---------	----------------------	-------------

1.	Repetition of words without meaning change	235
2.	Change in meaning	30
	i. Onomatopoeic words	55
	ii. Augmentation	157
	iii. Intensification	567
	iv. Idiomatic sense	47
	v. Poetic sense	478



Interpretation: This chart shows the semantic senses which are productive and useful in Urdu corpus. These senses are changing with the meaning according to the context. It plays an important role in speaking or writing of language. Repetition of the words is less productive than the intensification and mostly reduplicates are used for emphasis, stress and power as it can be seen in the chart which is 52%. Idiomatic and poetic senses are close with each other because the ratio of both senses is almost equal.

Full words Reduplication without change of meaning/ Sense of Repetition

It is the central sense in reduplication because it gives rise to repetition across the different languages. Many languages use reduplication or repetition in baby talk that register of the language used when addressing small children (Cooper & Haynes, 1986; Ferguson, 1964). Moreover, it is

comprehensible for the babies and doubling which would come to be associated, and this connotation reflected in the variability of various languages because babies themselves reduplicate extensively in learning to speak (Schwartz et al., 1980; Ingram & Fee, 1982; Ferguson, 1983). In the Bengali language, the examples are Bachar Bachar Ek Kaj Kara (Do the same job every year), then in the Mongolian language, Bayn Bayn (often, constantly) or on Tzeltal, Pik Pik (to touch it lightly). Incrementality is related to repetition through a part for the whole like metonymy. Moravcsik (1978) called this sense of affection reduplication because baby to affection is a pragmatically natural one; it comes from the use of the term baby itself. Continuity resembles repetition which is another term used in semantic reduplication which is used in different languages also, for example in Tagalog, Javanese, Arabic (tan tan, to buzz), Hindi (kit kit, monotonous), and in English (dilly dilly). French (1988) stated that the term reduplication states the continuative aspect in Tagalog and Javanese; the sense of plurality is closely related to repetition and it is mostly used in the Australian languages and many other languages also (Niepokuj, 1991). Reduplication is sometimes expressing simple plurality, sometimes plurality of verbal subject or sometimes plurality of verbal object Sapir, (1915). Repetition is encountered in every language and affects all types of linguistic units. In language, repetition means when some words, some sentences or phrases are repeat and utter again and again but reduplication process means when a word, phoneme or single unit will be duplicate in the sentence, utterance or writing. Peter Muhlhausler (2015) says in his article that the semantic implications of both reduplication and repetition can be very similar. Same in the case of Urdu repetition which indicates the sounds and concepts that are repeated in one form or the other form to provide emotional and reinforcement emphasis. In Urdu repetition both the words are equally semantically same.

Repetition of Complete Word without change of meaning		
Word	Repetition	Tagging Sense
ہوتے	ہوتے ہوتے	1
ہرگز	ہرگز ہرگز	1
لوگو	لوگو لوگو	1
لحظہ	لحظہ لحظہ	1
گلشن	گلشن گلشن	1

آزادی	دے رہا ہے اپنی آزادی کو مجبوری کا نام	آزادی آزادی	آزادی آزادی کی چیخیں نکلتی ہیں۔
آنکھ	صندوق کو اٹھا کر دوسرے صندوقوں کے درمیان آنکھ میں رکھ دیا	آنکھ آنکھ	آنکھ آنکھ خوشبو

Change in meaning with grammatical class

Grammatical function is very strong and complex in Urdu language because Urdu language is the mixture of different languages. So, all languages have deep influence on Urdu. This is the reason

when words are come together in reduplication then it changes the meaning and grammatical class of the word. For examples:

Word	Grammatical class		Tagging Sense	Reduplicate word	Class change	
اپنا	Pronoun	ہائے کم بخت دل اپنا ہے نہ دلیر اپنا	8	اپنا/اپنا	Adjective	ہر ایک کا اپنا/اپنا رنگ ہے اپنا اپنا ہے مقدر اپنا اپنا ہے نصیب
بار	Noun	آپ صلہ رحم کرتے ہیں، مقروضوں کا بار اٹھاتے ہیں ان اونٹوں کا بار رستے میں پھینک دیا	8	باربار	Adjective of time	قیدی بیمار ہوجاتا ہے تو باربار رونے باربار اس کے در پہ جاتا ہوں
پورا	Adjective	انہوں نے جس بنیادی قابلیت کا ثبوت دیا اس کا اب تک پورا اعتراف نہیں ہوا کیا کہوں قسمت کا لکھا آج پورا ہو گیا	8	پورا/پورا	Adverb	انصاف ” کے ساتھ پورا پورا ناپا کرو اور پورا پورا تو ”لا کرو پورا پورا عمل کیا

روز	Noun	تخت نشینی کے پانچ روز کے اندر ہی ان ذلیل اور کمینے لوگوں نے محل میں بت پرستی شروع کر دی		روزروز	Adverb of Time	ایسے مرد روزروز جنم نہیں لیتے
جل	Noun	آج بھی ایسا معلوم ہوتا ہے کہ اس چشمے کے جل کی دوائی خصوصیات باقی ہیں	8	جل جل	Verb	آج پھر بچہ گئے جل جل کے امیوں کے چراغ
کٹا	Verb, Noun	مینکٹا مسالے کا بہنا ہوا گوشت کھا کر آیا تھا	8	کٹاکٹا	Adjective	ذاتی تعلقات میں دشوار، دوسروں سے کٹاکٹا اور الگ تھلگ۔
		اس تالاب کے کٹا یعنی بند کا عرض پچاس گزر ہے				
		بازو پر دونوں طرف پروں کا کٹا بندھا ہوتا ہے				

Onomatopoeic words

According to the dictionary of Hamari Web, Urdu Onomatopoeic words are the formation of imitation of sounds; a figure of speech in which the sound of a word is imitative of the sound of the thing which the word represents; as, the buzz of bees; the hiss of a goose; the crackle of fire. An onomatopoeic word, the utterance itself is reminiscent of the sound to which the word refers. Poets use onomatopoeia to access the reader's auditory sense and create rich sound scapes. It is one of many poetic devices dealing with the sounds of poetry. Many people confuse onomatopoeia with interjections; however, they are two different and distinct concepts. Interjections are one of the eight parts of speech. An interjection is a sudden outburst of emotion or excitement, such as "ouch" or "wow." While some onomatopoeic words may be used as interjections, most interjections do not imitate sounds. Contrarily, onomatopoeic words, such as "buzz" or "boom," always mimic the noises to which they refer.

Complete Word with change of meaning		
Word	Onomatopoeic	Tagging Sense
کائیں	کائیں کائیں	2
ٹک	ٹک ٹک	2
ٹرن	ٹرن ٹرن	2
ڈھینچوں	ڈھینچوں ڈھینچوں	2
غٹ	غٹ غٹ	2

ٹپ ٹپ	ٹپ ٹپ کرتے قطرے تھوڑی ہی دیر میں
ٹر ٹر	شرارتی مینڈک کی ٹر ٹر ٹر

Augmentation, Collective, Plural

There are several variations on this general theme, reduplication sometimes expressing simple nominal plurality, sometimes plurality of verbal subject, sometimes plurality of verbal object, etc. It means when the objects, events and things are increasing through reduplication. These senses are clearly increased the quantity of collective or the plural form. In Urdu Language, there are so many examples of words which increase the quantity. For example:

Complete Word with change of meaning		
Word	Augmentation, Collective, Plural	Tagging Sense
اس	اس اس	3
اپنے	اپنے اپنے	3
اٹھارہ	اٹھارہ اٹھارہ	3

اسی	اسی اسی	3
ان	ان ان	3

شہر	اتنے بڑے بڑے شہر کے معزز مہمان آتے ہوں	شہر شہر	شہر شہر گاؤں گاؤں
گھر	شخصی سلطنتیں سازش کا گھر ہوتی ہیں	گھر گھر	گھر گھر تلاشی کے دوران

Intensification and Exaggerate

In this sense, a speaker or a writer wants to create the new meaning of a word. For example, lala lala phul (deep red rose), very very good, many many happy etc. Languages like Bengali, English, Mongolian, Dakota, Turkish, Thai, and Tangale etc. around the world use reduplication as a way of expressing the various meanings. In English, reduplication uses for emphasis like coke-coke mean real coke (Coca Cola). In Japanese, it expresses the diversity like kami means god, and kami kami means various gods. (Moravcsik, 1978; Niepokuj, 1991; Regier, 1994). These senses are used for increasing of degree or quality within a sentence or context. Intensification mostly presents in many languages but exaggeration is specific to Urdu, Hindi and Asian Languages. Similarly, the examples are in Urdu corpus which intensify the degree with the help of reduplication.

Complete Word with change of meaning		
Word	Intensification and Exaggerate	Tagging Sense
اُجلی	اُجلی اُجلی	5
ایل	ایل ایل	5
اتارتے	اتارتے اتارتے	5
اجڑا	اجڑا اجڑا	5
اچھا	اچھا اچھا	5

بیمار	گو کہ بیمار ہے یہ عید مسیحائے زمان	بیمار بیمار	شہر میں بیمار بیمار اور لاغر جانوروں کا گوشت کھلے عام اور مہنگے داموں فروخت ہو رہا ہے
اندر	سیڑھی لگا کر کودنا اور انہیں اندر سے کھولنا پڑا	اندر اندر	دو ہفتوں کے اندر اندر

Idiomatic Sense

Urdu is rich in idiomatic senses because nouns are frequently used in daily routine conversation and also use in written pattern.

Complete Word with change of meaning		
Word	Idiomatic	Tagging Sense
باغ	باغ باغ	7
امڈ	امڈ امڈ	7
بال	بال بال	7
بہانت	بہانت بہانت	7
در	در در	7

گھاٹ	تجارتی جہازوں کے لیے باقاعدہ گھاٹ اور بندرگاہیں بنی ہوئیں تھیں	گھاٹ گھاٹ	انہوں نے گھاٹ گھاٹ کا پانی پیا تھا
باغ	انگور کا ایک باغ لگایا	باغ باغ	ابوبیہ اور پتیریاٹھ کی سیر سے دل باغ باغ ہو گیا

Poetic senses

In Urdu language, most of the reduplicate words are used in poetic and idiomatic sense. The purpose of this sense to maintain the rhythm weight and intonation in Urdu poetry, sometimes it increases the degree of poetic sense and idiom or sometime it is use occasionally in daily routine conversation for the clarity of meaning and situation. For example:

Complete Word with change of meaning		
Word	Poetic	Tagging Sense
بوٹا	بوٹا بوٹا	10
پتا	پتا پتا	10
اک	اک اک	10
پل	پل پل	10
آبلہ	آبلہ آبلہ	10

بوٹا	قباے حور کا بوٹا ہر اک سنہرا ہے	بوٹا بوٹا	چار سو افسردگی ہے بوٹا بوٹا پات پات
پل	ایک گھنٹے میں ساڑھے تین ہزار	پل پل	ہوند ہوند میں جیون مدیرا پل پل رستی جاتی ہے

<p>آدمی کے قریب دنیا میں مرتے ہیں، یعنی ہر ایک پل میں ایک آدمی</p>		
---	--	--

These are the senses frequently used in Urdu, for example: اجلاس اجلاس, اسلام اسلام, امیر امیر, آباد آباد, اتحاد اتحاد these are the words which are repeated only for the sake of repetition. Then, the onomatopoeic words are never spoken alone; they work together and speak collectively. These are the sounds of human and animal voices and nature or machine voices. Such as: بھن بھن the sound of Bee, پان پان the sound of Horn, ٹانٹان ٹانٹان the sound of Parrot and ٹپ ٹپ the sound of raining drops; these examples come together. Another example of semantic sense is found in the corpus that is Augmentation, Collective, or Plural. The function of these senses are to increase the quantity of the text; there are many examples such as: تیس تیس چوبیس چوبیس, جس جس, جدھر جدھر, جہاں جہاں, جو جو, تیس تیس چوبیس چوبیس, جس جس, جدھر جدھر, جہاں جہاں, جو جو, and چودہ چودہ. These examples show the collectiveness with the increasing quantity of the thing and person. Intensification is one of the most productive senses in reduplication because it increases the degree of the word which is for emphasis. چوس چوس, خاموش خاموش, خشک خشک, خوش خوش, چوڑے چوڑے, چوس چوس these words express the high degree of emphasis of the speaker or writer as well. Similarly, poetic sense or idiomatic sense is also found in the corpus which has the function of reduplication in the Urdu language: there are many examples such as: امڈ امڈ, آبلہ آبلہ, روم روم, خزاں خزاں, درین درین, دھندلے دھندلے, خواب خواب etc. reduplication of words are also changed the meaning and it also effected on the grammatical class. It is a very different and difficult sense in the Urdu language because one word has multiple parts of speech which are very difficult to describe and the semantic functions of reduplication taken as a target of discussion.

CONCLUSION

Urdu is one of the most important and national language of Pakistan which is frequently speaking among the people which is structurally identical to the Indian or Hindi language. In the Urdu language, the reduplication process occurs in both full and partial forms which may apply to full words of any kind: nouns, adjectives, adverbs, verbs (but not auxiliary verbs), even pronouns. Some specific meanings exist in reduplication from the general feeling of plurality or repetition which is generally used to put emphasis and words are repeated to communicate extremity, variety, multiplicity, and polarity. The language Urdu is lavishly filled with reduplication and it examines as per the native speaker's brain or consideration Waqas et. al., (2006); Riaz (2007) and it has a productive quality generally applicable way to form "echoic". The totalizing sense of reduplication is overlap with the intensive sense which is noted and repetition of a manner of adverb or a numeral may be coordinated with a second reduplication (sometimes implicit) to express a correlation of degree or the distribution. In addition to phonological reduplication it is necessary to recognize semantic reduplication Riaz (2007) Waqas et al., (2006). Consequently, the role of semantic reduplication can be seen in paired words like: S: adi-by: ah 'wedding and marriage' and s: aḍce v:c:ar 'thinking and considering' whose members have no detectable with formal resemblance but

which have meanings similar to reduplicates and echoics. Likewise, it seems that most instances of semantic reduplication involve approximation rather than intensification or distribution Beesley & Karttunen (2003). Therefore, replicated words must also be considered a single semantic unit and, if there is a space between them, they should be excluded to assign a single boundary to replicated words Sproat (1992), such as *din badin*; *dhoom dhaam*; *rooti wooti* and *harf baharf*, all of which are separated by space. A native speaker has assured about that (*khas ma khas*) and (*bra ber*) where they would not be very sure about (*latham letham*) and (*pani wani*) in his mind because the former category of examples is lexicalized in the minds of native speakers, whereas the latter is not. In the Urdu language: *Khahi khahi* (Sometimes), *kon kon* (What various people), *Koi koi* (few), *Baha baha* (Shedding), *Pata pata* (Every leaf), *Badal badal* (Tossing and turning), *Jahan jahan* (Wherever), *Bota bota* (Every plant), *Ghari ghari* (Constantly), *Gali gali* (Every street) and *Gin gin* (Count carefully) are the examples of reduplication. In some cases, reduplication involves with linking morpheme like /ma/, /ba/, and /a/. Some examples are: (*Kash ma-Kash*; Struggle), ; (*Kha ma-Khuwa*; unnecessarily), ; (*Zaroor ba-Zaroor*; always), ; (*Khud ba-Khud*; itself), ; (*Dharr-a- Dharr*; quickly) and (*Lab a lab*; Full). Non-sense words and rhyming words also come under the discussion of reduplication in Urdu. For examples: *Dheela Dhala*; Changing from /ee/; *Theek Thak* changing from /a/; *Dhoom Dham* changing from /do/ ; *Roti Woti* and *Chabi Wabi*, (*Onay Ponay*; Cheeply), (*Dur Daraz*; from far away), (*Paas Paros*; neighborhood) and (*Din Deharay*; During daylight). Urdu grammarians have named as *muhmil*, non-word. These words do not have meanings of their own but are only used for emphasis Montau, (2008); Kouwenberg (2003). There is a universal tendency for reduplication to express certain semantic categories, function and the role of reduplication is indeed productive for lexical level. It is not only the morphological level of language that is highly structured but the semantic structure with its role which are very much organized and qualitative. Semantic senses and its role with function in the Urdu language are very unique and different because Urdu has itself a very complex and vague structure of grammar. Reduplication by itself can be semantically unspecified to a large extent. The specific meaning of the reduplicated word form is then drawn through other factors. In the Urdu language, the interaction of the semantic features of the base and the reduplicate, and in many cases simply the context and the situation. The researcher work is based on the Urdu lexicon which is extracted from the corpus of the Online Urdu Dictionary. In the Urdu Language, there are a total of ten types of senses derived from the corpus in which Diminution or Attenuation is not used in full words of reduplication because it is specific for Partial reduplication. The researcher tried to make clear that what kinds of meanings can be produced by reduplication, by comparing the meaning of the reduplicated word with its root word. This study intends to describe the semantic sense functions, its role, and its analysis in Urdu corpus. So, this article concluded the full words reduplication and its semantic role or analysis in the Urdu language which are highly noticeable and require deep understanding in the grammar of Urdu.

REFERENCES

Abadi, G., (2008). Acceptability of Arabic Reduplicates. *International Journal of Linguistics*,

4(4). <https://doi.org/10.5296/ijl.v4i4.2416>.

Bandyopadhyay.S., Chakra B., Tanmoy, (2007). Identification of reduplication in Bengali corpus and their semantic analysis: a rule-based approach. Jadavpur University.

Beesley & Karttunen, (2003). Rhyming Reduplication in Russian Paired Words. Russian Linguistics.

Biber, D., Conrad, S., & Reppen, R. (1998). Corpus Linguistics: Investigating Structure and Use. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Borstell.C., (2011). Towards a description of Reduplication in predicative signs in Swedish Sign Language.

Butt. M., (2007). Reduplication at the word level: The Greek facts in typological perspective (Vol. 17). <https://doi.org/10.1515/9783110365597>.

Bybee, & Heine, et al., (1994). "Acceptability of Arabic Reduplication".

International journal of linguistic. Macro thinks institute, Petra University.

Carlson & Thompson, (1982). The Cambridge Encyclopaedia of Language. Cambridge University Press.

Cooper & Haynes, (1986). Formulaic Reduplicative Language and the Lexicon. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Conrad, Susan. (1999). The importance of corpus-based research for language. System, (27), 1-18.

Doren, T. S., Bandyopadhyay. S. (2008). Integration of reduplicated multiword expressions

- and named entities in a phrase-based statistical machine translation system. Jadavpur University.
- Downing, et.al. (1996). A Handbook of the Literary Reduplication: A function for reduplicative sense study (Trans. by Methew Bliss.) Netherlands: Brill. Leiden.
- Ghaniabadi, et. al. (2006). A Dictionary of Linguistics and Phonetics. Oxford: Blackwell Ltd.
<https://doi.org/10.1108/09504120910969041>.
- Ghomeshi, J., Jackendoff, R., Rosen, N., & Russell, K. (2004). Contrastive Focus: Reduplication in English (The Salad-Salad Paper) *: Natural Language and Linguistic Theory (22), 307-357.
- Guzman & O'Grady., (1996). Pseudo-Reduplication, reduplication, and repetition: The case of Arabic-lexified pidgins and creoles. *Revue roumaine de linguistique*, LVI (3), 225–256.
- Halliday, M. (1994). An Introduction to Functional Grammar. Edward Arnold: London.
- Haspelmath, (2002). Reduplication in English and Arabic: A Contrastive Study. *ELLS*, 3(1), 179–224. Retrieved from https://www.researchgate.net/publication/281556605_Reduplication_in_English_and_Arabic_A_Contrastiv_Study.
- Khalid, A. (2015). Reduplication of Urdu and English Words. Methodology and Data Analysis, Munich, GRIN Verlag, <https://www.grin.com/document/296200>.
- Kiyomi & Davis, (1992). A cross-linguistic study of reduplication with smell and repetition. The University of Arizona.
- Koul. N. O., (2011). Reduplication in Kashmiri. Indian Institute of Language studies.
- Lakoff, 1987. Reduplication and Odour in four Formosan Languages. National Dong Hwa

University.

- Maas, et.al. (2005). Reduplicative constructions. In J. H. Greenberg (Ed.), *Universals of Human Language* (pp. 297–334). Stanford, California: Stanford University Press.
- McCarthy, M., & Carter, R. (1995). *Language as Discourse: Perspectives for Language Teaching*. London: Longman Group Ltd.
- McCarthy, M. et. al. (1998). *Spoken Language & Applied Linguistics*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- McCarthy, J., & Prince, A. et. al. (1986). Foot and word in Prosodic Morphology: The Arabic broken plural. *Natural Language and Linguistic Theory*, 8, 209–282.
<https://doi.org/10.1007/BF00208524>
- McCarthy, M. (1998). *Spoken Language & Applied Linguistics*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Montaut, & Kouwenberg, (2008). *A study of structural reduplication in Hindi Kashmiri. Language in India*.
- Montaut, A. (2002). *Reduplication and echo words in Hindi and Urdu*. Inalco, Paris.
- Moravcsik, E. et.al. (1978). Reduplicative constructions. In J. Greenberg (ed.) \ *Universals of Human Language: Word structure*. (pp. 297-334). Stanford University Press.
- Nevins, (2005). *Reflection on culture, language, and translation. Faculty of Persian literature and foreign languages. Allameh Tabataba’I University*.
- Niepokuj, (1991). *A comparative study of reduplication in Hausa and Standard Yoruba. Department of linguistic and Nigerian languages. The University of Ilorin*.

- Odden & Odden, et.al., (1985). A morphological study of Reduplication in English with Reference to Arabic. *Journal of Al-Farahidi's Arts*, 13, 70–83. Retrieved from <https://iasj.net/iasj?func=fulltext&aId=67827>
- Odden, D., (1996). "Patterns of reduplication in Kikerewe". OSU working papers in linguistic.
- Oyebade, (1992). Universals in the semantics of the diminutive. In *Proceedings of the Nineteenth Annual Meeting of the Berkeley Linguistics Society*. Berkeley: University of California. <https://doi.org/10.3765/bls.v19i1.1531>.
- Persson, G. (1974) Repetition in English. Ph.D. Dissertation, Uppsala University.
- Rana, Md., S., (2010). What is Reduplication? Typology and Analysis Part 1/2: The Typology of Reduplication. *Language and Linguistics Compass*, 9(12), 502–515. <https://doi.org/10.1111/lnc3.12166>.
- Rastall, P. (2004). Playful English: kinds of Reduplication. *English Today*. 20:4, 80-89.
- Rehg, et.al., (1981). A Preliminary Study of the semantics of reduplication. California: International Computer Science Institute.
- Riaz, & Waqas et. al., (2006). "Dimensions and senses variation in multi-pattern reduplication". University of California, Santa Cruz.
- Sapir, E. (1915). A study of Reduplication and Repetition. *Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 12(3), 225. <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0070931>.
- Schwartz, et. al., (1980). Dealing with Reduplicative words in Hindi for Machine translation to English. Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur.
- Shaghghi, (2000). Turkish and Arabic Reduplications in Contrast. *Australian Journal of*

- Linguistics, 30(2), 209–226. <https://doi.org/10.1080/07268601003678627>.
- Sinclair, J., et. al. (1997). Wichman, Anne(Ed.) *Corpus Evidence in Language Description*, Addison Wesley. (pp. 27-39). London: Longman.
- Sproat, (1992). "A Preliminary Study of the semantic of Reduplication".
- Tannen, D. (1987). Repetition in conversation as spontaneous formulacity. *Text*, 7(3), 215-243.
- Thun, N. (1963). *Reduplicative Words in English*. Lund: Carl Bloms Boktryckeri.
- Wang, S. P. (2005). Corpus-based approaches and discourse analysis with reduplication and repetition: *Journal of Pragmatics*. Ming Chuan University, University of Nottingham and University Park. 37, 505-540.
- Waugh, L. et. al. (1993). Against Arbitrariness: Imitation and Motivation revived, with consequences for textual meaning. *Diacritics*. 23(2), 71-87.