CHAPTER- 2

REDUPLICATION OF BODO AND ASSAMESE

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2.1 Reduplication:

In linguistic studies, Reduplication generally means the repetition of any linguistic unit such as a Phoneme, Morpheme, Word, Phrase, Clause or the utterance as a whole. Reduplication is also used in inflections to convey a grammatical function, such as plurality, intensification etc. and in lexical derivation to create new words. It is a word formation process in which some part of a base (a segment, syllable, morpheme) is repeated, either to the initial or as prefix, or to the final or as suffix of the basic word or, occasionally, within the middle of the basic word.

According to Sapir, *"Reduplication is a process that involves repetition of all or some part of the radical element and which is generally employed to indicate such concepts as distribution, plurality, repetition, customary activity, increase in size, added intensity, continuance."*[1]

David Crystal describes the reduplication as *"A term in MORPHOLOGY reflexes certain PHONOLOGICAL characteristics of the ROOT."*[2]

Anvita Abbi defines, *"Reduplication in general stands for repetition of all or part of a lexical item carrying a semantic modification."*[3]

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1 Extracted from Dash, Niladri Sekhar. *A Descriptive Study of Bengali words*. Cambridge University, Delhi, 2015.

2 Crystal, David. *A Dictionary of Linguistics and Phonetics*. Blackwell Publishing, U.S.A. 2008 p. 407.

3 Abbi, A. Reduplication in *Tibeto-Burman Language of South Asian Studies*. VOL.28, No.-2, September 1990 , p.171.

A Parimalagantham stated, *"Reduplication is the process of all or part of the lexical item repeated as a syllable morpheme or word within a large syntactic unit carrying a semantic modification."*[4]

2.2 Types of Reduplication of Bodo and Assamese:

In Bodo and Assamese languages Reduplication can divided into two types,

a. Complete Reduplication, and

b. Partial Reduplication.

2.2.1 Complete Reduplication:

Complete reduplication is the repetition of entire word without any changing of a root word. Complete reduplication is also called total or full reduplication. Complete reduplication involves the exact repetition of a sound or word. In Bodo and Assamese this would involve putting together a sound or morpheme to bring forth an entirely new grammatical function or semantic feature. The complete reduplicated words of Bodo and Assamese languages perform the grammatical functions of plurality, emphasis and intensity of action of a verb by reduplicating the words.

Anvita Abbi defines- *"Complete Reduplication refers to the phenomenon when a single word or a clause is repeated once in the same sentence without any phonological or morphological variations."*[5]

Complete Reduplication occurs in almost all major grammatical categories in Bodo and Assamese languages. These are discussing below:

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[4] Parimalagantham A. *A Study of Structural Reduplication in Tamil and Telugu.* Thesis submitted for the award of the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy in linguistics at P.S. Telugu University. Hyderabad, December,2008, pp.22,23.
[5] Abbi, Anvita. (1990). Reduplication in Tibeto Burman Languages of South Asia. Southeast Asian Studies, Vol. 28, No. 2, September 1990. p.171

2.2.1.1 Reduplication of Nouns in Bodo and Assamese:

In Bodo and Assamese languages Reduplication of Noun is a very common phenomenon. Nouns when reduplicated may maintain their class or may change their class in Bodo and Assamese languages. Thus the reduplicated nouns of Bodo and Assamese languages can categorize into two types;

(a) Class Maintaining, and

(b) Class Changing

2.2.1.1.1 Class Maintaining Noun Reduplication in Bodo and Assamese:

In Class Maintaining Noun reduplication of Bodo and Assamese languages, the reduplicated forms belong to the same grammatical category and imply plural meaning. These reduplicated nouns are mostly monosyllabic, bi-syllabic and polysyllabic. These types of reduplication are found in complete form. For example:

Bodo:

(a) gami 'village' (N)   gami gami 'villages' (PL.N)

gami   gami   buɨisagu rɔŋza-dɯŋ

village   RED   buɨisagu to enjoy-Pre.Cont.

(Bwisagu festival is celebrating in every village.)

(b) bipʰaŋ 'tree' (N)   bipʰaŋ bipʰaŋ 'trees' (PL.N)

bipʰaŋ   bipʰaŋ   dau badɯŋ

tree   RED   bird perch on-Pre.Cont

(Birds are perched on the tree.)

(c) bilai 'leaf' (N)   bilai bilai 'leafs' (PL.N)

bilai bilai empʰou tʰajɯ

leaf   RED insect live

(Insects are lives in leaf.)

(d) tʰaizɯu 'mangoe' (N)   tʰaizɯu tʰaizɯu 'mangoes' (PL.N)

bere-pʰɯr-a   tʰaizɯu tʰaizɯu bidɯi sɯbdɯŋ

bee-PLU-NOM mangoe RED   juice to absorb-Pre.Cont.

(Bees are absorbing the mangoes juice.)

(e) nɔ 'house'(N)   nɔ nɔ 'houses'(PL.N)

bisɯrɯ nɔ nɔ tʰaŋbajmɯn

they   house RED to go Suf-Past

(They had gone home.)

(f) pʰɔrajsali 'school'(N)   pʰɔrajsali pʰɔrajsali 'schools' (PL.N)

pʰɯrɯŋgiripʰɯra pʰɔrajsali pʰɔrajsali najdiŋdɯŋ

teacher-PLU   school   RED   to visit-Pre.Cont.

(The teachers are visiting school to school.)

In the above examples of Bodo, the noun and non-reduplicated forms *{gami}, {bipʰaŋ}, {bilai}, {tʰaizɯu}, {nɔ}, {pʰɔrajsali}* are representing singular and its reduplicated forms *{gami gami}, {bipʰaŋ bipʰaŋ}, {bilai bilai}, {tʰaizɯu tʰaizɯu}, {nɔ nɔ}, { pʰɔrajsali pʰɔrajsali}* are representing plural.

Assamese:

(a) gawe 'village' (N)   gawe gawe 'in every village' (PL.N)

gawe gawe puza dise

village   RED worship give-Pr Cont.

(They are worshiping in every village.)

(b) dine 'day' (N)   dine dine 'everyday' (PL.N)

dine   dine   gɔrɔm bari ase

day   RED   warm increase Pr. Cont.

(Warm is becoming hot day by day.)

(c) ɦate 'hand' (N)   ɦate ɦate 'hand by hand' (PL.N)

xiɦɔte ɦate ɦate latʰi lɔise

they   hand RED   stick take Pre.Cont.

(They are keeping stick hand by hand.)

(d) sɔkuje 'eye' (N)   sɔkuje sɔkuje 'eye by eye' (PL.N)

rita aru gitae sɔkuje sɔkuje sai ase

rita and gita   eye   RED   see Pre.Cont.3ʳᵈ

(Rita and Gita are watching by eye to eye.)

(e) sagɔlije 'goat' (N)   sagɔlije sagɔlije 'goats' (PL.N)

sagɔlije sagɔlije kazia kɔrise

goat-nom. RED quarrel do-Pr .Cont.

(The goats are quarrelling among themselves.)

In the above examples of Assamese, the noun and non-reduplicated forms *{gawe},* *{dine}, {ɦate}, {sɔkue}* and *{sagɔlie}* these forms are representing singular and the reduplicated forms *{gawe gawe}, {dine dine}, {ɦate ɦate}, {sɔkue sɔkue}* and *{sagɔlie sagɔlie}* are representing plural.

2.2.1.1.2 Class Changing Noun Reduplication in Bodo and Assamese:

In Bodo and Assamese languages, the nouns which change their class being reduplicated change their class to adjectives and adverbs in both the languages. These are analyzed below:

2.2.1.1.2.1 Reduplication of Derivational Adjectives of Nouns:

In Bodo and Assamese when the nouns are reduplicated it derives to adjectives and implies repetitive meaning. For example:

Bodo:

(a) buɯsuɯr 'year' (N) buɯsuɯr   buɯsuɯr 'in every year' (Adj)

   bi-juɯ   bini   zuɯnuɯm sankʰou buɯsuɯr buɯsuɯr   pʰali-juɯ

   he/she-NOM   his/her   birth day   year   RED   to celebrate-Pre.Ind.

   (He/she celebrates his birthday year after year.)

(b) sɔptʰa 'week' (N)   sɔptʰa sɔptʰa 'in every week' (Adj)

   bijuɯ   sɔptʰa sɔptʰa   pʰuɯi-juɯ.

   he/she   week   RED   to come

   (She comes every week.)

Assamese:

(a) bɔsɔre 'year' (N)   bɔsɔre   bɔsɔre 'year after year' (Adj)

    tai bɔsɔre bɔsɔre mak pɔisa pɔtʰijai

    she year   red   mother money send

    (She sends money year after year to her mother.)

(b) xɔptafie 'week' (N)   xɔptafie   xɔptafie 'in every week' (Adj)

xi xɔptaɦe xɔptaɦe ziɔrik ɦɔstelɔt sabɔ zaj

he week   RED   daughter hostel to see to go-Pr.3rd

(He visits his daughter in hostel every week.)

(c) maɦe 'month' (N)   maɦe   maɦe 'in every month' (Adj)

tai maɦe   maɦe   aɦi tʰake

she month RED   to come remain-pres.cont.3rd

(She is coming in every month.)

(d) gʰɔntai 'hour' (N)   gʰɔntai   gʰɔntai 'each and every hour' (Adj)

rita-je gʰɔntai   gʰɔntai xikaj

rita   hour   RED   to teach-Pres.3rd

(Rita teaches each and every hour.)

2.2.1.1.2.2 Reduplication of Derivational Adverbs of Nouns:

In Bodo and Assamese languages derivational adverbs of nouns are reduplicated to imply the meaning of request or command based on the mood of the speaker. For example:

Bodo:

(a) sigaŋ 'front' (N)   sigaŋ sigaŋ 'just before/ahead' (Adv.)

bisɯr   zɯŋni   sigaŋ sigaŋ   tʰaŋ-dɯŋ-mɯn

they   us-GEN front RED   to go-Past.

(They went on ahead of us.)

(b) gezer 'middle' (N)   gezer gezer 'occasionally' (Adv.)

rita-ja   gezer gezer   bini gami-aw tʰaŋ-ɯ

rita-Nom   middle RED   her   village-loc. go-Pres.3rd

(Occasionally Rita goes to   her village.)

(c) sɔm 'time' (N)   sɔm sɔm 'at certain times' (Adv.)

sɔm   sɔm   gɔtʰɔ-a   gabɯ

time RED   child-Nom. cry-Pres.Ind.

(Baby cries now and then.)

(d) un 'after' (N)   un un 'just after' (Adv.)

bi   aŋ-ni   un   un   pʰɯi-dɯŋmɯn

he/she I-GEN   after RED   to come-past

(He/she was coming followed by me.)

Assamese:

(a) age 'front' (N)   age age 'just before or ahead' (Adv.)

tumi   age   age   zowa

you   front RED go

(You go ahead.)

(b) maze 'middle' (N)   maze maze 'occasionally' (Adv.)

tai   maze   maze gʱɔrɔt aɦe

she   middle   RED home-LOC come Pres.Ind.

(She comes occasionally to home.)

(c) pise 'after' (N)   pise pise 'just after' (Adv.)

        xi   tumar   pise   pise gɔi asil

        he   you-Gen. after RED gone Past Cont.

.   (He was going followed by you.)

There are no suffixes or case markers during reduplication of the basic nouns in Bodo language. But nouns in Assamese are added the suffix *-e* and *-i* or occur without any suffixal ending.

2.2.1.2 Reduplication of Pronoun in Bodo and Assamese:

In modern grammar or linguistics and traditional grammar, a pronoun is a word that substitutes for a noun or noun phrase. Pronouns make up a small subcategory of nouns.

In Bodo language there are five kinds of pronoun as Personal pronoun, Demonstrative pronoun, Interrogative pronoun, Indefinite pronoun and Reflexive pronoun and out of five kinds of pronoun only the four types of pronouns like personal pronoun, interrogative pronoun, indefinite pronoun and reflexive pronoun are reduplicated.

In Assamese language there are seven kinds of pronoun as personal pronoun, demonstrative pronoun, interrogative pronoun, indefinite pronoun, reflexive pronoun, relative pronoun and collective pronoun and out of these seven kinds of pronoun only five kinds of pronoun like personal pronoun, interrogative pronoun, indefinite pronoun, reflexive pronoun and relative pronoun are reduplicated.

2.2.1.2.1 Reduplication of Personal Pronoun:

Personal pronoun can be in one of three persons. In Bodo and Assamese languages personal pronouns are reduplicated and it implies the meanings 'emphasis' and 'among'.

Bodo:

(a) aŋ aŋni   kʰamanikʰou   mawgɯn

   I RED-Gen.   work-Acc   to do Fu.T

   (I will do my work.)[6]

(b) zɯŋ   zɯŋni   kʰamanikʰou pʰɯzɯbbaj

   We   RED-Gen. work-Acc   to finish past Prfct.

  (We finished our work.)

(c) nɯŋ… nɯŋ rita nɔŋana?

   you   RED rita neg.

  (You are Rita aren't you?)

Assamese:

(a) tumi…tumi gita nɔɦɔine?

    you   RED gita neg.

   (You are Gita aren't you?)[7]

(b) teu   teur kamto kɔrise
    he/she RED-Gen work-Acc do Pr.Cont. 3rd
    (He/she is doing his/her work.)

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[6] Boro, Ranjita. *"Reduplicated Pronoun in Boro and Assamese: A Comparative Study".* Review of Research, Vol.- 8, Issue-1, October 2018, p.55.
[7] Ibid.

2.2.1.2.2 Reduplication of Interrogative Pronoun:

There are three Interrogative pronouns of Bodo language. These are /sɯr/ (who), /ma/ (what), and /bɔbe/ (which). /sɯr/ is used for persons, /ma/ and /bɔbe/ is used for desire to know something about or to search about something. On the other hand, in Assamese language Interrogative pronouns are only two /ki/ (what) and /kon/ (who). The Reduplicated Interrogative pronouns are given below with examples:

Bodo:

(a) sɯr sɯr tʰaŋdɯŋ

who RED to go Pres.Cont.

(Who are going?)[8]

(b) bɔbe bɔbe bizabkhou naŋgɯu?

which RED book-Acc. want

(Which ones book you (have) wanted?)[9]

(c) ma ma muwa labɯdɯŋmɯn?

what RED thing to bring Past Ind.

(What things were brought?) [10]

In Bodo language Interrogative pronouns takes case-ending also. Examples are given below:

sɯr sɯrzɯŋ

ma makʰɯu

bɔbe bɔbekʰɯu

[8] Boro, Ranjita. *"Reduplicated Pronoun in Boro and Assamese: A Comparative Study"*. Review of Research, Vol.- 8, Issue-1,October 2018, p.55.

bɔbe bɔbeni

Assamese:

(a) ki   ki   kitap anisil?

What RED   book bring Past Ind.

(What books were brought?) [11]

(b) kon   kon   gɔisil?

Who   RED   went

(Who were went?)[12]

In the above examples of Bodo three types of interrogative pronouns *{suɪr}, {ma}* and *{bɔbe}* are reduplicated. But in Assamese only two interrogative pronouns *{ki}* and *{kon}* are reduplicated.

2.2.1.2.3 Reduplication of Reflexive Pronoun:

Reflexive Pronoun is also reduplicated in Bodo and Assamese languages. The Reduplication of Reflexive pronouns of Bodo language is two types namely-continuously and discontinuously. There is no suffix or case marker with continuous reduplicated reflexive pronoun in Bodo. But the discontinuous reduplicated reflexive pronouns of Bodo are added suffix or case marker i.e. *{-ba, -nuɪ, -zuɪŋ}.* On the other hand, in Assamese language only the continuous reflexive pronoun *{nize}* is reduplicated. For example:

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[9] Ibid.

[10] Ibid.

[11] Boro, Ranjita. *"Reduplicated Pronoun in Boro and Assamese: A Comparative Study".* Review of Research, Vol.- 8, Issue-1, October 2018, p.55.

[12] Ibid.

Bodo:

(a) gaw   gaw   mawtʰɯɯŋ

   self   RED   do

   (Let it do own self.)

(b) bisɯr gaw   gaw   pʰɯigɯn

   They   self   RED   to come Fu.T.

   (They will come willingly.)[13]

(c) bisɯr gawzɯŋ gaw   hepʰazab hɯlajdɯŋ.

   They   self-suf RED   help   givePres. Cont.

   (They are helping each other.)

   (d) bisɯr gawba gaw   nɔaw   tʰaŋdɯŋ

      they   self-suf RED   home-Loc. to go-Pres.Cont.

      (They are going their own home.)

 (e) bisɯr gawnɯ gaw   pʰɯipʰindɯŋ

      they   self-suf RED   to come again Pres.Cont.

      (They are coming again themself.)

Assamese:

(a) xi nize nize likʰise

      He self-Red write.

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13 Ibid., p.56

(He writes himself.)[14]

(b) tai nize nize aɦisil

She self Red. come Past

(She came herself.)

2.2.1.2.4 Reduplication of Indefinite Pronoun:

There are three Indefinite pronouns in Bodo language. These are {kʰajse}, {suɹrba} and {rawbuɹ}. Among these three types of Indefinite pronouns {kʰajse/kʰaipʰa} and {suɹrba} are reduplicated and {rawbuɹ} is not found in reduplicated form. These Indefinite pronouns are uses for persons and sometimes {kʰajse/kʰaipʰa} is uses for things also. On the other hand in Assamese language there are five Indefinite pronouns. These are {kono}, {konoba}, {keo}, {ɛko} and {kisu}. Among these five Indefinite pronouns only two indefinite pronouns are reduplicated. These are {kono} and {konobaj}. Examples are given below:

Bodo:

(a) kʰajse kʰajse besada   muɯzaŋ nɔŋa

Some   RED   thing-NOM good neg.

(Some things are not good.)

(b) suɯrba   suɯrba saha luɯŋa

Somebody Red. tea drink neg.

(Some people do not drink tea.)

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14 Boro, Ranjita. *"Reduplicated Pronoun in Boro and Assamese: A Comparative Study".* Review of Research, Vol.- 8, Issue-1,October 2018, p.56.

Assamese:

(a) kono   kono   din xi gʱɔrɔt naɦe.

Some   RED   day he home neg. come.

(Sometimes (some days) he doesn't come at home.)

(b) konoba   konoba   maŋkʰɔ nakʰai

Somebody   RED   meat   neg. eat Pres.3ʳᵈ.

(Some people do not eat meat.)

2.2.1.2.5 Reduplication of Relative Pronoun in Assamese:

In Assamese language Relative Pronoun is also reduplicated. These are given below with relevant examples:

Assamese:

(a) zije   zije   kʰabɔ kʰoze teulok   kʰabɔ

He (rel.) RED to eat want they (honorific) to eat.

(Those who want to eat they can eat.)[15]

(b) zije   zije   zabɔ kʰoze teulok   etia zabɔ

He/she (rel.) RED   to go want they (honorific) now to go.

(Those who want to go they can go now.)

(c) zake   zake pɔisa dibɔ kʰoza take take pɔisa di dia

whom (Rel.) RED money to give want him/her money to give

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15 Boro, Ranjita. *"Reduplicated Pronoun in Boro and Assamese: A Comparative Study"*. Review of Research, Vol.- 8, Issue-1,October 2018, p.55.

(Give them the money to whom (only) it is desired to be given.)[16]

(d) zar   zar zabɔ   mɔn ase   teulok zabɔ

who (Rel)-Gen. RED to go mind be-Pre. 3ʳᵈ they to go

(Only) those who have the intension to go they (only) will go.)

There is not found Relative pronoun in Bodo language. So, reduplicated form of Relative pronoun is can find in Assamese language only.

2.2.1.3 Reduplication of Verbs:

In Bodo and Assamese languages Finite and Non-Finite both the kinds of verbs are reduplicated. These kinds of verbs are related to tense, aspect and person. These are given below:

2.2.1.3.1. Reduplicated Finite Verbs:

In Bodo and Assamese languages, the reduplicated finite verbs are related to future tense and simple present tense. The reduplicated of finite verb forms of both the languages are given below by examples:

2.2.1.3.1.1 Reduplication in Future Tense in Bodo and Assamese:

In Bodo and Assamese languages Reduplication of verb forms in all the three persons of the future tense are possible. Reduplicated future tense in the first person is more widely used than that of the second and third persons in both the Bodo and Assamese languages. In this type of reduplication future tense is added with verb words to denote the meaning to convey some desire or wish to perform some work or action in both the languages. Examples are given below:

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16 Ibid.

Bodo:

(a) aŋ bɯiaw tʰaŋgɯn tʰaŋgɯn sandɯŋmɯn

1SG   to go-Fut.T   RED   to think-Past

(I thought to go there.)

(b) rimaja   bisɯrkʰɯu pʰɯigɯn   pʰɯigɯn bungdɯŋmɯn

rima-NOM 3PL-ACC   to come-Fut.T. RED   to say Past

(Rima said they will come.)

(c) bijɯ pʰɔrajgɯn pʰɔrajgɯn hɯndɯŋmɯn

3SG to read   RED   say-past

(He/she said to read.)

(d) Rama   ɯŋkʰam zagɯn   zagɯn buŋdɯŋmɯn

Ram-NOM   rice   to eat-Fut.T   RED   to say-Past

(Ram said to eat rice.)

In the above examples of Bodo *{tʰaŋ, pʰɯi, za, pʰɔraj}* etc. are verb words and *{-gɯn}* is added after these verbs to convey the meaning of some desire or wish to perform some work or action. When these forms are reduplicated the meaning expressing that an action that has not yet happened or a state that does not yet exist.

Assamese:

(a) kɔm   kɔm   bʰabisilu

say Fut. RED to think Past

(I thought to say.)

(b) kʰam kʰam bʰabisu

to eat RED to think

(I desired to eat.)

(c) mɔi kam kɔrim kɔrim bʱabisilu.

1SG   work do-Fut. RED think-Past

(I wished to do.)

(d) tai   aɦim   aɦim kɔisil

3SG come-Fut.T. RED say-Past

(She said she will come.)

In the above examples of Assamese *{-m}* is added after the verb words to convey the meaning of some desire or wish to perform some work or action. When these forms are reduplicated the meaning are expressing an action that does has not yet happened or a state that does not yet exist.

2.2.1.3.1.2 Reduplication in Simple Present Tense:

Bodo:

(a) bijɯ   nɔaw   tʰaŋnɯ   tʰaŋnɯ   hɯndɯŋ

3SG   home-Loc. to go   RED   to Pres. 3rd

(He/she says to go home.)

(b) binɯ   pʰɯisa hɯnɯ hɯnɯ   sandɯŋ

3SG-Dat. money to give RED   to think .

(I think to give money him/her.)

Assamese:

(a) maŋxɔ dekʰi   mɔi kʰao   kʰao   lagise

 meat see-Conj. 1SG eat-Pres.1ˢᵗ RED seem-Pres.Cont.3ʳᵈ

 (I wished to eat by seeing meat.)

(b) tai gʱɔrɔt zao zao kɔri ase

 3SG home-Loc. go-Pres.1ˢᵗ RED do-Pres.Cont.3ʳᵈ

 (She tries to go home.)

(c) amak dekʰi tai aɦo aɦo kɔrise

 1PL-Acc. see-Conj. she come Pres.1ˢᵗ RED do-Pres.Cont.3ʳᵈ

(She wants to come by looking us.)

From the above examples the forms of Finite verb of Bodo and Assamese languages in the first person simple present and in all the three persons of the future tense are reduplicated to convey some desire or wish to perform some work or action.

2.2.1.3.1.3 Reduplicated Non-Finite Verbs:

In Bodo and Assamese languages Reduplication of the Non-finite verb forms except the conditional conjunctive verb forms and the verbal noun is a widespread and definite phenomenon.

2.2.1.3.1.3.1 Reduplicated Imperfective Participle:

In Bodo and Assamese languages Reduplicated imperfective participles emphasize the extension or repetition of an action over time. Examples are given below:

Bodo:

(a) bijɯ kʰarnajawnɯ kʰarnajawnɯ gɯlɯinajsɯi

he/she-NOM   to run out   RED   to fall down

(He fell down while he was running.)

(b) bizɯŋ   rajzlajnajawnɯ rajzlajnajawnɯ gɯbaw   zadɯŋmɯn

him/her-ASS to speak-NMLZ.SUF impf.part.Red. late be-REAL-Past.

(By the time it became late while discussing with him/her.)

Assamese:

(a) bʱat kʰaote   kʰaote deri ɦɔisil

rice eat-impf.parti. RED late be-past pf. 3rd

(By the time he ate rice, it was quite late.)

(b) kɔtʰa   patɒ-te   patɒte mɔi talɔi zabɔ paɦɔri-sil

speech talk-Impf.Prtcpl. RED   I   Dat. go   forget-Past.

(I forgot to go there when I was talking.)

2.2.1.3.1.3.2 Reduplicated Perfective Conjunctive:

Here, the reduplicated perfective conjunctive verb forms ending in Bodo */-ɯi/* and */-i/* in Assamese are used to convey the sense of continuation or repetition of an action.

Bodo:

(a) gɔtʰɔa   gabɯi   gabɯi tʰaŋdɯŋmɯn

child-NOM. cry-conj. RED   to go-Past Cont.3rd

(The child was going while crying.)

(b) bi-jɯ   pʰɔrajɯi pʰɔrajɯi undulaŋdɯŋ

3SG-NOM. read-conj. RED   sleep-Pres. Cont.3ʳᵈ

(He sleeps while reading.)

(c) rimaja   gubun-nipʰraj najɯi   najɯi sɯlɯŋɯ

rima-NOM. other person-from see-conj. RED learn-Pres.3ʳᵈ

(Rima learns having seen from others.)

(d) bijɯ kʰamani mawɯi   mawɯi meŋdɯŋ

3SG work   do-conj. RED   tired

(He has become tired of working.)

(e) bijɯ kʰarɯi   kʰarɯi gɯlɯidɯŋmɯn

3SG run-conj. RED   fall Past Cont.3ʳᵈ

(He/she was falling while running.)

Assamese:

(b) tai bʱat kʰai   kʰai   kɔisil

3SG rice eat-conj. RED say Past Cont.3ʳᵈ

(She was saying while eating rice.)

(b) xi gan gai   gai nasisil

3SG song sing-conj. RED dance Past Cont.3ʳᵈ

(He was dancing by singing.)

(c) xi kam kɔri   kɔri deri ɦɔisil

3SG work do-conj. RED late be Past Cont. 3rd

(He was late as he was doing the work.)

(d) tai kɔbitato likʰi   likʰi xex kɔril

3SG poem write-conj. RED finish Past

(She finished the poem by writing.)

In Bodo and Assamese languages, basic and compounds both the types of verbs are reduplicated and these reduplicated forms are representing the meaning of emphasis, order or request. For example:

Bodo:

(a) lɯŋ   lɯŋ   mɯzaŋɯi   lɯŋ

drink   RED   good-ADVLZ   drink

(Drink nicely.)

(b) tʰaŋ   tʰaŋ   mɯzaŋ-ɯi   tʰaŋ

go   RED   good –ADVLZ go

(Go nicely.)

(c) lir lir tʰab lir

write RED quick write

(Write down quickly.)

(d) undu undu tʰab undu

sleep RED   quick sleep

(Sleep quickly.)

(e) ziɾaj ziɾaj mɯɟzaŋɯi ziɾaj

sit   RED   good   sit

(Sit properly.)

Assamese:

(a) zowa zowa laɦekɔi zowa

go   RED slow-Suf. go

(Go slowly.)

(b) likʰa likʰa bʱalkɔi   likʰa

write RED good-Suf.   write

(Write nicely.)

2.2.1.4 Reduplication of Adjectives in Bodo and Assamese:

Adjectives are also reduplicated in Bodo and Assamese languages. The reduplicated adjectives of Bodo and Assamese languages are found in class maintaining and class changing. These are given below:

2.2.1.4.1 Class Maintaining Adjective Reduplication:

In Bodo and Assamese languages, the adjectives are reduplicated maintaining the same grammatical class and representing plural for example:

Bodo:

(a) mɯɟzaŋ 'good' (Adj)   mɯɟzaŋ mɯɟzaŋ 'good ones' (PL. Adj)

mɯɟzaŋ   mɯɟzaŋ sawgari

good   RED   picture

(Good pictures)

(b) pʰisa 'small' (Adj)   pʰisa pʰisa 'small ones'(PL. Adj)

pʰisa   pʰisa   bazar

Small   RED   market

(Small markets)

(c) guɰmuɰ 'yellow' (Adj)   guɰmuɰ guɰmuɰ 'yellow ones' (PL. Adj)

guɰmuɰ   guɰmuɰ   bibar

Yellow   RED   flower

(Yellow flowers)

Following are the examples of reduplication of class maintaining adjectives used in sentences of Bodo:

(a) ɔnnanɰi aŋnɰ mɰzaŋ mɰzaŋ bizab-pʰɰr-kʰɰu   labɰ

kindly   1SG-Dat. Good   RED   book-PL.Suf-Acc. bring

(Please, bring me the good books.)

(b) dɰimajaw gidir gidir na tʰajɰ

river-Loc.   big RED fish live-Pres. Indf.

(Big fishes are lives in river.)

Assamese:

(a) dʰunija 'beautiful' (Adj) dʰunija dʰunija 'beautiful ones' (PL. Adj)

dʰunija dʰunija pʰul

(Beautiful flowers)

(b) xɔru 'small' (Adj) xɔru xɔru 'small ones' (PL. Adj)

xɔru xɔru bɔzar

(Small markets)

Following are the examples of reduplication of class maintaining adjectives used in sentences of Assamese:

(a) dʰunia   dʰunia pʰul pʰulise

beautiful   RED flower bloom Pres.Cont. 3rd

(Beautiful flowers are blooming.)

(b) nɔdit   daŋɔr daŋɔr mas tʰake

river-Loc. big   RED fish live-Pres. Indf.

(Big fishes are lives in river.)

2.2.1.4.2 Class Changing Adjective Reduplication:

In Bodo and Assamese languages, the reduplicated adjectives are changed their grammatical class into adverbs. The reduplicated adjectives do not add any suffixes or case markers in both the languages.

Bodo:

(a) ruidɔb 'soft' (Adj.)   ruidɔb ruidɔb 'softly' (Adv.)

(b) suŋdɔ 'short' (Adj.)   suŋdɔ suŋdo 'shortly' (Adv.)

(c) lasɯi 'slow' (Adj.)   lasɯi lasɯi 'slowly' (Adv.)

(d) gɯʝzɔu 'high' (Adj.)   gɯʝzɔu gɯʝzɔu 'highly' (Adv.)

Following are the examples of reduplication of class changing adjectives used in sentences of Bodo language:

Bodo:

(a) gurɯʝi gurɯʝi muwa

soft   RED thing

(Softly things.)

(b) gusuŋ gusuŋ lir

short   RED to write

(Write shortly.)

(c) lasɯʝi lasɯʝi tʰaŋ

slow   RED to go

(Go slowly.)

(d) nɔkʰɔu   gɯʝzɔu gɯʝzɔu lu

house-Acc high   RED   to build

(Build the house highly.)

In the above examples of Bodo *gurɯʝi, gusuŋ, lasɯʝi* and *gɯʝzɔu* are adjective words. When these adjectives are reduplicated as *gurɯʝi gurɯʝi, gusuŋ gusuŋ, lasɯʝi lasɯʝi and gɯʝzɔu gɯʝzɔu* their class changed into adverbs.

Assamese:

(a) laɦe 'slow' (Adj.)   laɦe laɦe 'slowly' (Adv.)

(b) suti 'short' (Adj.)   suti suti 'shortly' (Adv.)

(c) datʰ 'thick'(Adj.)   datʰ datʰ 'thickly' (Adv.)

(d) miɦi 'smooth' (Adj.)   miɦi miɦi 'smoothy' (Adv.)

Following are the examples of reduplication of class changing adjectives used in sentences of Assamese language:

(a) laɦe laɦekɔi zowa

slow RED to go

(Go slowly.)

(b) kɔbitato suti sutikɔi likʰa

poem short RED to write

(Write the poem shortly)

(c) kamto miɦi miɦikɔi kɔra

smooth RED work to do

(Do the work smoothly.)

In the above examples of Assamese *laɦe, suti* and *miɦi* are adjective words and when these adjectives reduplicated as *laɦe laɦe, suti suti* and *miɦi miɦi* it changed into adverbs.

2.2.1.5 Reduplication of Adverbs in Bodo and Assamese:

In Bodo and Assamese languages adverbs are derived from noun, verb and adjectives. Very limited number of adverbs is derived from noun and verbs in both the Bodo and Assamese languages. The reduplication of derivational adverbs is given below:

2.2.1.5.1 Derivational Adverbs of Nouns:

The derivational adverbs of nouns in Bodo and Assamese languages are also reduplicated. In this type of reduplication of Bodo language nouns are reduplicated without adding of any case markers or suffixes. But in Assamese language the nouns are added -e suffix.

Bodo:

(a) gezer 'middle' (N)   gezer gezer 'occasionally' (Adv)

gezer gezer pʰɯi

      middle   RED to come

   (Come occasionally)

(b) un 'back'(N)   un un 'following someone' (Adv.)

   bijɯ aŋni un   un pʰɯidɯŋ

   He/she I-Abl back RED to come 3rd Cont.

   (He/she is following me.)

(c) sigaŋ 'front' (N)   sigaŋ sigaŋ 'ahead of somebody' (Adv.)

   sigaŋ sigaŋ tʰaŋ

   front RED to go

   (Go ahead.)

Assamese:

(a) age 'front' (N) age age 'before' (Adv)

   age   age aɦa

   front RED to come

   (Come ahead.)

(b) maze 'middle'(N)   maze maze 'occasionally' (Adv.)

   tai maze maze aɦe

   3SG middle RED to come Pr. Ind.

   (She comes occasionally.)

2.2.1.5.2 Derivational Adverbs of Verbs*:*

In Bodo and Assamese languages Adverbs derived from verbs are reduplicated to convey the sense of continuation or repetition of an action. For example:

Bodo:

(a) pʰɔraj 'to read'(V) pʰɔraj pʰɔraj (Adv)

bijɯ pʰɔraj pʰɔraj   pʰɯzɯbbaj

(He completed by reading.)

(b) undu 'to sleep'(V) undu   undu (Adv.)

bijɯ undu undu dasɯ sikʰardɯŋ

(He just woke up.)

(c) gɔsɔŋ 'to stand' (V)   gɔsɔŋ gɔsɔŋ (Adv.)

gɔsɔŋ gɔsɔŋ aŋkʰɔu atʰiŋ sabaj

(I have feeling tired by standing.)

(d) ziraj 'to rest'   ziraj ziraj

bijɯ kʰamanikʰɔu ziraj ziraj mawɯ

(He works by resting.)

Assamese:

(a) tai bɔɦi bɔɦi kam kɔri ase

(She is working by resting.)

(b) xi tumak bisari bisari aɦise

(He is coming looking for you.)

(c) mɔi kam kɔri kɔri deri ɦɔisil

(I was late by working.)

From the above examples of Assamese language *{-i}* suffix is added in derivation.

2.2.1.5.3 Derivational Adverbs of Adjectives:

In Bodo and Assamese languages some adverbs are derived from adjectives by the process of reduplication. These kinds of reduplication are representing the meaning of request or command depending on the mood of speakers in both the languages.

Bodo:

(a) tʰab 'quick' (Adj)   tʰab   tʰab 'quickly' (Adv)

    tʰab   tʰab   pʰɯi

    (Come quickly)

(b) lasɯi 'slow' (Adj)   lasɯi lasɯi 'slowly' (Adv)

    nɯŋ   lasɯi lasɯi tʰaŋ

    (Go slowly)

Assamese:

(a) laɦe 'slow' (Adj)   laɦe   laɦe 'slowly' (Adv)

    tai laɦe laɦe gɔi asil

    (She was going slowly.)

(b) beja 'bad' (Adj)   beja   beja 'badly' (Adv)

    xi beja beja kɔise

(He said badly.)

2.2.2. Partial Reduplication in Bodo and Assamese:

Partial reduplication involves the reduplication of only a part of a word. Several words are partially reduplicated in Bodo and Assamese languages as shown in the following examples:

Bodo:

/mɯga- mɯgi/ (face to face)

/ heŋtʰa-heŋsi/ (opposition, obstruction)

Assamese:

/ukʰɔna - ukʰɔni/ (a dispute; an altercation)

/gʱura - gʱuri/ (moving hither or thither)

In Bodo and Assamese languages partial reduplication can divide into two types. These are:

a. Prefixal reduplication and

b. Suffixal reduplication.

2.2.2.1 Prefixal Reduplication in Bodo and Assamese:

The Prefixal reduplication is also known as initial reduplication. Initial syllable or morpheme is reduplicated in Prefixal reduplication. These are given below:

Bodo:

/dɯilaw-dɯisaw/ (watery)

/kʰaraŋ-kʰatʰaŋ/ (hard after having dried)

/ kʰurkʰaw-kʰursi/ (recklessly)

/zadla-zadli/ (indiscriminately)

/zeŋna-zeŋsi/ (troubles, complications)

Assamese:

/ osɔra - osɔri/ (adjacent, approximate)

/kila- kili/ (mutual beating or stricking)

/ kera-keri/ (learning in opposite ways; not parallel)

/gʱɔra-gʱɔri/ (to respective house)

/gɔla-gɔli/ (an embrace)

/gʱura-gʱuri/ (moving hither or thither)

/siŋa- siŋi/ (separation from each other)

/zɔlou-zɔtʰou / (watery)

2.2.2.2 Suffixal Reduplication in Bodo and Assamese:

Suffixal Reduplication is also called Final Reduplication. Final syllable or morpheme is reduplicated in final reduplication. Here the suffix of reduplication is added after the root word as a suffix. This type of reduplication is also common in Bodo and Assamese languages. The following are examples of final reduplication in adjectives and verbs:

Bodo:

/ zakʰaŋ-luɯŋkʰaŋ/ (after having taken food/after finishing eating

and drinking)

/ tʰaŋhaŋ- pʰɯɪihaŋ/ (in a dwindling manner)

/ zanla- manla/ (indiscriminately)

In the above examples of Bodo -*badaw* suffix is added to *usaw, -lɯŋkʰaŋ* suffix is added to *zakʰaŋ, -pʰɯɪihaŋ* suffix is added to *tʰaŋhaŋ, -maraw* suffix is added to *kʰaraw* and -*manla* suffix is added to *zanla*.

Assamese:

/ɔtʰali - pɔtʰali/ (running lengthwise and cross wise or confusedly)

/ɔdɔl - bɔdɔl/ (exchange; change)

/ ipʰale - xipʰale/ (hither and tither)"

/ age - bʰage/ (in advance)

/ zɔte - tɔte/ (abundantly)

/ atʰe - betʰe/ (with great respect and love)

/ ipar-xipar/ (this side and that)

/ anɛ-banɛ/ (abundantly)

In the above examples of Assamese -*pɔtʰali* is added after *ɔtʰali*, -*bɔdɔl* is added after *ɔdɔl*, -*xipʰale* is added after *ipʰale, -bʰage* is added after *age*, -*tɔte* is added after *zɔte, -betʰe* is added after *atʰe, -xipar* is added after *ipar* and -*banɛ* is added after *anɛ*.

However, the partial reduplication is also occurred in the phonological (either it is vowel or consonant) where the other position is retained same. For example:

Reduplication with change in the vowels:

The vowel forms may change in Reduplication. The changed vowel form of Bodo language are - / a / for / i /, / i / for / ɔ / and / ɔ / for / a / etc. And in Assamese / a / for / i /, / o / for / a /, / a / for / u /, / u / for / a / etc. The examples are as the following:

Bodo:

/kʰana - kʰani/ (blind)

/kʰakʰreb - kʰukʰreb/ (thin, lean)

/zab-zub/ (carelessly, without attention, reluctantly and carelessly)

/zalu-zala/ (frequent petty happenings, frequent petty ailments)

/ zamba-zambi/ (foolish persons; illiterate common people)

/zaba-zuba/ (in an ordinary way, in simple manner)

/zɔpʰle-zɔpʰla/ (torn into pieces)

/tʰam-tʰim/ (tip-top)

Assamese:

/ zunuk-zanak/ (a tinkling sound)

/ taŋ-tiŋ / (an imitative word used to express the ring of an anvil)

/ tani-tuni/ (dragging with difficulty)

/dʱum - dʱam/ (ado; pomp)

/tipi- tapi/ (examining the details)

/dɔbɔra- dɒbɒri/ (a struggle)

/dɔla- dɔli/ (act of dividing into many parties)

/diɦa - diɦi/ (to different directions or places)

Reduplication with change in the consonants:

The consonant phonemes are also changed in the reduplicated word of Bodo and Assamese languages. Sometimes two consonants are replaced by consonant cluster without changing the vowel position in Assamese language. And also second consonant is replaced by some other consonant. For example:

Bodo:

/kʰaraw - maraw/ (appealingly)

/kʰalaw - kʰasaw/ (without peace)

/gɪlu – balu/ (fearful, terrible)

/zakʰɔ - luɯŋkʰɔ/ (various items of foods and drinks)

/gajnaj - pʰunaj/ (planting and uprooting of paddy seedling)

/guɯdaw - suɯraw/ (helpless, perplexed)

/gisɔŋ - basɔŋ/ (dreadful, fearing)

/zakʰa - luɯŋkʰa/ (having taken food in advance)

/zalakʰad - bilakʰad/ (tremendous, dreadful)

/zuɯŋkʰuɯl - makʰuɯl/ (bright)

/zuɯŋtʰi - matʰi/ (glamorous)

/kʰasri- bisri/ (unbearable)

Assamese:

/tɔgɔr-bɔgɔr/ (shifting from one statement to another)

/tani – mani/ (with difficulty)

/ tʰɔrɔk - bɔrɔk/ (unsteady; tremulous)

/dɔg - mɔg/ (a sparkle)

/dʱuwɔli - kuwɔli/ (misty; hazy)

/ tɔl - mɔl/ (agitating; shaken)

/tabuki - bʱabuki/ (deceit; falsehood)

/taŋ-baŋ/ (act of putting off by means of false excuse)

/tʰoɦ - moɦ/ (abashed and unable to speak)

/tʰunuk - tʰanak/ (imperfect as the utterance of a child)

/dan-man/ (act of giving or doing a thing in a vexatious manner)

/tɔs - nɔs/ (disordered)

/tɔmɔk - bʱɔmɔk/ (very hot; burning)

/turi-muri/ (deviation from what is fixed)

From the above examples "some consonant phonemes are changed in the initial and some are middle positions in the reduplicated form of both the languages. For example: /kʰ/ for /m/, /g/ for /pʰ/, /z/ for /m/ and /l/ for /s/ etc. And in Assamese /t/ for /b/, /t/ for /m/ and /d / for /m/ etc.

In Assamese language another peculiar type of reduplication with change in the consonant. There are a few partially repeated consonant forms in Assamese language which forms are replaced by two other consonants consecutively and some forms are with more than one syllable, the second consonant is replaced by some other consonant. These are given below:

Assamese:

Change in consonants:

/kɔlou - zɔpou/ (state of helplessness)

/tuluŋ - bʱutuŋ/ (state of being unsteady)

In the above examples, */k/* and */l/* of */kɔlou/* are changed partially in */z/* and */p/* in */zɔpou/* consecutively; */l/* in */tuluŋ/* is changed as */p/* in */tupuŋ/*.

Change in the second consonant:

/tuluŋ-tupuŋ/ (unsteady)

/kelou-kesou/ (big noise due to shouting and quarreling)" [17]

There are few repeated forms in Assamese language where the first two consonants are replaced by two other consonants without changing the vowel position.

In Assamese language addition of '-a' prefixed is another peculiar type of partial reduplication. For example:

/xa- xubidʱa/ (facility and the like)

/sa-sinaki/ (acquaintance and the like) [18]

Sometimes, the Partial reduplication is also only the final syllable repetition of a lexical item in Bodo and Assamese languages. These lexical items are disyllabic or polysyllabic word.

"Moreover, the partial reduplication is only the final syllable repetition of a lexical item. The lexical items are a disyllabic or polysyllabic word. These kinds of reduplicated words are found only in the adjectives. So, the partial reduplication which involves only final syllabic reduplication can distribute as syllable units or phonological pattern, which are occurs in the reduplication of the last or final syllable consonant+vowel (CV), consonant+vowel+vowel (CVV), consonant+consonant+vowel (CCV), consonant+vowel+consonant (CVC) etc. These types of partial reduplication structures are possible in Bodo and Assamese, as shown in the following examples-

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17 Boro, Ranjita & Baro, Bhoumik Ch. "Partial Reduplication of Bodo and Assamese: A Comparative Study".Think India Journal, Vol.- 22, Issue-14, Dicember 2019, p. 7746.
18 Ibid.

Pattern 1: CV

    Bodo: **/** haitʰa - tʰa/ (Very short)

                    /zabtʰu - tʰu/ (gathered considerably)

Pattern 2: CVV

    Bodo: **/**zaruɥu-ruɥu/ (reddish)

    Assamese: **/**nimau-mau/ (lonely, lonesome, silent)

Pattern 3: CCV

    Bodo: **/**kʰaitʰra-tʰra/ (slantingly)

Pattern 4: CVC

    Bodo: **/**pʰawdur-dur/ (having a red and bulky cheek)

                    /ruɥidub-dub/ (soft)

    Assamese: **/**alekʰ-lekʰ/ (behavior, movements)

                    /atol-tol/ (highly loved)

                    /amol-mol/ (highly fragrant)"[19]

                    /ukɔs-kɔs/ (haste; hungry)

                    /utʰɔp-tʰɔp/ (hungry; bustle)

In the above given examples of reduplication of syllabic units or phonological patterns in Bodo language CV, CVV, CCV and CVC are founded. On the other hand, in

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[19] Boro, Ranjita & Baro, Bhoumik Ch. *"Partial Reduplication of Bodo and Assamese: A Comparative Study"*.Think India Journal, Vol.- 22, Issue-14, Dicember 2019, p. 7747.

Assamese language phonological patterns are founded as CVV, CVC but CV and CCV pattern is not founded.

2.3 Findings:

From the above contrastive point of view some similarities and dissimilarities of reduplication of Bodo and Assamese languages are found. These similarities and dissimilarities are given below:

Similarities:

1. In both the Bodo and Assamese languages Reduplication can divide into two types - Complete or Full reduplication and Partial reduplication.

2. Complete reduplication occurs in almost all the major grammatical categories in both the Bodo and Assamese languages.

3. Class Maintaining and Class Changing both the categories of nouns are reduplicated in Bodo and Assamese languages.

4. The class maintaining reduplicated nouns in both the languages are implies plural meanings.

5. In Bodo and Assamese languages, the reduplication of class changing nouns are derived to adjectives and adverbs.

6. Finite and non-finite both the kinds of verbs are reduplicated in Bodo and Assamese languages.

7. All the three persons of the future tense are possible in the reduplication of verb forms in Bodo and Assamese languages.

8. Basic and compound both the types of verbs are reduplicated in both the Bodo and Assamese languages to represent the order or request.

9. The reduplicated adjectives can be found in class maintaining and class changing in both the Bodo and Assamese languages.

10. Adverbs are derived from noun, verb and adjectives in both the Bodo and Assamese languages.

11. Partial reduplication may divide into two types- prefixal and suffixal both the Bodo and Assamese languages.

12. Partial reduplication may occur in the phonological level in both the languages.

13. The final vowel of the suffixed copied part is altered with the vowel in both the languages. For example: /mɯga-mɯgi/, /okʰɔna-okʰɔni/ etc.

14. In partial reduplication when consonants are replaced other consonants the vowel position remain the same in both of languages.

Dissimilarities:

1. There are no suffixes or case markers during reduplication of the basic nouns in Bodo language. But Assamese language carry the suffix or case marker with the basic nouns. For example: */gʰɔr-e-gʰɔr-e/, /din-e - din-e/* etc.

2. In the Reduplication of pronoun, four kinds of reduplicated pronouns are founded in Bodo language. But in Assamese five kinds of pronouns are reduplicated.

3. In Bodo language three interrogative pronouns are reduplicated these are- *{sɯr}* (who), *{ma}* (what) and *{bɔbe}* (which). But in Assamese language only two interrogative pronouns are reduplicated these are *{ki}* (what) and *{kon}* (who).

4. In Bodo language Interrogative pronouns takes case-ending also. For example: sɯr sɯrzɯŋ, ma makʰɯu, bɔbe bɔbeni etc. But in Assamese language Interrogative pronouns are not take any case-ending.

5. In Bodo language reduplication of Reflexive pronoun is two types- Continuously and Discontinuously. But in Assamese language only continuous reflexive pronoun is reduplicated.

6. In Bodo language the reduplication of discontinuous reflexive pronoun added {-ba, -mu, -zɯŋ}. But in Assamese language there is no added suffix or case markers.

7. There is no Relative pronoun in Bodo language. But in Assamese languuage relative pronoun is also reduplicated. For example: *zie zie, zake zake*.

8. In Bodo language there is no addition of **-a** prefixed in Partial Reduplication. But in Assamese language **-a** prefixed is added to the original word in Partial Reduplication.

9. In partial reduplication of Assamese two consonants are partially changed as consecutively. But it may change single in Bodo.

10. In Assamese language Reduplication with change in the consonant is classified into two types. But there is no classification in reduplication with change in the consonant in Bodo language.

11. In Bodo language the reduplication of syllable units or phonological pattrens is founded in four patterns CV, CVV, CCv and CVC. But in Assamese language the reduplication of syllable units or phonological patterns are founded only two CVV and CVC.