CHAPTER EIGHT

RE DUPLICATION

8.1  OVERVIEW

Reduplication in Zaiwa basically expresses multiplicity. Section 8.2 discusses the reduplication of nouns and Section 8.3 discusses the reduplication of numeral noun phrases. After that, Section 8.4 discusses the reduplication of verbs and certain ideophones, in order to express multiplicity in the specific sense of iterativity. Section 8.5 discusses the reduplication of stative verbs and nominals, in order to express ‘very’ and related notions, and in forming complex adverbs. Section 8.6 discusses the use of reduplicated adverbs \(<bau^{35}>\) ‘just’ and \(<zvyat^{5}>\) ‘all’ after nominal constituents. Section 8.7 discusses the reduplication of the augmentative morpheme \(<mo^{35}>\), after the main verb of a clause. Finally, Section 8.8 discusses another important phenomenon which is related to reduplication, viz. the phenomenon of reduplicated morphemes of which the first functions as a noun and the second as a verb, e.g. \(u^{31}-sang^{55} sang^{55}\) (intestine-fill up fill up) ‘make sausages’.

8.2  THE REDUPLICATION OF NOUNS

In nouns, the broad meaning of reduplication of expressing multiplicity can be used in very different senses. In the two following sentences, the reduplication of nouns expresses the notion ‘every’ or ‘all of it’.

1  \(Bum^{31}-bum^{31}\) \(bva^{55}-bva^{55}\)

heap(vt/N)–heap(vt/N)  flatlands–flatlands

\(ngi^{31}\) \(ngon^{35}\) \(zi^{1}\)\(wo^{31}\) \(bau^{35}\).

be.there(anim)(ipf) pleasant place just

There are lots of nice places in all those hills and flatlands.
2 No\textsuperscript{11} le\textsuperscript{1}-du\textsuperscript{11}-du\textsuperscript{11} ung\textsuperscript{54} ngun\textsuperscript{31} ge\textsuperscript{11} cattle one–being–being sell+FCT silver TOP a\textsuperscript{1}-ban\textsuperscript{11} syung\textsuperscript{31} siq\textsuperscript{1} ge\textsuperscript{1}-lo\textsuperscript{31}. NEG–use.up\textsuperscript{(ipf)} use still TOP–no.more+1 You (SG) can’t have spent all the money you earned by selling the cow yet, right?

The latter notions ‘every’ or ‘all of it’ can also be used in a negative context, referring to the lack of achievements of the entities involved. In the context of sentence (3), the reduplicated noun <\textit{yuq}\textsuperscript{1}> ‘person’ refers to a group of people who should be able to carry a lot, whereas they do not. In the context of sentence (4), the reduplicated noun <\textit{bvyat}\textsuperscript{1}> ‘lifetime’ refers to someone’s whole life, in the course of which some situation never took place, whereas this would not at all have been hard to achieve.

3 \textit{Byu}\textsuperscript{31} i\textsuperscript{55}-\textit{yuq}\textsuperscript{1}-\textit{yuq}\textsuperscript{1} wa\textsuperscript{35} i\textsuperscript{5}-mvyo\textsuperscript{55} man/woman two–person–person EMP SPEC–much(B) ze\textsuperscript{11} wo\textsuperscript{35} waq\textsuperscript{1} gvo\textsuperscript{54}. ge\textsuperscript{11}. only have lift PL+FCT TOP That two people are only able to carry such a little bit of stuff [is puzzling me]

4 \textit{Nang}\textsuperscript{31} le\textsuperscript{1}-bvyat\textsuperscript{1}-bvyat\textsuperscript{1} zue\textsuperscript{11} 2SG one–lifetime–lifetime live.as.human\textsuperscript{(ipf)} lo\textsuperscript{1} r\textsuperscript{11} Meng\textsuperscript{11} mau\textsuperscript{11}-cin\textsuperscript{11} ze\textsuperscript{1}-r\textsuperscript{11} come(back/up)\textsuperscript{(ipf)} also Ruili–county.town only–also a\textsuperscript{1}-zye\textsuperscript{35} wu\textsuperscript{35} si\textsuperscript{1}-luq\textsuperscript{1}? NEG–arrive look still–Y/N So you (SG) haven’t even once in your whole life visited the county town Ruili?

The pronoun <\textit{de}\textsuperscript{1}\textit{kya}\textsuperscript{31}> ‘different’ expresses the notion ‘different, other’. A reduplicated pronoun <\textit{de}\textsuperscript{1}\textit{kya}\textsuperscript{31}> ‘different’ expresses the notion ‘in different ways, differently’.

5 \textit{Yuq}\textsuperscript{1}-gue\textsuperscript{31} mi\textsuperscript{1}-wue\textsuperscript{11} de\textsuperscript{1}\textit{kya}\textsuperscript{31}-de\textsuperscript{1}\textit{kya}\textsuperscript{31} ming\textsuperscript{31} person–male wife–female different–different name