EUROPEAN ACADEMIC RESEARCH
Vol. V, Issue 10/ January 2018

Impact Factor: 3.4546 (UIF)
DRJI Value: 5.9 (B+)

ISSN 2286-4822
www.euacademic.org

Semantic Classification of Gojri Compounds

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Abstract:

This research is an attempt to classify Gojri compounds semantically. Qualitative descriptive approach is used for this study as the collected data is analyzed qualitatively. The available sources like radio programs, Gojri literature, personal observations and discourse centered methods are used for collecting data. This study reveals that different semantic bonds exist between the components of compound words in Gojri. Ten semantic classes of NN compounds occur in Gojri. These semantic classes are possession, kinship, source, purpose, instrument, temporal, part-whole, whole-part, part-part and opposition. The relational study of AA compounds indicates that synonyms and antonyms semantic classes exist in AA compounds. Source-result semantic classes also occur in AN compounds. The semantic class location is present in AN compounds that is further sub classified as place of origin-animate and place of origin-object. Attribute-entity class is present in AN compounds and it is further sub-categorized into attribute-animate, attribute-inanimate and attribute-abstract thing. Part-part semantic class is the most productive semantic class in Gojri. The semantic classes, purpose, instrument, temporal, possession and material product are not productive in Gojri. Girju's (2007) inventory is used as a framework for the analysis of Gojri compounds. Some semantic relationships are given according to Girju's (2007) semantic inventory as some Gojri compounds are different to that of English. For instance, habitant-habitat, kinship, source, source-result, result-source, material-product, purpose, instrument, temporal, part-whole semantic relationships are found in Gojri according to Girju's (2007) inventory. On the other hand there

are some Gojri compounds which do not belong to the Girju's (2007) inventory. For example the semantic classes, whole-part, part-part and opposition are only found in Gojri.

Key words: Gojri Compounds, Classes, Semantic Relations

1. INTRODUCTION

Compounding is a prolific procedure of word formation in many languages. A compound is a lexeme having more than one root that acts as an individual word (J. Hladky, 1998). A compound is a lexeme that comprises at least two potential stems (L. Bauer, 1983). A compound is a base consisted of two smaller bases (R. Huddleston, 2002). A compound has a fixed combination and is a lexical item consisted of at least two stems and functions independently as one lexeme (V. Adams, 1973). Therefore, a compound is a one lexical unit from syntactic and semantic point of view and falls in a certain word class.

The components of compounds are semantically linked and have different relationships. The linguists, (Seaghoda, 2008; Girju, 2007; Nastase and Spokowics, 2003; Levi, 1978; and Warren, 1978) have explored various semantic relations between NN compounds. Warren (1978) pointed out various semantic relations between NN compounds. Warren (1978) however, thought it difficult to give a certain role to the components of certain NN compounds.

The inventories proposed by different linguists are English language-specific and focus the relational aspect of the constituents of compounds. The inventory proposed by Levi (1978) is prepositional and creates ambiguity in the interpretation of compounds. Other inventories like Warren (1978), Leonard (1994), Lauer (1995), and Merchand (1969) are English-language specific. The relational model presented by Nastase and Szpakowicz (2001) and Girju (2007) gives a detailed inventory of semantic classes. The semantic classes

proposed by Girju(2007) also cover the relational semantics of Gojri NN compounds. Girju's inventory is used as a framework for the study of Gojri compounds and it is not restricted to Gojri NN compounds and is extended to AA and AN compounds.

Gojri is an Indo-Aryan language that is the language of Gujjars living in India and Pakistan. Gojri is rich in compound words. The semantic classes and subclasses of Gojri are given below:

2. POSSESSION

This semantic class of NN compounds is studied under the following headings:

2.1 Habitant-Habitat

The habitant refers to place and habitant to the place occupied by the inhabitant. The semantic relation of habitant and habitat exists between the constituents of the compound of possession.

Table: 1

1)	Stem- I	Stem- II	Compound	Gloss
a-	*fojii* (army)	*bangLo* (barik)	*fojii bangLo*	Army barrack
b-	*kukaR* (chiken)	*kothii* (house)	*kukaR kothii*	Chicken coop
c-	*afsar* (officer)	*mahalo* (town)	*afsar mahalo*	Officer colony

In the example 1(a-c) *'fojii'* ,'*kukaR'* and *'afsar'* are referred as habitants and *'bangLo', 'kothii'* and *'mahalo'* show habitat. In these NN compounds N1 is termed as habitant and N2 habitat or in other words, N1 is the resident of N2.

3. KINSHIP

Various family relationships exist between the components of Gojri NN compounds. Consider these examples:

Table: 2

2)	Stem-I	Stem- II	Compound	Gloss
a-	*kuRii* (wife)	*jaNo~* (husband)	*kuRii jaNo~*	Spouse
b-	*beheN~ (*sister)	*pahahii* (brother)	*beheN~ pahaii*	Siblings
c-	*nanaa~R~ (*sister- in - law)	*parajaahii* (sister- in-law)	*nanaa~R~ parajaahii*	Sisters-in- law
d-	*ʈjhii* (daughter)	*puuʈ* (son)	*ʈjhii puuʈ*	children
e-	*ɖraaNii~* (sister –in-law)	*jathaaNii~* (sister –in-law)	*ɖraaNii~ jathaa Nii~*	Sisters-in- law
f-	*ʈaheir* (cousin)	*paʈeir*(cousin)	*ʈaheir paʈeir*	Cousins

In the above example 2 (a), the family relation of N1 and N2 is described as 'N1 is the wife of N2' and 'N2 is the husband of N1'. Example 2(b) shows that 'N1 is the sister of N2 and N2 is the brother of N1'.In example 2(c) both the constituents of compound have mutual relationship and their relations show that both are sisters- in- law. The mutual relationships are also there in 2(f). The example 2(e) also denotes the mutual relationships between N1 and N2.The example 2(d) indicates that N1 is the daughter and N2 is the son. Both are brother and sister and are the children of their parents.

4. SOURCE

In this semantic class of Gojri one constituent of compound denotes source and other refers to the outcome of the source. This semantic class can be sub categorized as:

4.1 Source-Result

In this subcategory of compounds one constituent denotes source and other the result of that source as:

Table: 3

3)	Stem-I	Stem- II	Compound	Gloss
a-	*ga~*(cow)	*bachoo*(calf)	*ga~ bachho*	Cattle
b-	*ɖɻɖ* (milk)	*kehii*(butter)	*ɖɻɖ kehii*	Dairy product
c-	*ag*(fire)	*ʈɻuhuu~o*(smoke)	*ag ʈɻuhuu~o*	Activities

In the example 3(a) '*ga~*' is the source and *'bachho'* is the result of that source. It can also be said as N1 becomes the source of N2. In example 3(b) *'ɖɻɖ'* is the source and *'kehii'* is the

outcome of '*ḍɯḍ*'. In other words N1 is the source of N2.The example 3(c) shows that '*ag*' is the source and *'ʈɯuhuu~o'* is the product or outcome of '*ag*'(fire). We can say that N1 is the source and N2 is the result.

4.2 Result-Source

In Gojri compounds of this class the relationship does not only exist as source-result but in some compounds the relationship is result-source. One constituent denotes result and other the result.

For example:

Table: 4

4)	Stem-I	Stem- II	Compound	Gloss
a-	*lasii* (whey)	*ḍɯḍ* (milk)	*lassi ḍɯḍ*	Dairy product
b-	*aato* (flour)	*ɖa~No*(grain)	*aato ɖa~No*	food

Example 4(a) shows that '*lasii*' is the outcome of '*ḍɯḍ*'. In other words N1 is the result and N2 is the source. So, there is result-source relationship between '*lasii*' and '*ḍɯḍ*'.In example 4(b) '*aato*' is the outcome of '*ɖa~No'* or it can be said that N1 is the result and N2 is the source.

4.3 Material-Product

In material-product subclass one component refers to the material which is used to make the product and other component denotes the product that is made. See examples below:

Table: 5

5)	Stem-I	Stem -II	Compound	Gloss
a-	*khaR*(raw material)	*bachho* (calf)	*khaR bachho*	Artificial calf

In the example above '*khaR*' denotes the material that is used to make the structure of calf. In other words N1 is the material and N2 is the product. The researcher could find only one example of this subclass of Gojri. Source is the semantic class of

Gojri which is not productive. Such types of compounds rarely occur in Gojri. On the other hand English is productive in these types of compounds. Mostly these compounds have genitive markers in Gojri. As:

Table: 6

6)a-	*lohaa* (Iron)	*go* (of)	*ɖarwazo* (door)	Iron gate
b-	*mitii* (soil)	*go* (of)	*ʈeil* (oil)	Karosine oil
c-	*bataa* (stone)	*gii* (of)	*kanɖ* (wall)	Stone wall

Example (6) shows that mostly the source class of Gojri compounds does not productive and these types of relationships are expressed through genitive markers. Example 6(a) shows that material and the product is expressed through the phrase in Gojri but English has its corresponding compound. 'Iron' is the material and 'gate' is the product. In example 6(b) the source-product relationship is expressed through the phrase, '*mitii go ʈeil*' but in English it is expressed through the compound 'Karosin oil'. Same is the case with 6(c) where the relationship of source and product is expressed through a phrase, '*bataa gi kanɖ*' where as in English it is expressed through the compound, 'stone wall'. This phenomenon is expressed as N1 is the source and N2 is the product. This class of compounds is not common in Gojri but it is common in English.

5. PURPOSE

Purpose is another relationship that exists between the constituents of the compounds. See examples below:

Table: 7

7)	Stem-I	Stem- II	Compound	Gloss
a-	*ɖuɖ* (milk)	*jaRii* (herd)	*ɖuɖ jaRii*	The herd which is used for extracting butter
b-	*thandii* (cold)	*jaRii* (herb)	*thandii jaRii*	The herb used for the treatment of liver
c-	*jeeN*(life)	*jaRii* (herb)	*jeeN jaRii*	Lifesaving herb
d-	*aaraa* (saw)	*mashiin*(machine)	*aaraa mashiin*	Cutting machine

In the example 7(a) N2 is an herb which is used for extracting butter from milk. In other words purpose of N2 is to extract butter from milk. Example 7(b) shows that N2 is used to keep the body cold and to treat the liver. In example 7(c) N2 is used to save the life. In example 7(d) *'mashiin'* is used to cut. In other words the purpose of '*mashiin*' is cutting the wood.

6. INSTRUMENT

The instrumental relationship exists between the components of this class of compounds. See examples below:

Table: 8

8)	Stem-I	Stem- II	Compound	Gloss
a-	*haL* (plough)	*ɖa~nd̪* (oxen)	*haL ɖa~nd̪*	Plough and oxen
b-	*jandɽo* (lock)	*kunjii* (key)	*jandɽo kunjii*	lock and key
c-	*borsh* (bruch)	*paLash*(polish)	*borsh paLash*	brush and polish

In the above example 8(a) '*haL*' is the instrument which is ploughed by the oxen. In other words N1 is an instrument which is applied by N2.Example 8(b) shows that N1 is opened by N2. N2 is the instrument used for opening N1. Same is the case with example 8(c) where N1 is the instrument which is used to apply on N2.

7. TEMPORAL

No such compound is found in Gojri that has semantic relation of time and activity between its constituents however such compounds are found in English like 'morning walk' 'night club'. The relationship of time and activity performed is expressed through genitive markers. For example:

Table: 9

		A	B
9)a-	*suba*(morning)	*gii sair*(walk)	Morning walk
b-	*raat̪* (night)	*go tuuRo*(meal)	Night meal

In example 9(a) '*suba gii sair'* is a phrase that is used to express the relationship of time and activity where as in part B its corresponding English compound is given. Example 9(b) shows

that temporal activity is expressed through the phrase in Gojri language and the relationship is expressed with the genitive marker on the other hand it has its corresponding compound, 'night meal' in English. However, in Gojri some compounds are used to express the duration as:

Table: 10

10)	Stem-I	Stem- II	Compound	Gloss
a-	*athe* (eight)	*kahaRii* (time)	*athe kahaRii*	Every time
b-	*chavii* (twenty four)	*ghahanta* (hours)	*chavii ghahanta*	Around the clock
c-	*bahra*~(twelve)	*maheena* (months)	*bahra*~ *maheena*	Throughout the year

8. PART-WHOLE

According to Girgu (2007) part-whole semantic relationship exists only in English compounds. But I refute this idea as part-whole relationship also occurs in Gojri compounds. See examples below:

Table: 11

11)	Stem-I	Stem- II	Compound	Gloss
a-	*liir* (small piece of cloth)	*palo* (cloth)	*liir palo*	Clothes
b-	*guth* (corner of the field)	*behair* (Whole front side of the field)	*guth behair*	Around the field
c-	*chohoLii* (front part of the shirt)	*palo* (cloth)	*chohoLii palo*	Humble Request

In the above example 11(a) *'liir'* refers to a small piece of the cloth whereas '*palo*' denotes the cloth. So '*liir*' is a part and '*palo*' is a whole. In other words N1 is the part of N2.In example 11(b) *'guth'* refers to the small corner of the field where as '*behair*' denotes the whole front side of the field. So '*guth*' is the part of '*behair*'.In other words N1 is the part of N2. In example 11(c) N1 denotes the front part of the shirt and N2 refers to the whole cloth. So N1 is the part of N2.

9. WHOLE-PART

In this semantic class of Gojri compound whole-part relationship exist between the constituents of compounds contrary to Girgu's (2007) inventory. See examples below:

Table: 12

12)	Stem-I	Stem -II	Compound	Gloss
a-	*tuuRo* (meal)	*Pohoro* (piece)	*tuuRo pohoro*	Food
b-	*jand* (useless trees)	*kando*(thorn)	*jand kando*	Shrub

In the above examples whole-part relationships are found in the constituents of compounds. In example 12(a) '*tuuRo*' denotes the whole and *'pohoro'* refers to part. In other words N1 is the whole and N2 is the part. In example 12(b) *'jand'* is the whole and '*kando*' is the part. We can say that N1 denotes whole and N2 refers to part. Whole part relationship also exists in the constituents of following compounds:

Table: 13

13)	Stem-I	Stem -II	Compound	Gloss
a-	*maaL* (cattle)	*chokhar*(cattle)	*maaL chokhar*	Livestock
b-	*maaL*(cattle)	*dangar*(cow or ox)	*maaL dangar*	Livestock
c-	*maaL* (cattle)	*bachoo*(calf)	*maaL bachho*	Livestock
d-	*dangar*(cattle)	*bachho*(calf)	*dangar bachoo*	Livestock

In the above examples all the compounds are related to livestock. Gojri has no single word for livestock. Example 13(a) shows that '*maaL*' refers to whole and *'chokhar'* is the part of it. In other words N1 is the whole and N2 is the part of N1. Same is the case with example 13(b) where *'maaL'* denotes the whole and '*dangar*' refers to the part or it can be said that N2 is the part of N1. In example 13(c) '*maaL*' refers to cattle and' *bachho*' is the part of cattle, so N2 is the part of N1. Same is the case in example 13(d) where N2 is the part of N1.

10. PART-PART

The semantic class of part-part relationship is the most productive semantic class of Gojri compounds. The constituents

of a compound have part-part relationship. Both the constituents belong to a superordinate. Consider the following examples:

Table: 14

14)	Stem-I	Stem- II	Compound	Gloss
a-	*kukaR* (Cock)	*puuʈo* (chicken)	*kukaR puuʈo*	Poultry
b-	*chah* (tea)	*pa~Nii* (water)	*chah pa~Nii*	Refreshment
c-	*manjii* (cot)	*palo* (cloth)	*manji palo*	Bedding
d-	*luu~N~* (salt)	*pa~Nii~* (water)	*luu~N~ pa~Nii~*	Food
e-	*lelo* (lamb)	*bakroto* (he goat)	*lelo pakroto*	livestock
f-	*chhipro* (shawl)	*palo* (cloth)	*chhpro palo*	Dress
g-	*loii* (blanket)	*patuu* (quit)	*loii patuu*	Bedding
h-	*sap* (snake)	*slii~do* (lizard)	*sap slii~do*	Reptiles
i-	*kan* (ears)	*khur* (hoofs)	*kan khur*	Whole body of an animal
j-	*gand* (joint)	*ʈrup* (stiching)	*gand ʈrup*	Sewing
k-	*nas* (running)	*pahaj* (breaking)	*nas pahaj*	Escape
l-	*shiipo*(whistle)	*hakRii*(shriek)	*shiipo hakRii*	Noise
m-	*pehaida*(sheep)	*barkrii~*(goats)	*pehaida bakrii~*	Livestock
n-	*baN~*(make)	*joR*(joint)	*baN~ joR*	negotiation
o-	*ʈiihii*(daughter)	*puuʈ* (son)	*ʈiihii puuʈ*	Children
p-	*aaN~*(coming	*jaaN~*(going)	*aaN~ jaaN~*	Relation
q-	*kahaa*(grass)	*paʈar*(leaf)	*kaha paʈar*	Fodder
r-	*kangii*(comb)	*prondʱii*(ribbon)	*kangii prodʱ*	garments
s-	*paʈhar* (stone)	*giito*(small stone)	*paʈhar giito*	Rock
t-	*agaR*(front)	*pichhaR*(back)	*agaR pichhaR*	surrounding
u-	*kuucho*(wash)	*kharko* (scrub)	*kuucho kharko*	Service
v-	*ba~ng*(bangles)	*ka~ta*(earnings)	*ba~ng ka~ta*	jewellery
w-	*kiʈaab*(books)	*kapii~*(note bodes)	*kiʈaab kapii~*	stationary
x-	*ga~*(cow)	*mehais*(buffalo)	*ga~ mehais*	Livestock
y-	*meiz* (table)	*kursii~*(Chairs)	*meiz kursii~*	Furniture

In the above examples 14(a-y) the constituents of compounds are the parts of higher nodes. If the stem I and stem II of the compounds are taken as 'X' and 'Y' and the super ordinate as 'Z' then it can be said that 'X' and 'Y' are the components of 'Z' This method of compounding is common in Gojri as the terms like poultry, refreshment, bedding, jewelry, stationary and furniture do not exist in Gojri.

11. OPPOSITION

In this semantic class of NN compounds two nouns of opposite meanings are compounded. Indo-Aryan languages have such

types of compounds but English does not have such compounds. See examples below:

Table: 15

15)	Stem-I	Stem -II	Compound	Gloss
a-	*ʈǫhup*(sun)	*chahRii*(rain)	*ʈǫhup chahRii*	Crisis
b-	*chang*(goodness)	*manɖ*(badness)	*chang manɖ*	Insult
c-	*lah~Nʈ* (curse)	*shaavaa* (appreciation)	*lah~Nʈ shaavaa*	Indignity

In the above example 15(a-c) the components of compounds are the antonyms of each other but are joined together to make compounds. It can be said that N1 is the antonym of N2 or N2 is the antonym of N1.

12. ADJECTIVE-ADJECTIVE COMPOUNDS

The following section is devoted to the AA compounds of Gojri. These types of compounds are common in Gojri. AA compounds are formed by synonymic adjectives or antonymous adjectives.

12.1 Synonyms

In this semantic class of AA compounds both the constituents of a compound are synonymic as:

Table: 16

16)	Stem-I	Stem- II	Compound	Gloss
a-	*liso* (weak)	*maaRo* (weak)	*liso maaRo*	Very weak
b-	*maaRii* (weak)	*sukii* (thin)	*maaRii sukii*	Very weak
c-	*dulo* (dropped)	*biito* (lost)	*dulo biito*	Lost
d-	*moto* (fat)	*goLo*(round)	*moto goLo*	Healthy
e-	*rukho*(dry)	*suko* (dry)	*rukho suko*	Unappetizing
f-	*mitho*(sweet)	*piyaro* (sweet)	*mitho piyaroo*	Lovely
g-	*moto* (fat)	*ʈazoo*(fresh)	*moto ʈazo*	Healthy
h-	*likhyo*(learned)	*paRyo*(educated)	*pikhyo paRyo*	Learned
i-	*siɖǫ* (straight forward)	*saaɖǫ*(simple)	*siɖǫ saaɖǫ*	Very simple
j-	*saaf* (neat)	*suʈhro* (clean)	*saaf suʈhro*	Neat and Clean
k-	*ucho*(high)	*lamo*(tall)	*ucho lamo*	Very tall
l-	*luuNo~* (salty)	*sluuNo~*(spicy)	*luuNO~ sluuNo~*	Delicious

The above examples 16(a-k) show the components of compounds are related to the same semantic classes that convey the same semantic meanings. In example 16(a) *'liso'* and *'maaRo'* belong

to the same semantic field and are joined to make a compound. It can be said that A1 is the synonym of A2 or A2 is the synonym of A1. *'maaRii* and *sukii* in example 16(b) denotes that both are synonymic adjectives or it can be paraphrased as A1 is the synonym of A2. In examples 16(c-k) the constituents of compounds belong to the same semantic class and this can be denoted as A1 and A2 are synonymic adjectives.

12.2 Antonyms

Adjectives having opposite meanings are also compounded in Gojri.

See examples below:

Table: 17

17)	Stem-I	Stem- II	Compound	Gloss
a-	*dahdo* (strong)	*liso* (weak)	*dahdo liso*	Suppressed
b-	*niilo*(blue)	*piiLo*(yellow)	*niilo piiLo*	Colourful
c-	*ɖɟeir*(late)	*sweir*(early)	*ɖɟeir sweir*	Late and early
d-	*suko*(dry)	*luuNo~*(salty)	*suko luuNo~*	Unappetizing
e-	*changii*(good)	*manɖɟii*(bad)	*changii manɖɟii*	Insult
f-	*walii*(difficult)	*swalii*(easy)	*walii swalii*	Severe/serious
g-	*ikii*(twenty one)	*unii*(nineteen)	*ikii unii*	Deceit
h-	*sukii*(dry)	*sinii*(wet)	*sukii sinii*	Dry and wet
i-	*ucho*(high)	*niimo*(low)	*ucho niimo*	High and low
j-	*niko*(small)	*baRo*(big)	*niko baRo*	Small and big
k-	*kaaLo* (black)	*chito*(white)	*kaLo chito*	Black and white

In the above examples 17(a-k), the constituents having opposite meanings get into compounding. Both the components of a compound have opposite meanings. The relationship between the constituents of a compound can be denoted as A1 is the antonym of A2 or A2 is the antonym of A1.

13. SEMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS IN ADJECTIVE-NOUN COMPOUNDS

The relationship in AN compounds is studied under the following headings:

13.1 Source-Result

In this class, adjective denotes the source and noun refers to result.

See examples below:

Table: 18

18)	Stem-I	Stem- II	Compound	Gloss
a-	*gaawo*(of cow)	*ɖɻuɖ*(milk)	*gaawo ɖɻuɖ*	Milk of cow
b-	*mahnjo* (of buffalo)	*maas* (meat)	*mahnjo maas*	Beaf
c-	*baakro*(of goat)	*maas* (meat)	*baakro maas*	Mutton

In the above examples 18(a-c) *'gaawo', mahnjo'* and *'baakro'* are the adjectives and *'ɖɻuɖ', 'maas'* are the nouns. The semantic relations between the nouns and adjectives are of source and result. If stem I is considered as 'A' and stem II as 'B' then 'A' is the source of 'B'.

14. LOCATION

This is a main semantic class of NN compounds that was proposed by Girju(2007). But Gojri has this category in AN compounds. Following are the subcategories of this main category:

14.1 Place of Origin-Animate

In AN compounds of this class adjectives give the information about the place of origin of animate nouns. See examples below:

Table: 19

19)	Stem-I	Stem -II	Compound	Gloss
a-	*jangLii* (related to forest)	*kukaR* (cock)	*jangLii kukaR*	Forest bird
b-	*ɖɇhaaʈji* (villager)	*lok* (people)	*ɖɇhaaʈji lok*	Rural People
c-	*ɖɇsii* (local)	*kihii*(butter)	*ɖɇsii kihii*	Local butter
d-	*panjaabii* (punjabi)	*mehais*(buffalo)	*panjaabii mehais*	Buffalo from Punjab

In the above example (19) the adjectives are derived from nouns. The examples (a-d) show that the adjectives in stem I are referred to the places of origin of the nouns of stem II.

14.2 Place of Origin-Object

In the subcategory of AN compounds of this type, adjective gives the reference of the place to which the object belongs. See these examples:

Table: 20

20)	Stem-I	Stem- II	Compound	Gloss
a-	*angrezii*(English)	*ɖavaaii*(medicine)	*angrezii ɖavaaii*	English medicine
b-	*Jaapaanii*(japnese)	*reduuwo*(radio)	*Jaapaanii reduuwo*	Japnese radio

In the above examples 20(a-b) the relation of belonging exists between the constituents of compounds. If stem I is considered as 'A' and stem II as 'B' then 'B' belongs to 'A' or the place of origin of 'B' is A.

15. ATTRIBUTE-ENTITY RELATION

The attributive relationship exists in AN compounds. This relationship is studied under the following headings:

15.1 Attribute-Animate

The adjectives of this subcategory of AN compounds describe the attributes of animate nouns. Consider these examples:

Table: 21

21)	Stem-I	Stem- II	Compound	Gloss
a-	*dahdaa*(powerful)	*lok*(people)	*dahdaa lok*	Powerful people
b-	*maRɖ*(courageous)	*kuRii*(woman)	*maRɖ kuRii*	Courageous woman
c-	*shado*(lazy)	*gaɖro*(boy)	*shado gaɖro*	Lazy boy

In the above examples 21(a-c) *'dahdaa', 'maRɖ'* and *shado*' are the attributes of *'lok', 'kuRii'* and *'gaɖro'* respectively.

15.2 Attribute-Inanimate

The adjectives of this subcategory of AN compounds describe the attributes of inanimate nouns. See these examples:

Table: 22

22)	Stem-I	Stem -II	Compound	Gloss
a-	*kachii*(unriped)	*umar*(age)	*kachii umar*	Immaturity
b-	*pako*(firm)	*wahḍo*(promise)	*pako wahḍo*	Commitment
c-	*pakii*(firm)	*gal*(talk)	*pakii gal*	Commitment
d-	*sahnjo*(common)	*kahaa*(grass)	*sahnjo kahaa*	Common grass

In the above examples 22(a-d) *'kachii', 'pako', 'pakii', 'sahnjo'* are the attributes of *'umar', 'wahḍo', 'gal'* and *'kahaa'* respectively.

14.3 Attribute-Abstract Noun

The adjectives of this category of AN compounds describes the attributes of abstract nouns.

Such as:

Table: 23

23)	Stem-I	Stem -II	Compound	Gloss
a-	*zehnii*(mental)	*biimaarii*(illness)	*zehnii biimaarii*	Mental disease
b-	*Jusmaanii* (physical)	*kamzorii*(weakness)	*Jusmaani kamzorii*	Physical weakness
c-	*sacho*(true)	*piyar*(love)	*sacho piyar*	True love

The above compounds are AN compounds in which *'zehnii'*, '*jusmaanii*'and *'sacho'* are the adjectives which have the attributive relationship with *'biimaarii', 'kamzorii'* and '*piyar'* respectively. If stem I is considered as 'A' and stem II as 'B' then it can be denoted as 'B' which is 'A'.

CONCLUSION

The relational analysis of Gojri compounds shows that ten semantic classes of Gojri NN compounds are there. These semantic classes are possession, kinship, source, purpose, instrument, temporal, part-whole, whole-part, part-part and opposition. The semantic class possession is further subcategorized into habitant-habitat. The semantic class source has its subclasses, source-result, result-source and material-product. The relational study of AA compounds indicates that

synonyms and antonyms semantic classes are present in AA compounds. Source-result semantic classes also occur in AN compounds. The semantic class location is present in AN compounds that is further sub classified as place of origin-animate and place of origin-object. Attribute-entity class is present in AN compounds and it is further sub-categorized into attribute-animate, attribute-inanimate and attribute-abstract thing. The semantic classes purpose, instrument, temporal, possession and material product are not productive in Gojri as Gojri involves the genitive markers, '*go*' '*gii*' that make phrases instead of compounds. Girju's(2007) inventory indicates that these semantic classes are productive in English. In semantic class kinship both the constituents of NN compound are joined due to some family relations. The semantic class source shows that the relationship of source-result, result source and material-product is found between the components of compounds. The part-whole relationship, whole-part relationship also exists between the constituents of Gojri compounds. Part-part semantic class is the most productive semantic class in Gojri. In this semantic class two constituents are compounded because of their part-part relationship. The opposition semantic class is also found in Gojri like other Indo-Aryan languages. In this semantic class two nouns having opposite meaning are compounded. AA compounds are also found in Gojri. Two classes of AA compounds are there in Gojri i.e. synonyms and antonyms. In semantic class synonyms the two adjectives having the same meanings are compounded where as in semantic class antonyms two adjectives having opposite meanings are compounded. AN compounds also exist in Gojri. In these compounds the constituents have source-result relations. The semantic class of location is found in Gojri AN compounds. In semantic class of location the constituents are compounded due to place of origin-animate and place of origin-object relations. Attribute-entity semantic class of AN compounds also occurs in Gojri where the constituents get into

compounding due to attribute-animate and attribute inanimate relationships.

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APPENDIX

L	Retroflex
N	Retroflex
R	Retroflex
ḍ	Dental Stop /ḍ/
ṭ	Dental Stop / ṭ/
aa	Long Vowel /a/
ii	Long Vowel /i/
uu	Long Vowel /u/
~	Indicates preceding sound is nasalized
NN	Noun-Noun
AA	Adjective-Adjective
AN	Adjective-Noun