

## Reduplication examples

A *reduplicative morpheme* (often abbreviated RED) is one that copies segmental material from the morpheme that it attaches to. Like segmentally fixed morphemes, reduplicative morphemes can be prefixes, suffixes, or infixes.

In a reduplicated form, we can refer to the *reduplicant*, which is the surface realization of the abstract reduplicative morpheme (i.e., the copied material), and the *base*, which is the item that the reduplicative morpheme has been affixed to. (Reduplicants are underlined below.)

- In each of the following data sets, try to state a **descriptive generalization** about the shape of the reduplicant (how big it is, which segments it copies from the root, etc.). Then, think about what kinds of constraints, in what ranking, might be involved in driving the patterns you have identified.

- (1) Indonesian plural reduplication (*Language Files*) | Which is the reduplicant? Can we tell?

rumah	'house'	rumah-rumah	'houses'
ibu	'mother'	ibu-ibu	'mothers'
lalat	'fly'	lalat-lalat	'flies'

- (2) Axininca Campa, long unprefix roots (Payne 1981; Spring 1990; McCarthy & Prince 1993)

<i>UR of root</i>	<i>Reduplicated form</i>	
/kawosi/	kawosi- <u>kawosi</u>	'bathe'
/koma/	koma- <u>koma</u>	'paddle'
/kint <sup>h</sup> a/	kint <sup>h</sup> a- <u>kint<sup>h</sup>a</u>	'tell'
/t <sup>h</sup> aaŋki/	t <sup>h</sup> aaŋki- <u>t<sup>h</sup>aaŋki</u>	'hurry'
/osampi/	osampi- <u>sampi</u>	'ask'
/osaŋkina/	osaŋkina- <u>saŋkina</u>	'write'

- (3) Ilokano *si* + RED, 'covered/filled with' (Hayes & Abad 1989)

bu.nen	si. <u>bu</u> .bu.nen	' <i>buneng</i> '	/ 'carrying a <i>buneng</i> (bladed tool)'
ḍzja.ket	si. <u>ḍzja</u> .ḍzja.ket	'jacket'	/ 'wearing a jacket'
pan.di.liŋ	si. <u>pa</u> .pan.di.liŋ	'skirt'	/ 'wearing a skirt'

- (4) Ilokano progressive

/basa/	ag - <u>bas</u> - basa	'be reading'
/dait/	ag - <u>da:</u> - daʔit	'be studying'
/takder/	ag - <u>tak</u> - takder	'be standing'
/trabaho/	ag - <u>trab</u> - trabaho	'be working'

- (5) Reduplication in Sanskrit perfective verb forms (Steriade 1988); 1st CV is RED ('-' show morpheme boundaries, which helps to indicate root UR)

a. <u>ka</u> -skand-a	'leap'	d. <u>ta</u> -stamb <sup>h</sup> -a	'prop'
b. <u>pa</u> -prat <sup>h</sup> -a	'spread'	e. <u>sa</u> -swar	'sound'
c. <u>da</u> -d <sup>h</sup> wans-a	'scatter'	f. <u>ma</u> -mna-u	'note'

(6)	Diyari (diminutive for nouns, etc.)		
	wiḷa	<u>wiḷa</u> – wiḷa	‘woman’
	kanku	<u>kanku</u> – kanku	‘boy’
	ḡapiri	<u>ḡapi</u> – ḡapiri	‘father’
	wakari	<u>waka</u> – wakari	‘to break’
	kuḷkuḡa	<u>kuḷku</u> – kuḷkuḡa	‘to jump’
	tʰilparku	<u>tʰilpa</u> – tʰilparku	(bird species)
	ḡankaḡḡi	<u>ḡanka</u> – ḡankaḡḡi	‘catfish’