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 Bhamor 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. The present paper discusses in detail, the different types of Coordination in Gaddi language. The analysis shows that all the major coordination processes occur in the language, and ellipsis, one of the features 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, Conjuncts.

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 conjoints). 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 belong to the 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’ belong 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 Bharmour 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 these types 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 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) rəməʃ ə t̪ɛːsʊrəeːtə əːe
Ramesh.3M.SG and.COORD Suresh.3M.SG come.PFV.M.PL

Ramesh and Suresh came (NP Coordination)

(b): ɖəramʃɪla  manʃ  gohbar  boi
yesterday Dharamshala in.LOC shootout happen.F
ətʃ ɖʊ  manu  mari  geje
and.COORD two  man  die.PL  go.ECV.PFV.M.PL

Yesterday a shootout occur in Dharamshala and two people died.

(c) kʊɳʃ  sər  kərətʃ  kʊɳ  soi
who.ERG.INTER walk  COORD and.COORD who.INTER sleep
go 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 /ətʃ/.

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) /ʃə/ is a conjunct between two noun phrases, clause, and noun phrase respectively.

e.g. (a) mɪnʃə kəlm  jə  pensil  ɡiʃa
I.1.SG.DAT pen or.COORD pencil give.PFV.M.SG

Give me pen or pencil.

(b) e  glas  rəm-e  ʃəɾʊ-a  jə
this.OBL glass.OBL Ram3.M.SG-ERG break.PFV-M.SG or.COORD
ʃəm-e
Shyam.3.M.SG-ERG

Either Ram or Shyam broke this glass.

(c) mɪnʃə aiskrim  jə  şəndʊqə  ɡe  ɡiʃa
I.1SG 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) /paɾ/ is a conjunct between two verb phrases, clause, and verb phrase respectively.

e.g. (a) ṛaḍhə ĉɛɛ-l  ha  paɾ  beʈəmtːiz  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  məqʌə  kəɾ-ŋə  ha  paɾ  rɛʃma
Sohail.3M.SG help.do.FUT be.AUX.PRS.SG but.COORD Reshma.3F.SG

na  kəɾ-ŋʊ  ha
no.NEG ha

do.CP-FUT be.AUX.PRS.SG

Sohail will help but Reshma will not.

(c) mei  kʰɑnə  ɡəo  paɾ  sɔŋə  nəhə
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 / tɭɛr ɛʃəje/ which always follow the causal causal coordinand. In the below sentences (a), (b), /tɭɛr ɛʃəje/ and /tə/ is a conjunct between two causal coordinands.

e.g. (a) əʊ̯ tʃɪ ʃɭɛn  kəɾ-də  tɭɛr ɛʃəje  tɪʃə  ɡəo  məjjo
I.1SG you.2SG.DAT like do-IPFV-M.SG therefore.COORD my.2SG.DAT

kəo  nə  bəl-ɖ-a
anything NEG speak-IPFV-M.SG

I like you therefore I don’t say anything to you.

(b) so  mərə  ɡəsə  ʈə  mer-ɛ  səb  kəm
he.3SG my friend be.AUX.PRS.SG therefore.COORD my.OBL all work

asəm  sɪʃə  bʰɭɛt -ɡɛ
simple with.INS happen-go.ECV.IPFV.M.SG

He is my friend therefore all my work gets done easily.

4.5 CONDITIONAL 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) /paɾ/ is a conjunct between two clauses.

e.g. (a) ɯɭjo  ɡəsən  kəɾ-ɖ-a  tɭɛr  ɛʃəje  məjjo
I.1SG you.2SG.DAT like do-IPFV-M.SG therefore.COORD my.2SG.DAT

kəo  nə  bəl-ɖ-a
anything NEG speak-IPFV-M.SG

I like you therefore I don’t say anything to you.
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. (a) ēr thə mənjo bəţjî nə d̪iîtî tû
If you don’t give me the sweets, I will cry.

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. bəɽ o-ne aʃkrɪm kʰəɹ sər bəɽ o-ne mʊtʰəɹ
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) rəmə mə ˈəŋə kʰə setSize əjθ mʊtʰəɹ b̥i kʰəɹ
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) \text{Ram3.M.SG-ERG} \quad \text{ramesh.3.M.SG} \quad \text{from.ABL} \quad \text{home buy.PFV andCOORD}

\text{sɪt̪ɛ} \quad \text{bɪ}

\text{Sita.3.F.SG-ERG} \quad \text{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 /ət̪ɛ/ (and), /jɑ/ (or), /pər/ (but), /ʈʰəɾt̪əɪɛ/ /jɑ/ (therefore), and /t̪əʊ/ (then). The language marks only one type of conjunctive participle i.e. /kəɾɪ/ (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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