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## COORDINATION IN GADDI

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**Abstract:** The aim of this paper is to discuss the various types of coordination which are present in the Gaddi language. Gaddi belongs to Indo –Aryan family of languages spoken majorly by people of Bharmor region and Dholadhar region. There are several types of Coordination present in most of the languages. The present paper finds the types of reduplication based on the categories defined by Hespalmath(2007). There are five major types of coordination which are Conjunctive, Disjunctive, Adversative, and Causal Coordination Conditional Coordination. The present paper discusses in detail, the different types of Coordination in Gaddi language. The analysis shows that all the major coordination process occur in the language, and ellipsis, one of the feature after coordination is not present naturally in the language and usually avoided by the native speakers. But the speakers sometimes under the influence of other dominant language including Hindi, use ellipsis.

**Index Terms:** Coordination, Conjunctive Participle, Noun Phrase, Verb Phrase, Gaddi, Grammatical Categories, Conjunctions.

### 1. INTRODUCTION

The term ‘coordination’ refers to the combination of like or similar syntactic units into some larger group of the same category or status, typically involving the use of a coordinating conjunction or clause linking device, such as ‘and’ or ‘or’, to name just two. Martin Hespalmath defines coordination as “syntactic constructions in which two or more units of the same type are combined into a larger unit and still have the same semantic relations with other surrounding elements.” (Haspelmath,2007). The units grouped together by means of a coordinating conjunction are usually referred to as conjuncts (or conjoiners). The units may be words (e.g. verbs), phrases (e.g. noun phrases), subordinate clauses, or full sentences.” It is interesting to note that coordination takes place only at the similar syntactic units. It cannot be used between two different types of grammatical categories.

e.g. a. Ram **and** Sita go to market.

Here, Ram and Sita belongs to same syntactic group, noun. So, coordination can be used here. But if we consider another example

b. \*Ram plays **and** good boy

In example (b), ‘play’ and ‘good’ belongs to two grammatical categories i.e. verb and adjective respectively. This combination is grammatically wrong. Let us look at another example

c. Ram plays **and** he is a good boy.

In example (c), ‘Ram plays’ and ‘he is a good boy’ are two clauses so the coordination between the two is possible.

### 2. THE GADDI LANGUAGE

Gaddi is one of the languages of Indo- Aryan family of Languages. Gaddi is mainly spoken in Bharmaur region under Chamba district. Due to migration they have shifted to different parts of Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir. They reside mainly in Dholadhar region. They are pastoral people and the main profession is pasturing but with time they have shifted to farming and other profession too. The other regional dominant language around Gaddi speaking people are Kangri and Pahari. Due to language contact and attrition under the influence of other language people have shifted to popular language for convenience and ease at work place. So, the native speakers of the language are

very few and therefore this language deserves attention in order to save it from dying. The language has not been recognised by the government. It is an undocumented language that has no script and people inherit them from their elders.

### 3. TYPES OF COORDINATION

Every language has a coordinating structure in its own way but there are different variations cross linguistically. Broadly, there are five types of coordination:

- a. Conjunctive Coordination (usually denoted by 'and' in English).
- b. Disjunctive Coordination (usually denoted by 'or' in English).
- c. Adversative coordination (usually denoted by 'but' in English).
- d. Causal Coordination (usually denoted by 'therefore' in English).
- e. Conditional Coordination (usually denoted by 'if' in English).

The examples of the above types in English are :

- a. Conjunctive Coordination
  - i. Ram **and** Sita went to the market. (At NP level)
  - ii. Shyam went to market **and** bought vegetables (At VP level)
- b. Disjunctive Coordination
  - i. Is he a policeman **or** an imposter. (At NP level)
  - ii. Sita will sing **or** dance at the party. (At VP level)
- c. Adversative Coordination
  - i. Ram is ugly **but** kind. (At Adj.P level)
  - ii. I ate **but** did not sleep. (At VP level).
- d. Causal Coordination
  - i. He is kind-hearted **therefore** he doesn't say anything. (At Clausal level).
  - ii. He fell **because** the road was slippery. (At Clausal level).
- e. Conditional Coordination
  - i. **If** you study hard, you will pass the examination. (At Clausal level).

### 4. ANALYSIS AND OBSERVATIONS

Coordination can be done for two or more constituents like A & B & C & D & E & F & G ...

But in this type of coordination, scope of infinite expansibility is limited. An example of such kind of coordination can be:

Ram	and	Shyam	and	Mohan	and	Gita	and	Sita	went	to
Ram	COORD	Shyam	COORD	Mohan	COORD	Gita	COORD	Sita	go.PST	PREP
market										
market.										

There should also be some sort of equivalence relation between the coordinated members. Coordination takes place only when the items are of the same grammatical position. It is also important to avoid the violation of syntactic and semantic category. e.g.: "brother and sister" is grammatical but "brother and goes to market" is ungrammatical because it violates the syntactic category as Noun Phrase cannot be coordinated with Verb Phrase. (Haspelmath,2007).

**4.1 CONJUNCTIVE COORDINATION-** Conjunctive Construction is the conjunction of syntactically and semantically identical parts and both parts are equally important. Haspelmath argues that there are some languages which have different conjunctions approach for VP, NP, and Clausal level coordination. But Gaddi language does not make such distinctions.

e.g. (a) rəmeʃ                      ətɛ                      soʀeʃ                      a:e  
Ramesh.3M.SG and.COORD      Suresh.3M.SG      come.PFV.M.PL  
Ramesh and Suresh came (NP Coordination)

(b)i:                      ɖʱəʀəmʃala                      məŋʃ                      ɡolɪbəri                      boɪ  
yesterday                      Dhramshala                      in.LOC                      shootout                      happen.F  
ətɛ                      ɖʱuɪ                      məŋʃ                      məɪɪ                      ɡeje  
and.COORD                      two                      man                      die.PL                      go.ECV.PFV.M.PL

Yesterday a shootout occur in Dharamshala and two people died.

(c) kəŋɦɪ                      seɪ                      kəɪɪ                      ətɛ                      kəŋ                      soɪ  
who.ERG.INTER                      walk                      COORD                      and.COORD                      who.INTER                      sleep  
ɡo  
go.ECV.PFV.M.SG

Who went to walk and who went to sleep.

The examples (a), (b), (c) are the examples of syndetic conjunctive coordination as it uses the conjunctive participle /ətɛ/.

**4.2 DISJUNCTIVE COORDINATION** - Disjunctive coordination is formed by adding disjunct coordinator like 'or' in English. This "is exclusive, expressing the idea that only one of the possibilities can be realized". (Quirk and Greenbaum,1988). This is also known as 'alternative coordination'. In the below given sentences (a), (b), (c) /ja/ is a conjunct between two noun phrases, clause, and noun phrase respectively.

e.g. (a) mɪŋjo                      kələm                      ja                      pensɪl                      ɖɪja  
I.1.SG.DAT                      pen                      or.COORD                      pencil                      give.PFV.M.SG  
Give me pen or pencil.

(b) e                      ɡlas                      ram-ɛ                      ɖɔɾɔ-a                      ja  
this.OBL                      glass.OBL                      Ram.3.M.SG-ERG                      break.PFV-M.SG                      or.COORD  
ʃjam-ɛ  
Shyam.3.M.SG-ERG

Either Ram or Shyam broke this glass.

(c) mɪŋjo aɪskɪɪm                      ja                      sendʋɪɕ                      ɖe                      ɖɪja  
I.1.SG                      icecream                      or.COORD                      sandwich                      give                      give.ECV.IPFV.M.SG

Give me icecream or sandwich.

**4.3 ADVRSATIVE COORDINATION** - Adversative coordination is the coordination of two syntactic elements that displays some form of semantic contrast. Usually denoted by 'but' in English. It cannot occur more than once in a conjoined sentence. In the below sentences (a), (b), (c) /pər/ is a conjunct between two verb phrases, clause, and verb phrase respectively.

e.g. (a) raḍha                      čʰɛl                      ha                      pər                      beṭṭami:z                      ha  
 Radha.3F.SG      beautiful                      be.AUX.PRS.SG but.COORD                      ill natured                      be.AUX.PRS.SG  
 Radha is beautiful but ill natured .

(b) sohæl      məḍəḍ      kər-ŋe                      ha                      pər                      reʃma  
 Sohail.3M.SG      help.do.FUT                      be.AUX.PRS.SG                      but.COORD                      Reshma.3F.SG  
 na                      kər-ŋi                      ha  
 no.NEG                      do.CP-FUT                      be.AUX.PRS.SG  
 Sohail will help but Reshma will not.

(c) mei                      kʰaŋa      kʰəʊ                      pər                      soŋa                      nəhi  
 I.1SG.ERG                      food      eat                      but.COORD                      sleep.INF                      not.NEG  
 I ate the food but did not sleep.

**4.4 CAUSAL COORDINATION** - Causal coordination coordinates two independent but semantically related constructions. The cause and effect relation of the two coordinands is encoded in the form of causal adverbial / tʰer tʰaje/ which always follow the causal coordinand. In the below sentences (a), (b), / tʰer tʰaje / and / tʰa/ is a conjunct between two two causal coordinands.

e.g. (a) əʊ                      tʰiŋjo                      pəsəndɔ      kər-ɖ-a                      tʰer tʰaje                      tʰiŋjo  
 I.1SG                      you.2SG.DAT                      like                      do-IPFV-M.SG                      therefore.COORD                      you.2SG.DAT  
 kočʰ                      na                      bəl-ɖ-a  
 anything NEG                      speak-IPFV-M.SG  
 I like you therefore I don't say anything to you.

(b) so                      mera      ɖoʃt      ha                      tʰa                      mer-ɛ                      səb kam  
 he.3SG                      my      friend                      be.AUX.PRS.SG                      therefore.COORD                      my-OBL                      all work  
 asani                      sɪtʰe                      bʰoči -ge  
 simple                      with.INS                      happen-go.ECV.IPFV.M.SG  
 He is my friend therefore all my work gets done easily.

**4.5 CONDITIONL COORDINATION** - This also coordinates two independent but semantically related sentences in which the one sentence gives a condition and the second one shows the consequences of that condition. In the below sentences (a), (b), (c) /pər/ is a conjunct between two clauses.

e.g. (a).	əgər	təhe	minjo	baʃʃi	na	ɖɪtti	tũ
	if.COND	you.2SG.HON	I.ACC.1SG	sweet.F.PL	no.NEG	give.PFV.F.SG	then.COORD
	mũ	ruŋ-a	pei	gaŋa			
	I.1SG	cry-OBL	fall	go.FUT			

If you don't give me the sweets, I will cry.

## 5. CONJUNCTIVE PARTICIPLE

The conjunctive participle (CP) construction is a common feature of languages across South Asia. Subbarao describes conjunctive participle "CPs are non-finite subordinate clauses in which the verb is marked with a participial morpheme, and in which the CP and matrix verbs are understood as occurring in succession, at the same time as, and sometimes because of or instead of each other." (Subbarao,2012). In simple words it can be said that it may be used to conjoin two verb phrases, in a similar fashion as of conjunction. If same subject performs two sequential actions, the first action may be expressed as conjunctive participle.

e.g. .	čəč	kʰana	kʰaɪ	kəɾɪ	soɪ	ge
	father.3M.SG	food	eat.M	do.COORD	sleep	go.ECV.PFV. HON.M.SG

Father ate the food and went to sleep.

## 6. ELLIPSIS

"In linguistics, ellipsis or elliptical construction refers to the omission of one or more words, from a clause, in order to avoid repetition of identical or equivalent items that are in a preceding or following construction in a sentence." (Abbi,2001)

e.g.	bəččo-ne	aɪskɾɪm	kʰaɪ	ɔɾ	bəɟo-ne	miɽʰaɪ
	children-ERG	ice cream	eat.PST.F.SG	and.COORD	adult.PL-ERG	sweets

The children ate the ice-cream and the adults the sweets.

Here, in the above example ellipsis of the identical verb 'eat' is taking place.

### 6.1 TYPES OF ELLIPSIS

There are numerous widely acknowledged types of ellipsis. Nine of them are mentioned and briefly illustrated below: 1) gapping, 2) stripping, 3) VP-ellipsis, 4) pseudogapping, 5) answer fragments, 6) sluicing, 7) N-ellipsis, 8) comparative deletion, and 9) null complement anaphora. Since in Gaddi, there is no natural ellipsis, only one kind of ellipsis is possible that too because of language contact of a dominant language.

**6.1.1 GAPPING** - Gapping occurs in coordinate structures. Redundant material that is present in the immediately preceding clause can be "gapped". This gapped material usually contains a finite verb. Canonical cases have a true "gap" insofar as a **remnant** appears to the left and to the right of the elided material.

e.g. (a) John can play the guitar, and Mary (can play) the violin.

(b) Fred took a picture of you, and Susan (took a picture) of me.

Examples in Gaddi :

(a)	ramm-ε	kʰaŋa	kʰəʊ	ətɛ	miɽʰaɪ	bʰɪ	kʰaɪ
	Ram.3M.SG-ERG	food	eat	and.COORD	sweets.F also		eat.PFV.F

Ram ate the food and sweets.

In Gaddi, Ellipsis is not a natural process in the language. If any ellipsis structure is possible, then it is only because of the Influence of Hindi or any other Pahadi language. For example, the sentence (b), given below with the ellipsis formation is a translated form of Gaddi which is totally influenced by Hindi.

(b) ram-ε	rəməʃ	ʃʰəʊ	gʰər	kʰərɪɖə	əʃʃ
Ram3M.SG-ERG	ramesh.3M.SG	from.ABL	home	buy.PFVand.COORD	

sɪʃ-ε	bʰɪ
Sita.3F.SG-ERG	also (Ellipsis taking place)

Ram bought the house from Suresh and so did Sita.

## 7. CONCLUSION

The paper gives a detail account about the coordination construction in Gaddi language. Gaddi has almost every structure possible in Coordination. The language marks the different types of coordination through the conjuncts such as /əʃʃ/ (and), /ja/ (or), /pər/ (but), /ʃʰertʃəʃ/, /ʃʰə/ (therefore), and /tʃ/ (then). The language marks only one type of conjunctive participle i.e. /kəri/ (do,CP). But it is interesting to note that though the language belongs to Indo-Aryan Language family, and many features are similar to Hindi, ellipsis is not natural in the language.

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**ABBREVIATION USED**

- ADJ adjective
- ADV adverb
- CAUS causative
- CONJ conjunction
- CP conjunctive participle
- COORD coordinating participle
- DAT dative
- F feminine
- FUT future
- GEN genitive
- IMP imperative
- IPFV imperfect
- INDEF indefinite
- INF infinitive
- INTR intransitive
- INTER interrogative
- M masculine
- OBJ object
- PASV passive
- PAST past
- PFV perfective
- PRF perfect
- PL plural
- PREP preposition
- PRS present
- PRESPTPL present participle
- PROG progressive
- PTCL particle
- PTPL participle
- SG singular

