

Emphatic Particles in Kashika

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Abstract

Kashika is a variety of Bhojpuri spoken in Varanasi district. It is also known as Banarasi by scholars. It is still an oral tradition in Varanasi and demands for its culture to be preserved. Therefore, this work is an initiative towards documenting the present day local language of Varanasi. This paper specifically deals with the Emphatic Particles in Kashika. The objectives of the study are

- To focus on what are Emphatic particles in Kashika.
- How particle changes with different grammatical categories.
- How they used in different context.

Kashika Particles are usually short words or affixes that convey specific grammatical or semantic information. They are used to express grammatical relationships or nuances. Depending on context, the meaning of term may overlap with concepts such as morpheme, marker, or even adverb. The data collected by the observation method directly from native speakers of Kashika. It includes informal general conversation with Kashika people, native of Varanasi and the decided area is Varanasi region.

There are so many Emphatic particles which are used in Kashika. They are like /vɔ/, /hʊ/, /ə/, /hi:/, /jə/, /tə/. The paper highlights and examines Emphatic Particle's used with different grammatical categories.

Keywords: Kashika, Particle, Grammatical category, Emphatic Particle.

Introduction

Bhojpuri

Bhojpuri is a dynamic and culturally rich language with deep historical roots and a significant presence in the northern part of the Indian subcontinent. Bhojpuri is an Indo-Aryan language spoken primarily in the Bhojpuri region of India and Nepal. It's one of the major languages of the Indian state of Bihar, and it's also spoken in parts of Uttar Pradesh and Jharkhand, as well as in the Terai region of Nepal. It is primarily written in the Devanagari script, though it has also been written in the Kaithi script historically. Outside India, many other countries like Nepal, Mauritius, Guyana, Burma, Fiji and Guyana also have a big Bhojpuri speaking population. This spread of Bhojpuri claims for its inclusion in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution (Singh and Banerjee, 2014).

Kashika

The variety of Bhojpuri spoken in Varanasi district (also known as Banaras) is acknowledged as Kashika. It is also known as Banarasi by some scholars. Kashika is a dialect of Hindi with its own unique features and cultural significance. It reflects the linguistic diversity of Varanasi and plays a role in the city's rich cultural and historical landscape.

Linguistically, Kashika is a variety of Bhojpuri that lies in between Hindi and Bhojpuri. It has relatively free word order shares much vocabulary with Hindi but syntactically it is closer to Bhojpuri. Kashika is characterized by its unique pronunciation, vocabulary, and grammatical nuances. It reflects the linguistic and cultural diversity of the Varanasi region. Although it is very rich culturally, but for an oral tradition to live long, there is always a need for its documentation and preservation. The language is used for spoken communication only and no local journals, newspaper or texts are found for this.

Particles

A particle is a function word that must be associated with another word or phrase to impart meaning, i.e., does not have its own lexical definition. These are usually short words or affixes that convey specific grammatical or semantic information. They often do not change form and cannot stand alone as a full sentence. Particles are used to express grammatical relationships or nuances. They might indicate tense, aspect, mood, or other grammatical features. Particles are separate part of speech and are distinct form other classes of function words, such as articles, prepositions, conjunction and adverbs.

Emphatic particles are words or morphemes used to add emphasis, intensity, or affirmation to a sentence. They can modify the meaning of a statement or add emotional or evaluative weight. The role of emphatic particles varies depending on the language, but they generally serve to highlight or underscore specific parts of a sentence. They help speakers and writers convey their intended meaning more effectively, making communication more nuanced and expressive.

Languages vary widely in how much they use particles, some using them extensively and others more commonly using alternative devices such as prefixes/suffixes, inflection, auxiliary verbs and word order.

Data collection: The study has collected data by the observation method directly from native speakers of Kashika. It includes informal general conversation with Kashika People, native of Varanasi and the decided area is Varanasi region.

Aim and Objectives: The main Objective of the paper is to highlight Emphatic Particle's used with different grammatical categories.

- To focus on what are Emphatic particles in Kashika.
- How particle changes with different grammatical categories.
- How they used in different context.

Literature review: Kashika is the language used for spoken communication only and no local journals, newspaper or texts are found for this so it is very necessary to focuses on its grammar.

The paper titled "**The Grammar of Complex Particle Phrases in English**" by Bert Cappelle examines the grammatical structure and usage of complex particle phrases in English. Particle phrases, often involving combinations of particles with verbs, are a significant feature of English grammar. This study delves into their formation, syntactic behavior, and semantic roles. The paper aims to provide an in-depth analysis of complex particle phrases in English. It focuses on how these phrases are structured, their syntactic properties, and their functions within sentences.

The paper titled "**Sociolinguistic Variation of Particles in Urban Dialects**" by D. C. McGregor and R. K. Davidson explores how particles vary across different urban dialects, examining their sociolinguistic implications. The objective of the paper is to investigate the sociolinguistic variation of particles in various urban dialects, focusing on how particles are used differently across social groups and geographic regions within cities. It aims to understand the role of particles in marking social identity, group affiliation, and linguistic variation.

The key findings of the paper are that particle usage varies significantly across different social strata. For example, certain particles might be more prevalent in specific socio-economic groups or among different age cohorts. There were notable differences in particle usage among speakers from different urban neighbourhoods, reflecting regional dialectal variation within the city. The study revealed that particles can convey social attitudes, including formality, solidarity, or distance, depending on the context in which they are used. The paper concludes that particles are a significant aspect of sociolinguistic variation in urban dialects. They serve as markers of social identity and regional affiliation, reflecting broader patterns of social stratification and language change. Understanding the variation in particle usage can offer insights into the dynamics of urban dialects and the ways in which language is used to navigate social relationships and group identities.

A research paper “**Grammatical Sketch of Banarasi: A Dialect of Bhojpuri**” by Singh Srishti, deals with different grammatical aspect of Banarasi language. The paper aims to present a comprehensive grammatical description of the Banarasi dialect. It seeks to document and analyze the unique linguistic features of Banarasi, highlighting its place within the Bhojpuri language family and its distinct characteristics compared to other Bhojpuri dialects. Overall, the study provides valuable insights into the grammar of Banarasi and its unique linguistic identity, offering a comprehensive resource for scholars and linguists interested in Bhojpuri dialectology.

Data Analysis

1. Use of particle /vɒ/

In Kashika, the particle like /vɒ/ is used with noun. And it gives the sense of Hindi particle /bhi:/. And in English it gives the sense of ‘Also’.

- a. /virɜ:tʌvɒɒ ni:k hʌv/

Virat (also) good is.

Virat is also good.

- b. /si:tʌvɒ ɜɑ:t hʌv/

Seeta (also) going is.

Seeta is also going.

2. Use of particle /hɒ/

In Kashika, particle /hɒ/ is used with Pronoun and it gives the meaning of /bhi:/ in Hindi and ‘also’ in English.

- a. /ɔhɒ əʃʃɑ: kɑ:m kərelɑ:/

She (also) good work doing is.

She is also doing good work.

3. Use of particle /hʊ/

In Kashika, particle /hʊ/ is the Adverbial use /bhi:/ of this and it also give the sense of in Hindi and ‘Also’ in English.

- a. /hʌmhʊ ke kʊkkʊr se dʌr lɜ:geɪə:/

I (also) from dog afraid.

I also afraid of dog.

Note: when we use it as an Emphatic particle /ə/ as /ʊ/, it can often be translated as ‘even’.

- b. /hʌm ekkʊ ghʌntɑ: nɑ:hi sʊt peɪli/

I wasn't able to sleep for even an hour.

4. Use of particle /ə/

In Kashika, particle /ə/ is use to convey the meaning of /hi:/ in hindi and ‘Only’ in English in different context.

In Kashika, particle /ə/ convey the sense of ‘no more than’.

- a. /i: ti:nə lɔ:g eɪhɜ:n/

Three (only) people come.

Only three people come.

Here in following sentence, it expresses that ‘no one else’ but NP modified by /jə/.

- b. /rɑ:mə ke zɑ:e ke pʌdi/

Ram only has to go.

Here in the following sentence, particle /jə/ gives the meaning of Only.

- c. /əmeri:ki:jʌn əŋgrezi:jə bɔ:lɛlʌn/

Americans speak only English.

5. Use of particle /hi:/

Sometimes in Kashika we use /hi:/ as particle with Pronoun and it also gives the meaning of ‘Only’.

- a. /tu/ + /hi:/ = /tɔ:hi:/ ‘you’ (alone)

- b. /hʌm/ + /hi:/ = /hʌmhi:/ ‘me’ (alone)

6. Use of particle /t/

In Kashika, it's not possible to translate the effect of ‘particle ‘t’ concisely.

- a. /tʊ t sʊndʌr hʌu:/

You are beautiful.

- b. /hʌlɑ:ki i: mez t sʊndər nɑ:hi: hʌv, pʌr bʌhu:t mʌzbu:t hʌv/

This table isn't beautiful, but it's very sturdy.

Conclusion

The present paper on the Emphatic Particles in Bhojpuri language throws lights on which are the particles used in Kashika and how particle changes with different grammatical categories. There are so many Emphatic particles which are used in Kashika. They are like /vɒ/, /hʊ/, /ə/, /hi:/, /jə/, /tə/.

Here in Kashika, /vɒ/, /hi:/ and /hʊ/ are used in the place of Hindi particle /bhi:/. Particle /vɒ/ is used with Noun, particle /hʊ/ is used with Pronoun and /hʊ/ is the Adverbial use of this. Where particle /ə/ is used to convey the meaning of /hi:/ in Hindi. And it's not possible to translate the effect of 'particle /tə/ concisely.

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