CHAPTER : II

HYBRIDIZED LEXICAL ITEMS

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2.1. Hybridized Items

By a hybridized lexical item is meant here a lexical item which comprises two or more elements, at least one of which is from a South Asian Language and one from English. The elements of a hybrid formations may belong either to an ‘open set’ or to a ‘closed system’ in lexis. (Kachru 1983 : 153)

2.1.1. Open Set

An open set item is considered ‘open’ in the sense that there are no grammatical constraints on the selection of the elements of the item. Both of them are nouns functioning as modifier and head in a noun-phrase. Consider, for example, the following: Benares Silk Shop (C 258), Kot-patloons (S & S 8), Shagan ceremony (BH 137), Congress Sarkar (OW & C 92).

2.1.2. Closed System

A closed system item is ‘closed’ in the sense that the stem belongs to a South Asian language and gets attached with a bound morpheme (suffix) from English. The suffix from English is responsible for assigning the item to the closed system, as there can’t be any further variations in the form of the item. Consider, for example, the following: Chaprasihood (C 30), Sahibhood (S & S 13), Thathiarhood (BH 136).

A closed system is ‘closed’ in the sense that at least one element belongs to the closed system of South Asian language. Consider, for
example, the following: Congresswallah (C 237), Tongawallah (S & S 26), Pan-Biriwallah (BH 65), Policewallah (OW & C 231).

2.2. Types of Hybrid Innovations

While discussing the types of hybrid innovations, let us consider the following types of hybridization in South Asian language.

2.2.1. Hybrid Collocations

Hybrid collocations are composed of elements from two or more different languages, it is formally and contextually restricted and its operation is generally restricted to one register in South Asian English, though the South Asian element may have a wider range of functions in the South Asian source languages. (Kachru 1983: 154). Consider, for example, the following: Badeshi state (S & S 337), Swadeshi state (S & S 337).

2.2.2. Hybrid lexical Set

A hybrid collocation is register-restricted (or bound) in South Asian English. In the South Asian source languages, on the other hand, a South Asian lexical item does not have contextual constraints in the same sense in which it has constraints in South Asian English. Therefore it is termed as hybrid lexical sets. In the South Asian English, the item purdah (C 41) is preceded only –women, -system, -lady. It therefore is register restricted in South Asian English and has a limited semantic range as it occurs only in one register. On the other hand, in
Hindi-Urdu Purdah does not have any such register restriction. Consider, among other the following context in which it occurs: drapes, curtain screen, veil, wall, layers. (Kachru 1983 : 154-155).

2.2.3. Hybrid Ordered Series of Words (OSW)

The members of an OSW are not necessarily contextually restricted. An OSW has certain formal and contextual characteristics which distinguishes it from a lexical set. In terms of context, the members of an OSW may belong to one or more registers and formally; all the members of an OSW have one element in common, as well as a common structure. The members of an OSW may or may not form a lexical set, since they can operate in different contexts. The basis for abstracting them is essentially their structural similarity. (Kachru 1983 : 155). Consider for example, the following: Angrezi furniture (C 95), Angrezi people (S & S 84), Angrezi tea-pot (BH 86), Angrezi nurse (SS 70), Angrezi music (OW & C 5), Angrezi speech (TR 26).

2.3. Lexical Diffusion and Hybrid Items

There are also some hybrid formations which may start as area-bound and then slowly cut across the linguistic isoglosses into another language area. These are, by and large, contextually determined and refer to material objects, customs, fauna-flora, or religious practices which are part of the culture of a specific area or a group; and they gain currency by use in South Asian English writing, debates in Parliament,
or in the state assemblies. These formations are pan-Indian in the sense that they form part of South Asian writing in English. (Kachru 1983: 156) The following items are mostly used in North India. For example Yekka drivers (S & S 257), Yekka stand (BH 63), Yekka Carriages (BH 64), Yekka drivers (SS 210).

2.4. Classification of Hybrid Formations

Kachru has classified hybrid formations according to the units and the elements which operate in their structure. A large number of hybrid formations belong to the nominal group, with two or more elements in the structure. These are divided into two subgroups such as South Asian item as head and South Asian item as modifier. (Kachru 1983: 156)

2.4.1. South Asian Item as Head

In this the first group includes those formations in which there are two elements and the relationship is that of a modifier and a head. The first component – the modifier – is from English and the head is from a South Asian language. (Kachru 1983: 156). Consider, for example, the following: Bad Hindustani (C 87), Broken Hindustani (C 210), British Raj ( S & S 84), Obscene Sarkar (BH 155), British Raj ( SS 124), Big Daktar (OW & C 176).

The second group also belongs to the nominal class but the order of elements in the group is reversed. In this case, a South Asian lexical item functions as a modifier, and an English lexical item as the head.
(Kachru 1983 : 156-157) For example Auyar Vedic powders (C 93), Attar of roses (S & S 311).

In the first group the formation of modifier head (MH) relationship have been further sub-grouped according to the position of the components, i.e., (i) NN type, (ii) AN type, and (iii) –ing as H type . (Kachru 1983 : 157)

(i) NN type: In these the first element belongs to the class noun. For example Muslin saree (C 16), Cotton sari (C 175), Rail gari (C 11), Silken sari (S & S 311), Cotton sadri (BH 160), White sari (OW & C 248).

(ii) AN type: In these the first element belongs to the class adjective. For example Double roti (C 24), Evil sarkar (BH 61), Swadeshi state (SS 337), Big sahibs (OW & C 177), Vaishanava hymns (TR 29).

(iii) –ing H type: In a restricted number of formations the –ing form functions as a modifier. Consider, for example, the following: Burning-ghauts (C 147), Burning ghats (S & S 181).

2.4.2. South Asian Item as Modifier

In this the difference is that the position of the modifier is reversed. In this case, an English item functions as a head. This group has been further subdivided into the following. (Kachru 1983 : 157)
(1) Derivative N: For example Vilayati mixture (BH 114), Vilayati fashions (BH 200), Yekka carriages (BH 64).

(2) Agentive: For example sherbet-dealer (BH 43).

(3) N + N: For example Dak Bunglow (S & S 93), Akashti holiday (BH 176), Shagan ceremony (BH 133), Sherbet shop (BH 109).

2.4.3. **String Formations**: For example High-class Lalas (BH 137).

2.5. **Hybridization and Derivative Suffixes**: For example Chaprasihood (C 10), Cooliedom (C 93), Chaprasidom (S & S 317), Sahibhood (S & S 13), Thathiarhood (BH 136), Sahibdom (SS 107), Sahibhood (SS 107), Pariahdom (OW & C 38).

South Asian Suffix, -wallah is used with a large number of nouns to denote an owner, or possessor, or master. Consider, for example, the following: Congress-wallah (C 237), Factory wallahs (C 82), Police wallah (S & S 161), Tonga-wallah (S & S 26), Pan Biri wallah (BH 65), Kulfi-wallah (SS 49), Pan-wallah (OW & C 231).

2.6. **Contextual Distribution of Hybridized Items**

The contextual Distribution of Hybridized Items may be seen as follows:

(1) Administration: Police Chowki (SS 212), Police thana (S & S 102).

(2) Agriculture: Moghal Garden (S & S 28).
(3) Articles of use: Angrezi furniture (C 95), Angrezi tea-pot (BH 86), Angrezi ‘anjeel’ (SS 136).

(4) Art/music: Angrezi music (SS 107), Angrezi git-mit (SS 238), Angrezi music (OW & C5).

(5) Buildings: Dak bunglow (S & S 93), Durbar sahib (BH 45), Darbar sahib (SS 40), Delhi Darbar (SS 119).

(6) Clothing/dress: Trousered Babus (C 71), Baggy-trouserred Muhammadans (C 71).

(7) Concepts: Kismat idea (BH 88), Counterfeit Kismet (BH 197).

(8) Edibles/drinks: Angrezi sweets (C 36), Double Roti (S & S 20).

(9) Education: Hindu student (C 63)

(10) Evaluation (attitude): Sarkari spy (BH 60), Vilayati mixture (BH 114), Vilayati fashion (BH 200).

(11) Furniture: Angrezi furniture (C 95), Nawari bed (BH 36).

(12) Medicine: Auyar vedic powders (C 93).

(13) Modes of address/reference: Angrezi woman (C 267), Brahmin servant (C 51), Angrezi lion (S & S 65), Angrezi race (BH 57), Angrezi nurse (SS 70), Brahmin dogs (OW & C 92), Mem-sahib (C 23).

(14) Money/Banking: Half-pice (C 123)
(15) Occupations: Chaprasihood (C 10), Sherbet-dealer (BH 43).

(16) Place Names: Lohari gate (C 127), Kutchary road (S & S 27), Kutchery road (BH 63), Kucha Road (SS 211), Kutcha road (OW s C 195).

(17) Politics: Khilafat movement (S & S 10)

(18) Religion and rituals: Akashti holidays (BH 176), Burning ghats (C 147), Burning ghats (S & S 181)

(19) Social (general): Shagan ceremony (BH 137).

(20) Speech/Language: Angrezi speech (C 14), Angrezi words (S & S 104), Angrezi proverb (BH 202), Angrezi tongue (SS 119), Angrezi letters (OW & C 224), Angrezi speech (TR 26).

(21) Trees/Flowers: Gold Mohur (C 201).

(22) Villages (general): Big Piplan (OW & C 3)

(23) Vehicle/carriages: Yekka stand (BH 63), Yekka carriages (BH 64), Yekka drivers (SS 210), Rail gari (C 11). (Kachru 1983 : 159-162)

The frequency of occurrence of hybridized forms differs in different context. In a restricted study (Kachru 1970: 133) the highest frequency of hybrid formations was found in the contexts of religion/rituals (11.0%), followed by social (general functions) (10%),
and flowers/trees (8.9%), and the lowest in the context of arms, medicine, and weights/measures (each 0.2%). (Kachru 1983:162).

After studying hybridized items, which are comparatively less in frequency than the Indian language elements, chapter number three attempts a study of the Indian language elements used in code-mixing.