Research on the type, formation and meanings of modern Lao reduplicative words

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Abstract- In the article "Research on the type, formation and meanings of modern Lao reduplicative words", our research results have shown that: Regarding to the type and in terms of formation, the modern Lao reduplicative words are classified into: The two-syllable reduplicative word, the four-syllable reduplicative word. The modern Lao two-syllable reduplicative word is classified into: The whole reduplicative word, the partial reduplicative word. The modern Lao two-syllable partial reduplicative word is classified into: The phonetic reduplicative word, the rhyme reduplicative word. The modern Lao four-syllable reduplicative word is classified into: The four-syllable reduplicative word without adverb, the four-syllable reduplicative word with adverb, the four-syllable reduplicative word with latent adverb. In terms of meanings, most of the modern Lao reduplicative words have functions of applementing the meanings to increase the intensity, degree or nature of the mentioned objects, concretize or generalize the meanings of the basic morpheme. This research has practical significance in language education to help Lao people learn Vietnamese well and vice versa in the current period.

Keywords: Type, formation, meanings, reduplicative word, vietnamese, lao.

I.   INTRODUCTION

Lao is a single language, with syllables and tones. This type of feature dominates the type, formation and meanings of the word, including modern Lao reduplicative word. The fact that teaching Vietnamese language at Tan Trao University, Tuyen Quang province, Vietnam has shown that: One of the reasons for the fact that Lao students make mistakes in using Vietnamese reduplicative words is that this type of words has many different points from the modern Lao reduplicative words. Therefore, the study of the type, formation and meanings of modern Lao reduplicative word as a basis for analysis, comparison with Vietnamese reduplicative words is essential to help Lao people use Vietnamese reduplicative words well and vice versa.

In the history of Vietnamese linguistics, Vietnamese reduplicative words have been researched and published about the concept, formation, meanings with the concept of the reduplicative word, which is formed by a unique method of creating Vietnamese words (Do Huu Chau, 1999). Therefore, the fact that Lao students make mistakes in using Vietnamese reduplicative words requires researching modern Lao reduplicative words for comparison analysis with Vietnamese reduplicative words. From there, the researcher can point out the similarities and differences leading to the interference, which is cause the error of using Vietnamese reduplicative words or Lao reduplicative words. From there, propose solutions to correct the error of using Vietnamese reduplicative words for Lao people and vice versa.

In the word formation in general and the reduplicative word formation in particular, the morpheme plays a major role. The research history has statements that the morpheme in modern Lao is the smallest unit of meaning, having a phonetic form equal to or greater than a syllable and having a function of word formation (Trinh Duc Hien, 1994). Thus, the basic morphemes is the main part which creates modern Lao reduplicative words.

Related to the research problem of modern Lao reduplicative words, there are also comparison results of the similarities and differences of the reduplicative word in Vietnamese and Korean. The results of this study have shown differences in formation origin, differences and similarities in structural forms, semantics of Vietnamese reduplicative words and Korean reduplicative words, to help Korean study and learn Vietnamese well (Do Thi Bich Lai, 2009).

In the Vietnamese - Lao, Lao - Vietnamese Dictionary, modern Lao reduplicative words were statistically recorded in large numbers, presented, transcribed, annotated with the corresponding Vietnamese words and meanings (Siviengkhec Connivong, 2013). Therefore, in order to carry out the proposed research task, we have defined survey limit is the modern Lao reduplicative words, that is introduced in this dictionary and the reduplicative words in the practical language of Lao people.

In the formation of syllables, rhyme is an important part to form the morpheme which form Vietnamese and Lao reduplicative parts. Therefore, in the article "Contrastive analysis between

Vietnamese half-open rhymes with Lao half-open ones", our the research results have shown that: "The half-open rhyme in Vietnamese and Lao syllable structure has similarities and differences in terms of phonetics, phonemics structure and characteristics" (Phung Thi Thanh, 2020).

Regarding to the history of this issue, it can be seen that research on type, formation and meanings of modern Lao reduplicative words has some certain empty distance. Therefore, we have researched and published the results of research on the type, formation and meanings of modern Lao reduplicative words to contribute to improving the quality of Vietnamese-Lao bilingual teaching and vice versa in the current period.

II. METHODOLOGY

The method used in this research is qualitative analysis, synthesis, inductive methods and explanatory research. The analysis process was carried out by using comparative and dialectical materialism methods.

III. MAIN RESULTS

Modern Lao Reduplicative Word

Reduplicative words in modern Lao are words formed by the reduplicative methods. It is the whole reduplicative methods or partial reduplicative ones of the basic morphemes.

The Type of Modern Lao Reduplicative Word

In terms of type, the modern Lao reduplicative word can be classified on the following elements:

Firstly, based on the number of reduplication to the basic phonetic form, the modern Lao reduplicative word is divided into two-syllable reduplicative words and four-syllable reduplicative words.

Type 1: The modern Lao two-syllable reduplicative word is formed by the basic phonetic morphemes and the elements which is completely reduplicated or partial reduplication for the first time.

For example: g–qk [sauq^1] (*stop; be no more than*) → *g–qkg–qk* [sauq^1 sauq^1] (*stop; be no more than*) is a modern Lao two-syllable reduplicative word that is formed by the basic phonetic form and the element that is completely reduplicated for the first time.

For example: gˆ£°¤ [Xɯ◌᷈N^2] (*thing*) → *gˆ£°¤¢°¤* [Xɯ◌᷈N^2 XON^3] (*furnishings*) is the modern Lao two-syllable reduplicative word that is formed by the basic morpheme and the factor that is reduplicated first consonant part of the syllable for the first time.

Type 2: The modern Lao four-syllable reduplicative word can be divided into three types as follows: The modern Lao four-syllable reduplicative word without adverb, the modern Lao four-syllable reduplicative word with adverb, the modern Lao four-syllable reduplicative word with latent adverbs.

Type 2.1: The modern Lao four-syllable reduplicative word without adverb is formed by a two-syllable reduplicative word and a whole reduplicative element of that two-syllable reduplicative word for the second time.

For example: ¤å°¤Á¤å¤ [NON^4 NEN^4] → *¤å°¤Å Á¤å¤Å* [NON^4 NON^4 NEN^4 NEN^4] (*romp; frolic*).

Type 2.2: The modern Lao four-syllable reduplicative word with adverb is formed by a basic morpheme with an adverb and the element that is reduplicated the whole adverb, reduplicated the whole or partial basic morpheme for the first time.

For example: *dt–y[* [ka^4 sip^5] (*exchange confidences*) → *dt–y[dt–k[* [ka^4 sip^5 ka^4 xap^5] (*exchange confidences*).

Type 2.3: The modern Lao four-syllable reduplicative word with latent adverb is formed by a four-syllable reduplicative word with an adverb but the adverb has been omitted and is completely reduplicated for the second time.

For example: *dt-j°¤dtÁ-j¤* [ka^4 nON^2 ka^4 nEN^2] (*stammer, stutter gibberish*) → *-j°¤Å Á-j¤Å* [nON^2 nON^2 nEN^2 nEN^2] (*stammer, stutter gibberish*).

Second, based on the degree of reduplication, the modern Lao two-syllable reduplicative word (*Type 1*) is classified as the whole reduplicative word if the basic phonology is fully reduplicated (*Type 1.1*), in to partial reduplicative word if the only one part of the basic morphemes is maintained after reduplicated (*Type 1.2*).

Type 1.1: The modern Lao whole reduplicative word is formed by the basic morphemes and the element which is reduplicated the whole basic morphemes for the first time.

For example: ¤b¡ [Nиk⁵] (*nod in assent*) → ¤b¡Å [Nиk⁵ Nиk⁵] (*nod repeatedly out of satisfaction*).

Type 1.2: The modern Lao partial reduplicative word is formed by the basic morphemes reduplicative element of the partial morphemes for the first time.

For example: Á£å- [XEn⁴] (*choke; be stunted*) → Á£å-„£¤ [XEn⁴ XăN²] (*be choked*).

In which, the modern Lao partial reduplicative words (*Type 1.2*) is divided into the phonetic words and rhyme reduplicative. As follows:

Type 1.2.1: The modern Lao phonetic reduplicative word is formed of the basic phonetic morpheme and the first consonant morpheme without changing the first syllable consonant.

For example: £„¤£åº¨ [XăN² XOiϑ⁴] (*fret, fretty*).

Type 1.2.2: The modern Lao rhyming reduplicative word is formed of the basic morpheme and the syllable without changing rhyme.

For example: Â¡È´ [kom²] (*bent, curved*) → Â¡È´Â§È´ [kom² som²] (*shrewish*).

The Formation of a Modern Lao Reduplicative Word

In terms of formation, the modern Lao reduplicative word is formed by that basic morpheme and the reduplicative element of that morpheme. Based on the number of reduplication of the basic morpheme, we can identify each type of formation of different modern Lao reduplicative words such as:

The modern Lao two-syllable reduplicative word is classified into: The whole reduplicative word, the partial reduplicative word. The modern Lao two-syllable partial reduplicative word is classified into: The phonetic reduplicative word, the rhyme reduplicative word. The modern Lao four-syllable reduplicative word is classified into: The four-syllable reduplicative word without adverb, the four-syllable reduplicative word with adverb, the four-syllable reduplicative word with latent adverb. As follows:

Formation 1: The Modern Lao Two-syllable Reduplicative Word

The modern Lao two-syllable reduplicative word is formed of the basic phonetic morpheme and the element which is reduplicated the whole basic morphemes (the whole reduplicative words), the partial reduplicative words (the phonetic reduplicative words, the rhyme reduplicative words); for the first time.

The modern Lao two-syllable whole reduplicative word has the formation of the preceding basic morphemes and the element which is reduplicated the whole basic morphemes for the first time.

For example: 7Èº¨ [XOiϑ²] (*little by little, gradually*) → 7Èº¨Å [XOiϑ² XOiϑ²] (*little by little, gradually*).

The modern Lao partial reduplicative word is formed of the basic phonetic morpheme, the reduplicative element of the first consonant part (the phonetic reduplicative words), the rhyme (the rhyme reduplicative words) in the syllable of that basic morpheme for the first time.

The modern Lao phonetic reduplicative word can be divided into the two types, which are phonetic reduplicative word with the preceding basic phonetic morpheme, the phonetic reduplicative word with the back basic phonetic morpheme.

For example: Â¤È [No²] (*dull*) → Â¤È¤¾¸ [No² Nauϑ²] (*unintelligent*) is a modern Lao phonetic reduplicative word with a frontal basic morpheme.

For example: ¤¾´ [Nam¹] (*beautiful, fine; attractive, nicelooking*) → ¤Üf¤¾´ [Not⁵ Nam¹] (*beautiful, fine*) is a modern Lao phonetic reduplicative word with the back basic morpheme.

Similarly the modern Lao phonetic reduplicative words, the modern Lao rhyme reduplicative words can also be divided into two sub-categories, namely, the rhyme reduplicative word with the frontal basic morpheme and the rhyme reduplicative word with the back basic morpheme.

For example: ¡¸å¾¤ [kuϑaN⁴] (*wide, large*) → ¡å¸¾¤¢¸¾¤ [kuϑaN⁴ XuϑaN³] (*spacious; generous*) is a modern Lao rhyme reduplicative word with a frontal basic.

For example: Â¸¡ [vook¹] (*thin*) → Â¡¡Â¸¡ [kook¹ vook¹] (*raw - boned*) is a modern Lao rhyme reduplicative word with the back basic morpheme.

Formation 2: The Modern Lao four-syllable Reduplicative Word

The results of our survey, statistics and classification has shown that the modern Lao four-syllable reduplicative word can be divided into three types of formation as follows:

The modern Lao four-syllable reduplicative word without adverb, the modern Lao four-syllable reduplicative word with adverb, the modern Lao four-syllable reduplicative word with latent adverbs.

Formation 2.1: The modern Lao four-syllable reduplicative word without adverb is formed by a two-syllable reduplicative word, reduplicative element of the whole the two-syllable reduplicative word for the second time.

For example: 2å¾„‚³¤ [fau⁴ fãN²] (*hasten; hurry*). → 2å¾‚Å „‚³¤Å [fau⁴ fau⁴ fãN² fãN²].

Formation 2.2: The modern Lao four-syllable reduplicative word with adverb is formed of an adverb combined with the basic morpheme, reduplicative element of the whole adverb, the whole or partial reduplicative element or morpheme for the first time.

For example: ¡t8÷¡¡t8y¡ [ka⁴ tuk⁵ ka⁴ tik⁵] (*stir constantly, move, budge*).

Our results of survey also show that most of the modern Lao four-syllable reduplicative words with adverbs have the potential to be omitted from the adverb, reduplicated the whole for the second time to become modern Lao four-syllable reduplicative word with latent adverbs.

For example: dt¨åÇ´dt¨™´ [ka⁴ ɲum⁴ ka⁴ ɲim⁴] (*smile with rounded lips*) → ¨åÇ´Å ¨™´Å [ɲum⁴ ɲum⁴ ɲim⁴ ɲim⁴] (*smile with rounded lips*).

Formation 2.3: **The modern Lao four-syllable reduplicative word with latent adverb is formed of** a four-syllable reduplicative word that has been omitted from the adverb, is completely reduplicated for the second time.

For example: ¡t8÷¡¡t8ñ¡ [ka⁴ tuk⁵ ka⁴ tăk⁵] (*shiver all over*) → 8÷¡Å 8ñ¡Å [tuk⁵ tuk⁵ tăk⁵ tăk⁵] (*shiver all over*).

By contrast, most of the modern Lao four-syllable reduplicative word with latent adverb always have the potential to be able to recover the adverb, reduplicative the whole adverb, the whole reduplicative words of the basic morpheme for the first time, to become the modern Lao four-syllable reduplicative word with an adverb.

For example: 8÷¡Å 8ñ¡Å [tuk⁵ tuk⁵ tăk⁵ tăk⁵] (*shiver all over*) → ¡t8÷¡¡t8ñ¡ [ka⁴ tuk⁵ ka⁴ tăk⁵] (*shiver all over*).

The Meaning of a Modern Lao Reduplicative Word

In terms of meanings, the modern Lao reduplicative word has supplemented the meanings to increase the intensity, level or the nature of object in the concretize or generalize the meaning of the basis morpheme.

The modern Lao two-syllable whole reduplicative words are to reinforce the nature or intensity of the action.

For example: ƒu [di¹] (*good*) → ƒuƒu [di¹ di¹] (*very good*).

The modern Lao four-syllable reduplicative word with adverb has formed by the whole or partial reduplication of the two-syllable reduplicative word, which also means to increase many times in intensity, level or nature of the object.

For example: ;qo;kp [von¹ vai⁹¹] (*be upset*) → dt;qodt;kp [ka⁴ von¹ ka⁴ vai⁹¹] (*very be upset*).

IV. CONCLUSION

Lao is a single language, with syllables and tones. This type of feature dominates the type, formatin and meanings of the word, including the modern Lao reduplicative word. The fact that Lao students make mistakes in using Vietnamese reduplicative words, that is the reason why we choose research problems and publish the results of Research on type, formation and meanings of modern Lao reduplicative words:

In terms of type, the modern Lao reduplicative word is classified into: The two-syllable reduplicative word, the four-syllable reduplicative word. The modern Lao two-syllable reduplicative word is classified into: The whole reduplicative word, the partial reduplicative word. The modern Lao two-syllable partial reduplicative word is classified into: The phonetic reduplicative word, the rhyme reduplicative word. The modern Lao four-syllable reduplicative word is classified into: The four-syllable reduplicative word without adverb, the four-syllable reduplicative word with adverb, the four-syllable reduplicative word with latent adverb.

In terms of formation, the modern Lao two-syllable whole reduplicative words or the partial reduplicative words has the formation of the frontal or back basic morphemes, the element of the whole reduplicative or the partial reduplicative words of that basic morphemes for the first time.

The modern Lao four-syllable reduplicative word without adverb is formed by a two-syllable reduplicative word, which is whole reduplicated for the second time. The modern Lao four-syllable reduplicative word with adverb is formed by adverb combining with the basic morpheme, the whole reduplicative elements of adverb, which is reduplicated the whole or the partial reduplication of that basic morpheme for the first time.

The four-syllable reduplicative word with latent adverb is formed by a four-syllable reduplicative word, which has been eliminated adverbs and whole reduplicated for the second time.

In terms of meanings, most of the modern Lao reduplicative words are to supplement the meanings to increase the intensity, level or nature of the mentioned objects, concretize or generalize the meanings of the basic morpheme. This research has practical significance in language education to help Lao people learn Vietnamese well and vice versa in the current period.

V.   ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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