

NEOLOGISM IN THE WORK OF MOYEENKUTTY VYDIAR

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Language produces an enormous number of new words or new meanings of established words in different periods of its development. Literary language is one of the vehicles for such innovations. The innovative lexical units help a writer portray the intended meaning aesthetically and thereby attract the maximum attention of readers towards the object of reference. The term 'author neologism' denotes a stylistic device by which new words, new meaning or new word combinations are created by an author. As an aesthetic form of expression, innovations on lexical and semantic elements are found extensively in the literature of different age. Coining new words is a process of experimentation and a source of creative linguistic pleasure for authors. Such creations are inevitable when new objects and concepts are to be introduced in literature.

Antonina Litak (2012) points out that neologism is created directly for a particular situation. It helps extraordinary and unfamiliar perception of occasional elements and is very expressive because of unaccustomed perception and special concentration of content. Being facultative, their appearance in a language is always unpredictable.

Depending on the word-formation process, neologisms are divided into lexical and semantic ones. Lexical neologisms are formed either according to the productive models or they are borrowed from other languages. Among lexical neologisms (by word building feature) one can point out nonce words coined by means of suffixes, and prefixes, word composition, and abbreviations. Semantic neologisms appear as the result of acquiring new meanings by known words.

Antonina Litak (2012) also points out that author neologisms appear in the literary language in the following ways:

- 1) By means of word composition – a word formed from two existing words or combining forms.
- 2) By means of word building derivation
- 3) By means of semantic derivation, that is, when the existing word gains a new, secondary meaning.
- 4) By means of borrowing from other languages or subsystems of the language: a dialect, popular languages, jargons.

Author neologisms are a striking stylistic feature in the Arabi-Malayalam work of Moyeenkutty Vydias. New lexical units are the witnesses of the language vitality. This study analyses the neologism in the Padappattu (War songs) of Moyeenkutty Vaidyar.

Phonologically and morphologically modified words

Several words used in standard Malayalam have undergone morphological in the work of Vydias as a result of phonemic modification. A few examples are analyzed below:-

- /birike/ derived from /piRake/ as a result of the following phonemic change /p/->/b/, /R/->/r/, /a/->/i/

- /manuvaaR/ derived out of /maanavaR//aa/->/a/, /a/->/u/, /a/ ->/aa/
- /mattaTave/ = /maRR/+aTakkaM/ (/RR/- /tt/, /ave/ - /kkaM/)
- /beSkkaM/ = derived out of /veegaM/(the changes are /v/-/b/, /ee/-/e/, /ga/-kka/)
- /payyalkaL/ - the deviant form of /paitalukaL/ (the changes are /ai/-/yya/, -ukaL becomes -kaL
- /bikuTa/ the phonemically modified form of /vikaTa/ (the change are /va/-/ba/, /a/-/u/)

With the addition, deletion and substitution of phonemes the words in standard Malayalam are treated in a new way in the works analyzed under the present study. Examples:

Standard Malayalam with meaning	Neologism in Vydiars' work	Added	Deleted	Substituted
/tuTakkam/ Beginning	/tuTam/		-kka	
/nivartt/ unfold	/niitt/		-vaR	
/porutuvaan/To fight	/poruvaan/		-tu	
/baruka/Come	/baaruka/	-a		
/niRbandhaM/compulsory	/niRubandhaM/	-u		
/addinaM/That day	/antinaM/			-nt with -dd
/ciRaku/Wing	/ciRa/	-ku		
/falliccu/Effectuated	/falintu/			-ntu with -ccu

Newly created Arabi-Malyalam forms using Malayalam root

A large part of neologism in the Vydiar's work is based on Malayalam roots which might be intended to supplement the meanings in several contexts. Such words made out of nouns and verbs are totally unfamiliar to Standard Malayalam.

Examples:

/tanippittu/	Alienate
/akkarattoRkal/	Outsiders
/akkaNattare/	Those who are included in the group
/udavikeTTon/	Helpless

Arabi-Malayalam forms of Malayalam words

Several Malayalam forms and usages are also has its own Arabi-Malayalam alternates, in Vydiars' work. They are formed either with the simplification of phonemes or retaining the proto Dravidian features of old Malayalam. Examples are cited below:

Malayalam	Arabi-Malayalam	Meaning
/veNmazhu/	/bemmaSu/	the sparkling axe
/cu:zhnnu/	/cuSantu/	Covered
/va:zhcca/	/baska/	Rule
/jetavu/	/jehattar/	Winner
/tudarnn/	/todutt/	Followed

De-clustering patterns

The clusters in standard Malayalam are found in de-clustered in the Arabi-Malayalam works of Vydiar. The process of Epenthesis can be found in the formation of De-clusters. Epenthesis refers to the process of inserting a phoneme (either vowel or consonant) in a word to break the consonant cluster system. Anaptyxis which refers to a process of inserting a vowel between consonants is frequently used in the Padappattu of Vydiar. They can be treated as neologism. Examples:

Word in Standard Malayalam	De-clustered & De-aspirated forms in the work analysed	Meaning
/mukhyaM/	/mukkiyam/	Major
/viSva:sam/	/visuva:sam/	belief
Swapaadam	supaadam	One's own feet
/satwaraM/	/sattuuraM/	soon
/pRalobhaM/	/faRaloopaM/	temptation
/stRi/	/siRi/	Woman

Vydiar's preference for de-cluster forms might be intended for making the loan words more easily pronounceable for the Mappilas while reciting the songs. He prefers only the phonemes used in the then Mappila dialect with which he create neologism to represent the lexical items of the standard Malayalam.

Compound nouns

Compound nouns are another device that Vydiar used for neologism. Arabi-Malayalam compound nouns in the Padappattu of Vydiar are found in two combinations. i.e. Noun + Noun and Adjective + Noun with either of the parts are Arabic or Malayalam. A few such compounds are given below:

noun + noun	adjective + noun
/khaliquTayoon/=/khaaliq/(m)+/uTayoon /(a) Creator + owner = The god	/kuLaldaqR/=/kuLal/(m)+/daqR/(a) Women + House = the house of women
/khamarmukaham/=/khamaR/(a)+/mukhaM/(m) Moon+ face = The Moon like face	/siRiquasv'R/ = /siRi/ (stRii) (m) + /quasv'R/(a) = The Manson of the women
/Sujaaa'ttuTayavan/=/Sujaas'tt/(a)+/uTayavan/(m) Courage + Owner =Those who is having courage	/catuRsaa'tt/= /catuR/ (m) + /saa'tt/ (a)Forth + part of night= Forth part of night
/SajaRkoMp/ = /SajaR/ (a) + /kompu/ (m) Branch + Tree = Branch of the tree	/catuRhouL/ = /catuR/ (m) + /houL/ (a) Rectangular pond

Derived nouns

Nouns created from verbs or adjectives in the way alien to Standard Malayalam are found in the Arabi-Malayalam work of Vydiar. They are constructed to fill the semantic gap, especially while describing foreign concepts.

Nouns derived from native verb roots

When the nouns derived from verb roots are analyzed it is noted that semantic process to fill the gap and find an alternate in native language for the ideas in donor language (Arabic) are found to be a significant role. The direct meanings of the derived forms are extended to the ideas and concepts of donor language. A few examples:

Root	Derived Noun	Direct Word Meaning	Semantic deviation
/teLi/ (light)	/teLivaR/	Those who are with light	'Scholar'
/pooRR/(look after)	/pooRRalaR/	Those who are looking after	God
/peeS/ Say	/paSakkaM/	Sayings	Conversation
/uyaR/ lift	/uSarma/	the sate of becoming higher	Greatness

Nouns derived from native nouns

Peculiar nouns are formed from the nouns used in standard Malayalam or Malabar dialect forms. Most of such newly formed nouns have semantic values as they were formed to supplement the indented meanings. Examples:

Basic nouns	Derived noun	Meaning	Semantic deviation or extension, if any
/onTu/ (one)	/vonTaN/	the one	God
/kahanaM/ (sky)	/kahanaR/	Those who reside in the sky	Angels
/ekaraM/ (height)	/eSaRma/	The quality of having height	Usage unfamiliar to Standard Malayalam

Nouns formed from Malayalam Adjectives

In Standard Malayalam the contracted forms of /avan/, /avaL/ and /avaR/ (/oon/, /ooL/ and /ooR/ respectively) are added with Adjective forms to make derived nouns (Varma: 249). In Arabi-Malayalam –aR or –aaR is found to be used in such cases. Examples:

Adjective form	Suffix	Malayalam form	Neologism	Meaning
/pooRRunna/	/avaR/	/pooRRunnooR/	/pooRRalaR/	Those who look after
/teLiyuLLa/	/avaR/	/teLiyuLLooR/	/teLivaR/	enlightened or Scholar
/ceerunna/	/avaR/	/ceerunnooR/	/ceeraR/	Those person with a specific quality

Neologism in Gender Marker

All the gender marking rules and the corresponding morphophonemic changes in standard Malayalam go with the Arabi-Malayalam words with the exception of Masculine words ending with –i. It is interesting to note that in the muscular word ending with –i an additional –an is suffixed as masculine gender marker even if the word itself without any marker signifies masculinity in Standard Malayalam. Eg. /adipadiyaN. In standard Malayalam /adipadi/ itself indicates the Masculine form. Since the word is ended with –i and the –i is a feminine marker, –an is added and created new forms in the work of Vydias.

Number marker

Some peculiarities, alien to standard Malayalam are noted in usage of the number markers Arabi-Malayalam work analyzed here.

Sl No.	Word form	Number marker	Remarks
1	/tooZaRkaL/, /jihattaRkaL/ /aaSittoRkaL/	-aR + -kaL	Doubling of number marker
2	/arikooRkaL/	-ooR + -kaL	Doubling of number marker
3	/adipadiyaR/ /janaR/, /maNuvaarR/ /aNNaR/	-aR, -aaR	-aR is used in the place where –kaL and –maaR is used normally
4	/alaRkaL/	-kaL	-kaL in the place of –ukaL
5	/ami:RaaKKaL/	-a+kkaL	/ami:R/ + /kaL/ = /ami:RaaKKaL/

In the examples cited in the Sl No. 1 the doubling of number markers, not customary in Standard Malayalam can be found. Here the plural marker –aR is doubled with –kaL

which occurs only in the case where –aR is used as honorific marker in Standard Malayalam. E.g. /baTTaRkaL/ (Rajarajavarma 1986:132). When the context of its usages is deeply analyzed, it is found that –aR is used only as plural marker not as honorific marker. The items shown in the table as Sl. No 2 indicate another variation in the number marking system where –aR is generalized in the entire context where either –kaL or –maaR is to be added. The /aM/ ending word is always added with –kaL to denote plural form in Standard Malayalam. E.g. /janaM/ + -kaL = /janaMkaL/ -> /janangal/. In Arabi-Malayalam /janaR/ is formed with the following process. /janaM/ +/-aR/ = /janaR/ (the word final phoneme /a/ and /M/ are deleted)

The examples in the item 4 of the table show that only –kaL is used where –ukaL is used in Standard Malayalam. In Standard Malayalam the /R/ ending words are added with a link morpheme /u/ before suffixing the plural marker -ukaL. The example in the item 5 of the table indicates deviation from the normal Malayalam usage. The link morpheme –aa with the gender marker –kaL (-kkaL) is used only with the words having labial vowels in standard Malayalam. Here such a pattern is formed with –R ending word, where the link morpheme –u with -kaL is used in Standard Malayalam. E.g. /amiiR/ -> /amiiRukaL/(SM), /amiiR/ -> /amiiRaakkaL/ (AM)

Adjectives

The patterns of Arabic nouns with Malayalam adjectives and vice versa are common in the Padappattu of Vydhar. A detail analysis of the same is as follows.

Arabic Adjective with Malayalam Nouns

It is found that several Arabic adjective forms are used to qualify Malayalam nouns. The phonemically adapted Arabic adjective forms are used with Malayalam nouns by suffixing link or Zero morpheme. The pure Arabic adjective forms are found very rarely. The occurrence of phonemically adapted adjective forms is higher than the pure forms.

Phonemically adapted adjective forms

Adjective form	Arabic word part	Malayalam suffix	Adj+noun	Meaning
/shaRafuRRa/	/shaRaf/	/uRRa/	/shaRafuRRa diin/	Respected religion
/Rahmatta/	/Rahmatt/	/a/	/RahmattakkaTal/	the ocean of mercifulness
/miska/	/misk/	/a/	/miskakkaTal/	The ocean of fragrance
/haquana/	/haqu’/	/aana/	/haquanakoon/	The God of ultimate truth
/takkovaR/	/taqva/ /takkova/	/aR/	/takkovaRhamidaR/	The pious haamid
/adabaRRa/	/adab/	/aRRa/	/adabaRRamoLi/	Indecent words
/swagiiRaaM/	/swagiiR/	/aaM/	swagiiRam	The small person
/kafiiyaaye/	/kafi/	/aaye/	Kafiaaye mooppan	The leader who is enough
/aa’laaye/	/aa’l/	/aaye/	/aa’laayedoodaR/	The great prophet

Pure Arabic adjective forms without any phonemic modification or adaptation are found very rarely in the data collected for the study.

Example:

/aib-asaasilmoZi/ = /aib-asaasil/(a) + /moZi/ (m) torturing contempt

/LLaahiRbaSi/ = /LLaahiR/(a) + /baSi/(m) = the visible path

Malayalam Adjective with Arabic Nouns

Modified form of Malayalam adjectives are also used to qualify the Arabic nouns. The examples for which are listed below:

Adjective form	Malayalam word part	Malayalam suffix	Adj+ Arabic noun	Meaning
/mikkooR/	/mikacca/ Only /mik/ is used here	/ooR/	/mikkooR/ /sahaabikaL/	The best followers of prophet
/baliye/	/valiya/	/e/	/baliye/ /balaal/	The big balaal
/kuraye/	/kura/	/e/	/kuraye/ /muhammed/	The soft Mohammed
/cokkaR/	/Sonk/	/aR/	/cokkaR/ /nabi/	The handsome prophet
/peruM/	/peruM/	-	/peruM/ /quatR/	Big drop
/maana/	/maanya/	/maanya/ becomes /maana/	/maana/ /biivi/	The dignified biivi

Peculiarities in using Malayalam Adjectives in Vydias work

In a few contexts the verb forms of Malayalam roots are used as adjective in Arabi-Malayalam. Example: /baaRtticamaR/ = vazhthapeTunna yudhaM (praised war). Here the adjective part of the word /baaRti/ is the past tense form of the verb /baaZt/, which is used as adjective here. The suffix -aR is added with nouns to form adjective. Example: /kaTuvaR/ - /kaTuva/(tiger)+ /aR/ = one who like a tiger. In the adjective and adverb forms with the words ending /cca/, /ya/ and /ye/ phonemic changes are noted with the /m/ and /ne/ endings

/mikacha/(sm) = /mikum/ (am)

/niRaye/ (sm) = /niRam/(am)

/iLaya/ (sm) = /ilaM/ (am)

/valuthaya/(sm) = /baludane/(am)

The suffixes added to the root word in Standard Malayalam to form adjectives are deleted in Arabi-Malayalam and the root itself is used as adjectives in such cases.

Standard Malayalam form	Arabi-Malayalam form	Adj+noun
/teLinha/ or /teLivuLLa/	/teLi/	/teLijanaR/
/mikacca/	/mika/	/mikadiin/
/lakSaNamotta/	/laccaNii/ (here the gender marker is added)	/laccaNii manka/
/koTiya/ or /koTuM/	/koTu/	/koTu/ /veyil/

Peculiar phonemic changes including deletion, addition and substitution of phonemes are noted in the formation of Adjectives based on Standard Malayalam root words. Examples:

Malayalam base form	Arabi-Malayalam forms	Remarks
/mikacca/	/mette/	/i/, /cc/ and /a/ is substituted by /e/, tt/ and /e/, /ka/ is deleted
/kaRutta/	/kaRSna/	/utta/ is replaced by /SNa/

It is also noted that the syntactic order of using adjective in Standard Malayalam is violated in rare occasions. In Standard Malayalam the adjective normally comes before the noun to be qualified. The example below shows that Vydiar deviate from the normal order by using adjectives after the noun to be qualified. Example: /madikooTi/ = /madi/ (n) Moon + /kooTi/ (adj) billions (billions of moons)

Semantic Features

Semantic change refers to semantic shift or semantic progression and involves changes in the usage of words to the point where its current meaning radically differs from its original meaning. Semantic variations in the form of Broadening, and Narrowing are found in the Padappattu of Vydiar. A few examples for semantic variations are compared with the standard Malayalam language. Semantic variations are not common in the loan words from Arabic, as instances of which are found in Sanskrit, Dravidian, Arabic and Persian loan words.

Examples for Semantic Broadening

Semantic broadening is the process in which the meaning of a word becomes more general or more inclusive than its historically earlier form.

Root form	Modified form, if any	Original meaning	Extended meaning	Change in Grammatical Category	Example/ meaning/ Remarks
/vaLaR/ (v)	---	To grow	Greatness (n)	Verb to Noun, Functions as Adjective	valaR CeeraR(one who has greatness)
/arik/ (adj)	/arikooR/ (n) /arik/ + /ooR/ (Gender-Plural Marker)	Near/ close	Followers (n)	Adjective to Noun	Followers are to be closer to the leaders. It is formed as an alternate usage for /swahaabi/ (a)
/pulaRi/(n)	/pulaRvai/(adj)	dawn	Newly introduced	Noun to adjective	/pulaRvai diin/ (newly introduced religion)
/manaM/ (n)	---	Mind	Chest(n)	No change	/ManamaaltoSiccal / (beat oneself at chest)
/paaRkk/ (v)	--	To stay	Delay (v)	No change	/paaRkkalaad/ (without delay) Staying somewhere causes delaying something. So the meaning is extended to 'delay'
/paka/ (n)	/pakayaR/ (n) Added with plural marker	Angry, revenge	Enemies	No Change	Those who anger and take revenge is assumed to be enemy
/mukaM/ (n) + /keT/ (V) +/ooR/	mukaMkeTTooR /mukaM/ (n) = face /keT/ (v) = (dim)	Dim faced persons (nearer Translation)	Insulted person	Compound form of Noun and Verb becomes Adjective	When someone is insulted, the face normally lost its luster
/akkara/ (n)	/akkarattoRkaL/ /akkara/ (n) + /tt/(link morpheme)+ ooR (pl)+ kaL (pl)	Those who reside on the other side (of river)	Those who are included in the outside group	No change	/akkara/, 'the opposite bank of the river' is extended to the 'other group'

Examples for Semantic Narrowing

Semantic narrowing is the shift in which words refer to a more specific class of items or objects or the process by which a word's meaning becomes less general than its earlier meaning. This happens when a word with a general meaning is applied to something more specific. Specialization is a process by which the meaning of a word shifts from the general to the specific definition. It occurs when a word is used for a specific definition more often than the others so it eventually evolves over time to having a more specific meaning.

Root form	Modified form, if any	Original meaning	Narrowed meaning	Change in Grammatical Category	Example/meaning/Remarks
/keNaM/ (n)	/keNam/ + /aR/ (Plural Marker)	The modified form of Sanskrit /gaNaM/ means 'any group'	Group of people	No change	The meaning is contracted into 'group of people'
/kLeSaM/ (n)	/kilasaM/	Sorrow, pain	Disease	No change	General to specific
/vaanaR/ (n)	/baanaR/	Those who resides in the sky	Angels	No change	General to specific
/putuma/ (adj)	----	The fresh or new	Astonishing	No change	General to specific
/pulamb/ (v)	/pulav/ (v)	Saying something while crying	Saying	No change	The meaning is contracted into just 'saying'
/swaroopam/ (n)	/soroopam/ (n)	Own structure	Good	No change	--
/jap/ (v)	/cepu/ (v)	To saying or whispering prayers	Say anything	No change	Whispering prayer is contracted into 'saying anything'

Conclusion

Vydiar created neologism in his Padappattu, mainly using the root form of the lexicon in Standard Malayalam or Mappila dialect of Malayalam. It is noted that the Arabic and Persian loan forms are not modified much for neologism. Phonologically and morphologically modified forms of native roots are the common form of neologism found in Vydiar's work. He also created many compound forms using both Arabic and Malayalam roots. His peculiar treatment of gender, and number markers, Adjective forms, and link morphemes alien to main stream Malayalam can also be treated as consciously created neologism. In the semantic expressions also he brings several novel flavours. The study concludes that in order to comprehend Vydiar's Padappattu deeply, one has to make sense of the elements of neologism scattered throughout the work.

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