

Original Research Article

Pseudo-Reduplication in Lukisa Dialect

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Abstract: Reduplication is a grammatical aspect found in a wide range of African languages and it is sometimes interchangeably used with repetition. Reduplication is both a morphological and a phonological process of forming a compound word by repeating all or part of the word. Morphological reduplication involves semantic change through another word formation process while phonological reduplication is where the copying picks the closest phonological input restricted to cases of phonological necessity. Lukisa, a Luhya dialect is expected to exhibit a range of patterns in reduplication which varies from a single segment being copied to an entire phrase. Although linguistic forms of reduplication have been explored at lexical and functional levels, there is need to validate morphological doubling involving the creation of new stem type reduplication as a limitless linguistic resource, a central meaning making strategy and a naturally integrated facility in language. Therefore, the objective of this study is to establish how pseudo reduplication manifests in Lukisa reduplication. Inkelas and Zoll (2005) Morphological Doubling Theory was adopted for this study where morphology calls twice for a constituent of a given semantic description with possible phonological modification of either or both constituents. MDT is a native identity theory in the sense that the surface phonological identity between the two copies occurs as a side effect of semantic identity.

Keywords: Pseudo-reduplication, syllable, phonological doubling, morphological doubling, daughter input, reduplicant input and mother node.

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INTRODUCTION

This article attempts an exploration of pseudo reduplication as a process of word formation in Lukisa dialect. Pseudo reduplication refers to the doubling or repetition of words that does not necessarily bring forth any grammatical function. In pseudo reduplication, the words, morphemes or phonemes that form the respective inputs of the reduplicative, in this case the mother node, do not have any meaningful connection with the underlying element that forms the said reduplicative construction when separately analyzed, Novotna (2000). Further to this, Novotna (ibid) observes that the lexical items in pseudo reduplication present a single morpheme and therefore neither the expressions containing half of the input elements nor the underlying form (root word) exists. As much as there are words that consist one or more reduplicated syllables, the reduplication present is composed of the first daughter input and the reduplicant input that are not semantically and syntactically independent. Novotna further observes that the result of this is that, it

is almost impossible to establish a certain pattern which clarifies the same nature of the lexical items concerned.

The Luhya Language Group and Lukisa Dialect

According to Wambunya (2007), Luhya is a Bantu language of Western Kenya. Their migration to the current Luhya land (a term of endearment referring to Luhya primary place of settlement in Kenya after the Bantu expansion dating back to the 1450's). Further to this, Luhya refers to both the people and their language. There are 19 sub tribes that make up the Luhya: *Ababukusu, Abidakho, Abisukha, Abakabras, Abanyole, Abasamia, Abatachoni, Abatiriki, Abatsotso, Abawanga, Abakhayo, Abamarachi from West, Abalogoli, Abamarama, Abashisa, Abanyala, Abamasaba and Abatura*. Musimbi (1989) observes that the initial traditional settlement of the Luhya was the Western Province of Kenya, comprising of the current Kakamega, Busia, Bungoma and Vihiga counties although there is a spill over to Transn zoia and Uasin Gishu counties.

Lukisa is spoken by Abashisa of Khwisero Sub county, Kakamega county, Western Kenya. Khwisero sub county is divided into two administrative units: Khwisero East and Khwisero West. Khwisero sub county borders Butere sub county where the dialect of interaction is *Olumarama*, spoken by *Abamarama*, a dialect which has the highest mutual intelligibility with Lukisa which is under this study, (Wambunya: 2007).

LITERATURE REVIEW

Novotna (2000) posits that it is impossible to establish a certain pattern which clarifies the same nature of lexical items concerned in pseudo reduplication. Novotna's (ibid) study on pseudo reduplication in Swahili shows examples that do not exhibit any semantic or formal connection with other words, that is, the words that might be considered as the original, if any. For instance, *felefele* means an inferior kind of millet. However, *fele* does not in any sense represent any kind of millet, whether inferior or superior. The study by Novotna (2000) was intended to be an intra-language study. However, it could not restrain from occasional interlanguage comparison since to the researcher in the study, it was believed that any contrastive comparison could contribute to a better understanding of the linguistic phenomenon of pseudo reduplication. The current study on Lukisa pseudo reduplication did not go interlanguage; instead, the principal researcher basically dwelt on the intra-language manifestation of pseudo reduplication in Lukisa. The study by Novotna (2000) was also carried out from a synchronic point of view while the current study on Lukisa is descriptive in approach where the facts and information on Lukisa are used to make critical evaluation on the pseudo reduplicated lexical items. Furthermore, unlike Novotna's (2000) study on Swahili reduplication which assessed the formal properties of pseudo reduplication from a functional perspective, the current study sought to validate the applicability of Morphological Doubling Theory in the analysis of pseudo reduplication in Lukisa.

Kanana (2016) observes that in Kimeru, reduplication exhibited itself if various words were repeated, because it seemed that there were two words which were used to make up one word which was reduplicated. However, the study found out that if the two words were divided and analyzed separately into what seemed to be the root word and the reduplicant, then we would not have any reduplicated word because there were no syllables that qualified as inputs of the given words. The input syllables could therefore not be put together to form a could be termed by a reduplicative because the respective inputs do not exist semantically and syntactically in isolation. The study by Kanana found out those cases of pseudo reduplication was common in the noun class. The present study on Lukisa goes further to make an analysis of pseudo reduplication in other open word category levels of verbs, adverbs and adjectives without necessarily

restricting itself to the noun category. Kanana's (2016) study further focused on pseudo reduplication on Kimeru phrases that always come in pairs and appear reduplicated such as *matiganamatiga* meaning "time and again", *kenyanakenya* "forever and ever" and *mugongonamugongo* which means generation after generation. These words are used in pairs and they convey certain messages. Some of these words are found to fit only in certain contexts. The current study on Lukisa did not go to the extent of analyzing pseudo reduplication in paired phrases as this was beyond the scope of this study which intended to restrict itself to open word categories of nouns, verbs, adverbs and adjectives.

Miller (2003) studied pseudo reduplication, reduplication and repetition in pidginized and creolized Arabic, Nubi, Turku and Juba in a comparative perspective. The study posits that Nubi, a creole spoken in Uganda and Kenya has several reduplicated forms in its Arabic derived vocabulary as in *dugagdugag* "small", *watwat* "fruit bat". The study notes that whether *dugagdugag* "small" can be related to the simplex form *dugag* is subject to controversy. Same is to *watwat* for Arabic "bat". The vocabulary of African origin also includes pseudo reduplicated forms as in *bangbang* "fool", *godogodo* "thin" and *ningning* "complain". This indicates that there is no meaningful connection between the reduplicative and the underlying inputs when analyzed separately.

METHODOLOGY

The study adopted a descriptive research design. According to Creswell (1998), a descriptive research design is effective where a language population needs to be studied and where techniques such as interviews and observations are involved. Milroy (1987) postulates that a descriptive research design requires the researcher to be an active speaker of a language under study. The study population included Lukisa words sampled from Lukisa dialect speakers. Written and published texts on Lukisa oral literature, history, oral traditions and linguistics were sampled to provide data on Lukisa reduplication through library research. Native speaker intuition of the principal researcher was applied. The data collected consisted of words which were selected, phonemically transcribed and thematically organized.

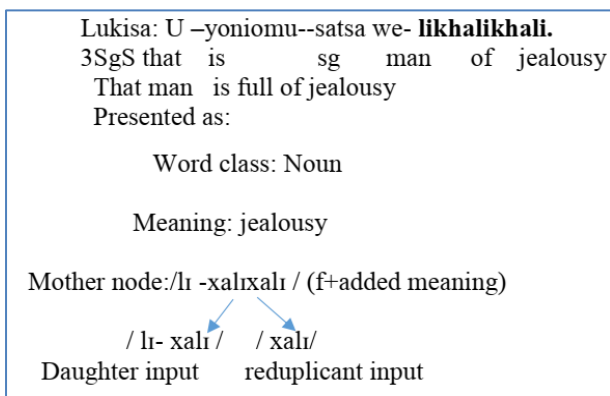
DISCUSSION

This section seeks to establish the manifestation of pseudo reduplication in Lukisa. The lexical items reflecting the concept of pseudo-reduplication from Lukisa were analyzed in this study in order to demonstrate how the resultant reduplicative construction had no meaningful connection between the reduplicative, herein the mother node, with either of the underlying input elements when analyzed separately. From the data on reduplication collected in Lukisa, a

sample of lexical items were drawn exhibiting features of pseudo-reduplication.

Names of things

Schacter and Shopen (1985) traditionally define nouns as a group of words that occur as names of persons, places and things. According to Schacter & Shopen, a noun further functions as a subject of a verb or its object. Nouns are usually modified or described by adjectives. Nouns also name animals, object places, times, events, ideas and qualities. Nouns collected in Lukisa in this study were analyzed under the thematic strands that denote plants, people and names of things.

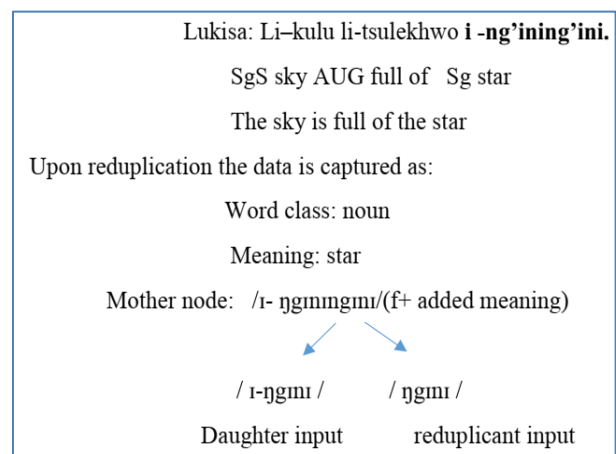


Abstract nouns refer to things that cannot be seen nor touched. They are only conceived in the mind (Fowler, 1996). The noun *likhalikhali* in Lukisa denotes the noun “jealousy” as its English translation. *Likhalikhali* is a reduplicative construction that arises from the daughter input *khali* where the derivational prefix *li* before the first daughter input which is a singular noun morpheme marker and the reduplication in *khali*. Both the daughter input and the reduplicant are meaningless as they do not have any semantic content when separately analyzed. Through total reduplication, the daughter input and the reduplicant give the reduplicative construction *likhalikhali*. In MDT, Inkelas & Zoll (2005) theses on phonological doubling posits that daughter inputs in phonological copying do not bear the same semantic feature, implying that there is no formal similarity in the features that link each of the inputs in the reduplicative construction, here in the mother node. This is evidently manifest in the Lukisa noun *likhalikhali* given that the two inputs, the first daughter input *khali* and the reduplicant input *khali* do not independently exhibit any semantic and syntactic content.

The meaning of the two inputs only comes out through the resultant reduplicative construction which is the mother node. The abstract noun, *likhalikhali* in Lukisa occurs in a reduplicative form, amenable to the tenets phonological doubling in which the inputs do not bear the same semantic features, but have phonological features hence no formal similarity in semantic and syntactic features that link each input daughter of the

reduplicative construction. When its inputs are separated to remain morpho-semantically independent, the respective daughter input and the reduplicant input do not occur semantically independent in isolation because they were nonexistent forms in Lukisa. The abstract nouns only occur in a reduplicative form. However, as MDT theses on phonological copying postulates, the doubled element is something very small, in this case a syllable which has a purely phonological purpose rather than being associated with semantic change.

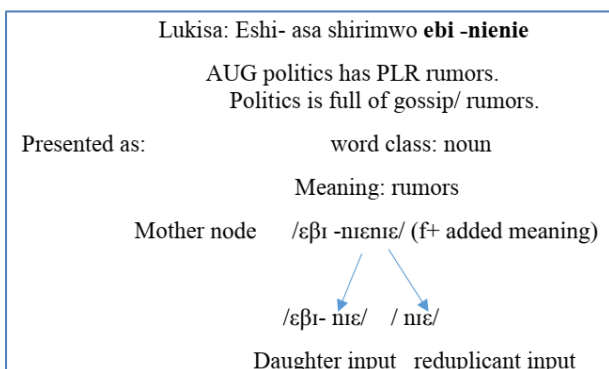
Lukisa data *likhalikhali* for “jealousy” which has the singular form derivational morpheme *li* as a singular noun marker bound the first input that serves as the first input daughter which also brings out total reduplication of the inputs. Lukisa exhibits phonological doubling in the case of the pseudo-reduplication in the verb *li-khalikhali* as the daughter inputs *khali* and *khali* which give rise to the mother node *li- khalikhali* which separately do not bear any semantic independence.



Ing'ining'ini is a Lukisa noun that refers to the singular form of the stars that appear in the sky. This resultant reduplicative construction herein the mother node occurs after total reduplication as a morphological process had taken place. The first daughter input *ng'ini* is reduplicated through total doubling *ng'ini* which is the input reduplicant. The derivational prefix *i* before the first daughter input is a singular morpheme marker used with nouns. In this data however, the two input daughters do not exhibit independent semantic content in Lukisa. Their meanings are only deciphered out of the resultant reduplicative construction, the mother node, but not from their analysis as independent daughter inputs. MDT (2005) theses on phonological doubling postulates in phonological copying, inputs do not bear the same semantic features but have phonological features. This implies that there is no formal similarity features that link each of the inputs in the reduplicative, the mother node.

The case of pseudo-reduplication in *ing'ining'ini* depicted phonological doubling as postulated by MDT whereby a phonological element is doubled but which is not amenable to morphological reduplication analysis because the doubled element is a syllable input and it is purely for phonological purpose. Inkelas and Zoll (2005) posit that inputs in phonological copying do not bear the same semantically and syntactically independent input features but have phonological features, implying that there are no similarity features that link each of the reduplicative constructions. As much as there is total reduplication, there was no semantic sameness in both the daughter input and the reduplicant input. The meaning only arises from the reduplicative construction which arises from the phonologically defined daughter input and the reduplicant input. This is because it seems that there are two words which are doubled to make up one word that is reduplicated. However, the result is that if we divided the two daughter inputs so that they appeared as the first daughter input and the reduplicant input respectively, then we would not have any semantically and syntactically independent inputs because the respective syllable inputs that double to form the mother node do not qualify as independent inputs in the noun *ing'ining'ini*. There is total reduplication of the syllable inputs in its pseudo-reduplication in which the doubling of the syllable inputs brings out the reduplicative which is the mother node in this phonological copying.

The Lukisa abstract plural noun *ebinienie* connotes “gossip or baseless rumors.” This is a case of pseudo-reduplication which consists of a totally reduplicated syllable input *nie* which has no semantic connotation attached to the first syllable daughter input *nie* on the right. The same first daughter input *nie* has the plural derivational noun morpheme marker *ebi* which is a plural prefix on the left of the first daughter input syllable to form the reduplicative *ebinienie* as in the expressions;

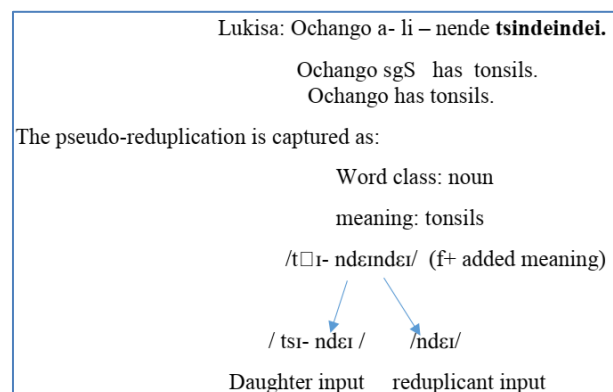


In the data above, there exists total reduplication. However, as much as there is the reduplicated form *ebinienie*, which is the mother node, the daughter input syllable *nie* with its corresponding plural noun morpheme marker *ebi* and

the reduplicant input syllable *nie* do not independently exhibit any semantic connection with the resultant reduplicative construction *ebinienie*. The MDT (2005) thesis on phonological inputs in phonological copying postulates that the inputs do not bear the same semantic features but have phonological features that link each of the daughter inputs in the mother node. The input daughters cannot be analyzed independently in a semantic perspective hence purely serving a phonological purpose. The meaning of the mother node, which in this data is the resultant reduplicative *ebinienie* is a product of the two daughter inputs *nie* and *nie*. However, the semantic connotation of the mother node *ebi-nienie* which means “baseless rumors or gossip” has no connection with the input daughter syllable *nie* and the reduplicant daughter syllable *nie* when separately analyzed. The first daughter input syllable *nie* has a plural derivational morpheme marker *ebi* attached to it. More so, the daughter inputs in the total reduplication depicted in the mother node *ebinienie* have no semantic and syntactic independence.

As much as the respective syllable inputs *nie* and *nie* in the Lukisa noun *ebinienie* are not semantically and syntactically independent, they are phonologically reduplicated through copying as postulated by MDT (2005) which posits that inputs in phonological copying do not bear the same semantic features but have phonological features such as the syllable inputs *nie* and *nie* which do not have any formal similarity features that link each of the reduplicative constructions. This is unlike the views held by Novotna that there was no reduplication present in the pseudo reduplicated words as per the morphosemantics tenet postulated in MDT whose arguments were based on the morpho semantic of reduplication and not phonological copying as per the thesis of phonological doubling.

The Lukisa noun *tsindeindei* is a case in point of data that signals a name of a thing that undergoes pseudo reduplication. This is exemplified in the following data:



The Lukisa noun *tsindeindei* which means tonsils arises out of total reduplication. The two inputs,

the daughter first syllable input *ndei* on which the plural noun morpheme derivational marker *tsi* which is used to show plural for, of a given noun is attached and the suffixial reduplicant *ndei* leads to the formation of the noun *tsi-ndeindei*. However, each of the syllable inputs cannot be considered as being semantically and syntactically independent inputs hence can only be analyzed phonologically. This is because, in the morphosemantics of reduplication, each of the inputs is required to have the same semantic features, a component which lacks in the daughter input syllables making the meaning derived in the pseudo-reduplication in *tsi-ndeindei* fail to be associated with the respective daughter inputs syllables. In this data, the meaning of tonsils depicted in the mother node, *tsi-ndeindei* derived by total reduplication needed is associated with the syllable inputs. This conforms to the MDT (2005) thesis in which inputs in phonological copying do not bear the same semantic features but constitute phonological features. In this case, the daughter input syllables which serve a phonological purpose necessitated by phonological necessity.

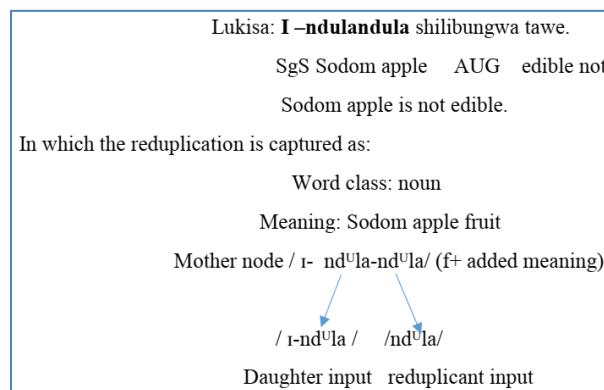
In the noun *tsindeindei*, the input syllable *ndei* is not a morpho-semantically independent input and does not also bear any syntactic connotation. The same lack of semantic and syntactic reference applies to the input reduplicant *ndei* which in total reduplication was applied to the input syllable. In *tsi-ndeindei* as a mother node, there is semantic independence as its meaning was deciphered in Lukisa to mean “tonsils.” However, it’s meaning does not bear any meaningful connection with any of the respective underlying input daughter syllables that form the reduplicative as they do not exist in isolation in Lukisa hence violating the MDT tenet on the thesis of morphological targets which views reduplication as a morphological construction containing the same number of daughters, identical in their semantic and syntactic features. However, the pseudo-reduplication in *ebinienie* is brought about by total reduplication of the underlying inputs, the inputs being syllables which fulfil the MDT (2005) requirements on phonological copying in reduplication in which copying is limited to cases of phonological necessity with no semantic change involved. The inputs in phonological copying do not bear the same semantic features as it is evident in the syllables *ndei* and *ndei*, implying that there is no formal semantic similarity that links each of the syllable inputs in the reduplicative. In the data in *tsindeindei*, phonological elements of syllables are doubled.

Names of plants

This study also shows how Lukisa nouns that name plants are also formed through pseudo-reduplication. Names of certain plants in Lukisa are formed by doubling two inputs that are not semantically and syntactically independent. The FGDs with Lukisa dialect discussants brought out the following sampled

responses that exemplified names of plants that undergo pseudo reduplication in Lukisa:

The noun *indulandula* in Lukisa refers to the “sodom apple fruit” in English. The first daughter input *ndula* on which a singular noun derivational morpheme marker *i* is attached and having the same reduplicant input *ndula* totally reduplicated resulting to the noun *indulandula* as in the data:

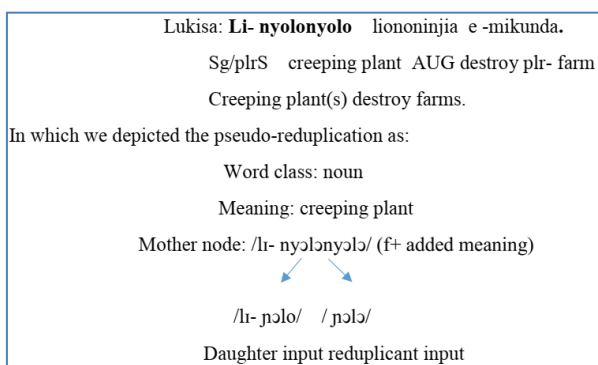


The first daughter syllable input *ndula* and the reduplicant syllable input *ndula* do not exist in isolation in Lukisa. The two inputs are equally not morpho-semantically independent. They only make meaning when in their reduplicated form of the mother node, *indulandula*. The lexical item *indulandula* presents a single lexical item in which there is no meaningful connection between the mother node with either of the underlying input daughters, thus the input elements. The noun *indulandula* occurs as a reduplicated form amenable to the phonological copying tenet on the thesis of phonological inputs. As much as the reduplicant arises following the reduplication process, there is no semantic correlation between the syllabic inputs of *ndula* and *ndula* which negate the morpho-semantics of morphological doubling as per MDT whereby the scheme of construction is that two daughter components, each with their individual syntax and semantics contribute to the mother node, in which case reduplication results when morphology calls twice for constituents of a given semantic description.

Inkelas and Zoll (2005) tenet on constituents in phonological copying as an approach to phonological doubling emphasizes on the role of phonological copying in reduplication in which phonological duplication is limited to cases of phonological necessity and no meaning change is involved. The doubling involves syllables as single phonological segments and the strings reduplicated are phonologically identical. As much as the pseudo-reduplication called for two daughter input constituents, the daughter inputs in the data in *indulandula*, which are the respective syllable inputs of *ndula* and *ndula* lack semantic independence on their own, they only become meaningful in the mother node after the pseudo-reduplication in

indulandula. When separated, the inputs hold no semantic independence. Ideally, there is total reduplication in the data depicted in *indulandula* of pseudo reduplication in Lukisa where there is the phonological doubling of the syllables as the underlying inputs of the reduplicative as per the MDT (2005) tenet on the thesis of inputs in phonological copying which emphasizes the fact that in phonological copying, the daughter inputs do not bear the same semantic features but have phonological features. This implies that there are usually formal similarity features. The first input daughter and the reduplicant input cannot stand in isolation semantically hence serving a purely phonological purpose.

Concrete nouns are names of things that can be seen and touched (Booij, 2005). *Linyolonyolo* is a Lukisa noun that refers to a creeping plant that is considered a weed in English. Through total reduplication, the first input syllable *nyolo* on which the derivational prefix *li* which functions both as a singular and plural noun morpheme marker was attached has its syllabic equivalent *nyolo* doubled to produce the reduplicative noun, in this case the mother node, *linyolonyolo* as used in the expression;



As much as the reduplicative construction *linyolonyolo* has a semantic connotation, the first daughter input: *nyolo* and the reduplicant input *nyolo* do not have any morpho-semantic connection in Lukisa. On analysis, the noun *linyolonyolo* is a product of total reduplication. This is because there seems to be two syllable inputs which double into the reduplicative construction, the mother node. However, the first daughter syllable input *nyolo* on which the singular and plural derivational morpheme marker *li* is attached and the reduplicant input syllable *nyolo* do not exist in isolation in Lukisa and consequently do not bear any semantic independence. The respective syllable daughter inputs equally lack the syntactic independence that defines morphological doubling as per MDT. However, the MDT (2005) thesis on phonological copying posits that respective inputs do not bear the same semantic features but have phonological features. This implies that there is usually no semantic and syntactic identity that links each of the daughter inputs forming the mother node. In phonological copying,

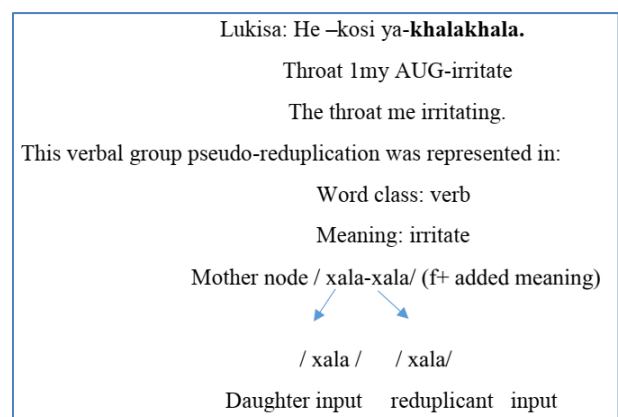
what is doubled is something very small like a single consonant, vowel or syllable purely for a phonological purpose rather than being associated with semantic change.

Furthermore, MDT (2005) sees the role of phonological copying and its scope to be limited to narrow contexts, thus, phonological constituent copying is restricted to cases motivated by phonological necessity as the copying targets, the closest eligible element and it copies only one segment as in the syllable reduplicant *nyolo*. The total reduplication in *nyolonyolo* therefore conforms to the inputs in phonological copying tenet of MDT as the both the inputs were phonologically equivalent syllables. If the two inputs are analyzed separately, what seems to be the first daughter input and the reduplicant input then would not have any semantic and syntactic independence.

Processes

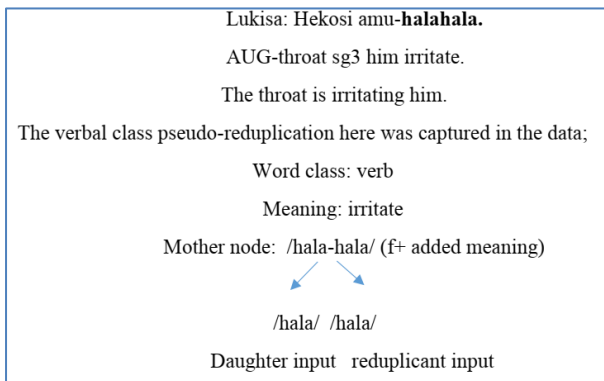
Loiban (1983) posits that a verb is a word that expresses action or that helps to make a statement. Verbs are the life of a language. Without verbs, sentences do not really have meaning. There are two main kinds of verbs: action verbs which tell us what someone or something does and linking verbs which tell us that someone or something is, not what someone or something does. In this study, this study analyzed pseudo-reduplication as a linguistic phenomenon manifested itself in the verbal group in Lukisa. This was exemplified using the following sampled responses.

In Lukisa, the verb *khalakhala* denotes the process of experiencing an irritating feeling in the throat. In the designate data;



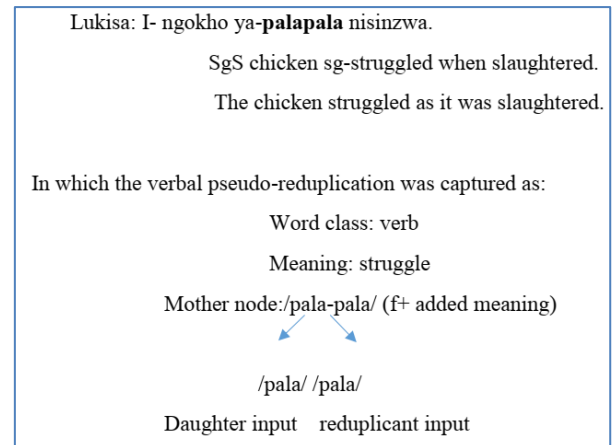
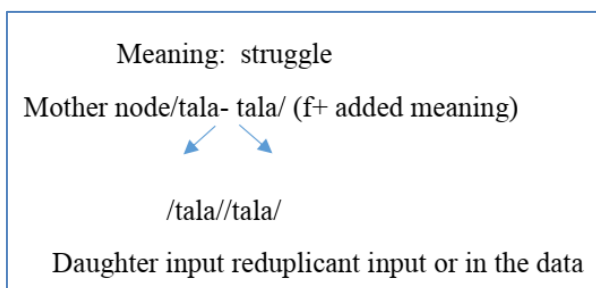
The verb *khalakhala* is formed through total compounding of the first daughter input syllable *khala* with the reduplicant syllable *khala*. In this data, neither the expression containing half of the elements nor its respective underlying syllables in the formation of the mother node *khalakhala* semantically exist in isolation. The same pseudo-reduplication is existent in the synonymous verb **halahala** in which total reduplication of the syllable daughter input *hala* occurred with the

doubling of the reduplicant syllable input *hala* to form the reduplicative verb, the mother node *halahala* which in Lukisa is used to express a “throat irritation” just as its synonymous form *khalakhala* as in the expression;



In the doubling of the first daughter input syllable *hala* that gives rise to the reduplicative, the mother node *halahala* depicts a case of pseudo-reduplication in the Lukisa verb which is a manifestation of the tenets of MDT (2005) on phonological copying. This is because; as much as there existed two daughter syllable inputs which were compounded to give the verb mother node, *halahala* that is the mother node. It is noted that if the two daughter syllable inputs were separated and analyzed in isolation, so that we had what seemed as the first daughter syllable input and the reduplicant syllable input, then the input daughters cannot semantically and syntactically qualify to be analyzed from a morpho semantic perspective of the MDT. However, the doubling of the syllabic inputs brought to the fore the fact that the syllables *hala* and *khala* are respectively doubled as phonological inputs without bringing in semantic change because the syllable that is doubled is purely for phonological purposes.

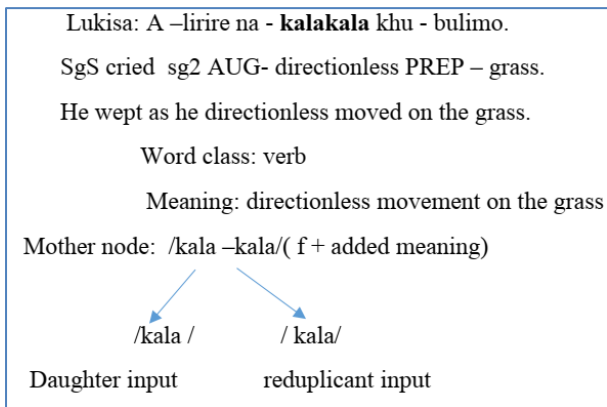
Talatala and *palapala* are synonymous verbs in Lukisa that depict the defensive behavior of chicken in fighting to survive when being slaughtered. These were used in the data;



The synonymous reduplicative verbs *palapala* and *talatala* in Lukisa depicts instances of total reduplication whereby the daughter input syllables in the two cases are doubled to bring forth the respective reduplicative constructions, the mother nodes. In the two data forms in *palapala* and *talatala*, it is however noted that if the synonymous reduplicative verbs had their respective daughter inputs separated and analyzed independently, there does not exist any syntactic and semantic independence in the daughter inputs *pala* and *tala* with their respective reduplicant input syllables *pala* and *tala*. The daughter inputs in the Lukisa synonymous verbs *palapala* and *talatala* conform to the MDT by Inkelas and Zoll (2005) tenet on the inputs in phonological copying which postulates that phonological copying is limited to cases of phonological necessity where there is no meaning change involved. The duplication inputs in phonological copying do not bear the same semantic features but have phonological features that link each of the inputs in the mother node. The duplication is phonological, involving the mora, syllable, foot or the strings that are reduplicated are identical phonologically as the daughter syllable inputs in *pala* and *tala*. As much as there was lack of semantic independence in the syllable inputs *pala* and *tala* and their respective reduplicants *pala* and *tala*, they equally lacked syntactic reference of word category in Lukisa dialect. Independently, the syllable inputs do not carry any meaning that could be related to the synonymous Lukisa verbs *palapala* and *talatala*. However, when used together, they became semantically independent as depicted in the synonymous verbs formed in the mother nodes arising from the doubling of the daughter inputs.

The Lukisa verb *kalakala* which denotes the directionless move while the body is on the ground in instances that include emotional weeping is formed through total reduplication of the first input syllable *kala*. However, neither of the inputs in the verb *kalakala* exist independently semantically. The two daughter input syllables are equally not morpho- semantically and syntactically independent. They only make meaning in the pseudo-reduplicated form of *kalakala* which is the mother node, arising from the two

daughter input syllables. The lexeme *kalakala* presents a single lexical item and therefore, neither the expression containing half of the elements of the syllables *kala* and *kala* exist independently in Lukisa. In the data presented in:



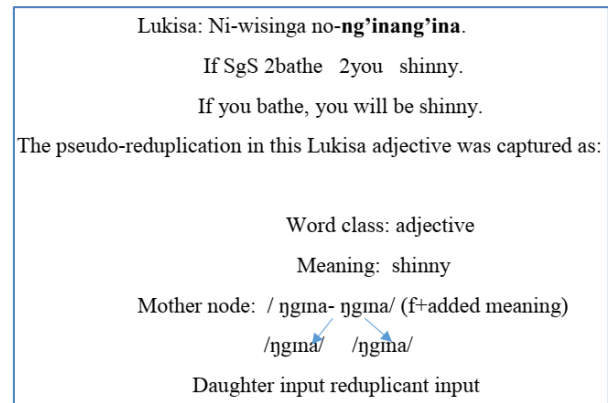
The verb *kalakala* occurs as a pseudo reduplicated form amenable to phonological copying of the phonological tenet of the morphological doubling theory. As much as there is there is the reduplication of the respective inputs resulting in the mother node, *kalakala*, the respective syllabic daughter inputs do not each have an individual syntax and semantics to contribute to the mother node. The reduplication here does not call twice for the constituents of the same morphological, semantic and syntactic description. Instead, the daughter syllable inputs in *kalakala* depict phonological copying which does not bear the same semantic features but has phonological features that link each of the inputs in the mother node. The reduplicant input *kala* is an exact copy of the first input syllable *kala* hence exemplifying the MDT (2005) tenet on the inputs in phonological copying that what is copied in phonological doubling is a proximal element, thus, phonological doubling targets the closest eligible element and it copies only one segment. The phonological copying does not result into semantic change as the syllable inputs do not bear the same semantic features.

Attributes

As Githenji (1981) observes, an adjective is a part of speech that describes, identifies or qualifies a noun or a pronoun. Therefore, the main function of an adjective is basically to modify a noun or a pronoun. Adjectives are therefore classified according to their modification function. In this study we examined the pseudo-reduplication in Lukisa adjectives. Through FGDs, there was the exemplification of pseudo reduplication in the sampled responses from Lukisa discussants coupled with triangulated data from the native speaker intuition of the principal researcher and other data extracted from secondary sources.

The reduplicative adjective *ng'inang'ina* in Lukisa which means “shinny” in English is formed

through total reduplication of the input daughter syllable *ng'ina* which has its reduplicant syllable *ng'ina* doubled to form the mother node. This is a case of pseudo-reduplication in Lukisa adjective because the reduplicative *ng'inang'ina* do not exhibit any semantic or formal connection with the underlying syllable input *ng'ina* and the equivalent reduplicant syllable *ng'ina*. As depicted in the data in:

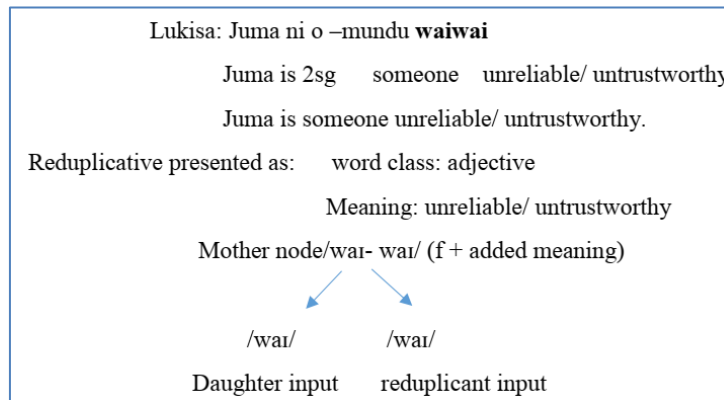


The adjective *ng'inang'ina* means shinny in English. However, the first daughter input syllable *ng'ina* does not in any way represent any sort of “shinning” connotation depicted in the mother node. Moreover, it any lacks semantic independence. In this case of pseudo-reduplication, the two identical daughter syllable inputs do not have any meaningful connection with the underlying daughter inputs that forms the mother node, *ng'inang'ina*. However, the doubling of the respective daughter input syllables in the data in *ng'inang'ina* conforms to Inkelas and Zolls (2005) MDT tenet on the inputs in phonological copying which propounds that a phonological element is doubled which is not amenable to the morphological doubling analysis, in part because the doubled element is something very small, like a single consonant or vowel and in part because the doubling has a purely phonological purpose rather than being associated with morpho-semantic change.

The Lukisa adjective *ng'inang'ina* establishes that although there is total reduplication with the doubling of the first input daughter syllable *ng'ina* the morpho-semantic and syntactic independence of either of the respective daughter inputs is lacking. This is because, as much as there seems that there are two inputs in the total duplication in which the input syllables were doubled to make the mother node, *ng'inang'ina*, there lacked semantic and syntactic independence in each daughter input as they are syllables. When the respective inputs are separated so that they independently result into the daughter input and the reduplicant input, we consequently do not have any meaningful separate daughter inputs because the syllables do not qualify as independent morpho semantic inputs of the given mother node.

The Lukisa pseudo-reduplication adjective *ng'inang'ina* conforms to the thesis of phonological doubling of MDT (2005) in which inputs in phonological copying do not bear the same semantic features but targets the closest eligible element, copies only one segment, in this case the syllable reduplicant *ng'ina* which does not bear any semantic connotation. The respective input syllables cannot stand in isolation hence only serving a phonological purpose in phonological copying.

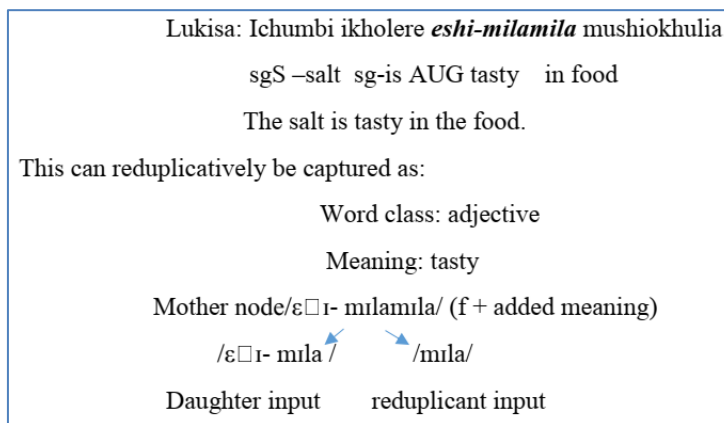
In Lukisa, the reduplicative adjective *waiwai* is used to describe a person that was untrustworthy or someone who was unreliable. Through total reduplication, the first daughter input syllable *wai* is doubled with their duplicant syllable *wai* which then forms the reduplicative adjective *waiwai* as used in the expressions.



In Lukisa, this data is an aspect of pseudo-reduplication as the doubling in *waiwai* does not have any meaningful connection with any of the underlying elements of the daughter input syllable *wai* and the reduplicant syllable *wai* that form the reduplicative adjective, the mother node, *waiwai*. In this data, the separation of the respective daughter inputs leads to the formation of the separate first input syllable *wai* and the reduplicant syllable *wai* which are not semantically and syntactically independent inputs. However, the doubling of the daughter inputs conforms to the MDT (2005) tenet on phonological targets in which what is copied is proximal, targeting the closest eligible element and it copies only one segment, in this case the syllable *wai*. The pseudo-reduplication in the Lukisa adjective *waiwai* therefore conforms to the phonological duplication tenet of MDT in which a phonological segment is doubled to bring out

phonological copying. Although there is the total reduplication in the adjective *waiwai*, it is noted that if divided or separated so that we end up with the separate syllabic inputs to be analyzed independently, then the syllabic inputs have no formal semantic and syntactic similarities. The input syllables involved in the pseudo reduplication of the adjectives are not semantically and syntactically independent but their total doubling results into the respective mother nodes.

The adjective *eshimilamila* which is synonymous with *mila-mila* in Lukisa describes “some taste of salt or sugar or cooking oil” especially in cooked consumable food. In the adjective *eshimilamila*, we have the singular derivational morpheme *eshi* bound on the first daughter input syllable *mila* upon which the reduplicant syllable *mila* is doubled in the total reduplication as in the expression:

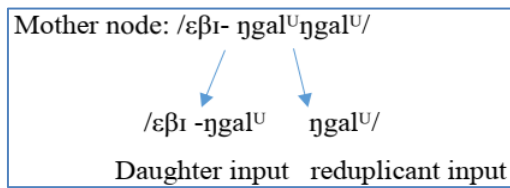


The doubling of the first daughter input syllable *mila* on which the singular derivational morpheme *eshi* is attached and the reduplicant syllable input *mila* to give rise to the reduplicative mother node *eshimilamila* depicts total reduplication of the two daughter syllable inputs. However, the respective daughter input syllables do not morpho semantically and syntactically qualify as independent inputs of the reduplicative adjective *milamila* as they cannot be meaningful in isolation. They are simply syllables that constitute phonological constituents without any semantic connotation.

In the Lukisa adjective *ebing'alung'alu* which means delicious, there is the plural derivational class morpheme prefix *ebi* attached to the first daughter syllable input *ng'alu* on which we have the doubled reduplicant syllable input *ng'alu*. This is an exemplification of total reduplication in the syllables. This can be depicted in:

Lukisa: A - teshereebi- okhulia **ebi - ngalungalu**.
 SgS cooked sg food AUG delicious.
 He cooked delicious food.

This reduplication can be represented as;
 Word class: adjective
 Meaning: delicious



In the designate data in the adjectives in *eshimilamila* and *ebing'alung'alu*, the respective mother nodes do not have any meaningful connection with the respective underlying syllable inputs that form the mother nodes. However, the doubling of the respective syllables conforms to Inkelas and Zoll (2005) MDT tenet on phonological copying which propounds that inputs in phonological copying do not bear the same semantic features but exhibit phonological features. This implies that the inputs in phonological copying do not bear the similar semantic features that link each of the mother nodes. This is a replica of the daughter input syllables in *ng'alu* and *mila* as the daughter syllable inputs cannot remain in isolation semantically and syntactically hence only serving a purely phonological purpose. Moreover, phonological copying in MDT (2005) sees its scope to be limited to narrow sets of contexts depicting phonological necessity. What is copied here is proximal, targeting the closest eligible element as in the total doubling of the

syllables *ng'ina* and *mila* which in these respective data that is copied.

CONCLUSION

The paper clearly demonstrated that in Lukisa, the resultant reduplicative construction, herein the mother node in pseudo reduplication had no meaningful connection with either of the underlying input elements of the said reduplicative when the inputs are analyzed in isolation. As much as the data analyzed under pseudo reduplication exhibited total copying of the respective daughter inputs, the doubling was purely phonological and not semantic. The respective inputs in Lukisa pseudo reduplication were purely phonological and not semantic. The respective daughter and reduplicant inputs in Lukisa pseudo reduplication were purely syllables that could not manifest morpho semantic independence. The syllable inputs in the phonological copying do not bear similar semantic features that link each to the respective mother nodes. The syllable inputs are amenable to the MDT (2005) tenets of phonological doubling analysis as they serve a purely phonological purpose rather than being associated with semantic change.

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