The many ways of returning to the refrain in Telugu song

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The many ways of returning to the refrain in Telugu song

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29 Oct 2019
Published in Book of Abstracts, South Asian Languages Analysis SALA- 35, Paris. 
https://sala-35.sciencesconf.org/resource/page/id/15

A refrain (abbreviated \( R \)) is a line in a song repeated after each verse, and often used as the song’s name. Returns to \( R \) are usually high points both melodically and lyrically. E.g., a verse ending *I feel upon my lips again* makes a smooth lead-in (abbreviated \( L \)) to the refrain \( R = \) *A taste of honey* (Scott/Marlow, 1962). We note this (*I feel upon my lips again*) *A taste of honey*, and call such patterns (lead-in)refrains or \( (L)R \)’s. The song goes \( R \ldots LR \ldots LR \), where \( L \) could change verse to verse. In our examples, \( R \) and \( (L)R \) are often both full sentences. More interesting \( L \)’s are often phrases, clauses or rather than interjections. A word-prefix \( L \) can transform \( R \).

Our main contribution is to point out that \( (L)R \) patterns are a striking feature of Telugu (TEL) song, remarkably various and profuse in both old and new songs, yet little remarked in the literature as far as we are aware. We give examples from the 15\(^{th} \) c. to the 21\(^{st} \). In transcription, a colon marks long vowels, and \( M \), nasalized ones. Retroflexion is shown by capitalization, and aspiration by \( h \), also a consonant by itself. Glosses are given, some also /morpheme-wise/.

Kannada (KAN) and Tamil (TAM) share features with TEL that help make \( L(R) \)'s: fairly free word order, agglutinative particles, and adjectives and relative clauses preceding the noun. We give only lone KAN and TAM examples, but expect to find more when we search. Hindi (HIN) shares fewer features with TEL; perhaps therefore, we have so far looked but found few \( (L)R \) s in HIN.

1. From the TEL film *Bangaru Pichuka*, 1968 (song by Arudra). Nested \( L \)’s to set the stage:

\[
\begin{align*}
((nuni) & \quad \text{vecca-ga:} \quad \text{kala-gaN-Tu:) \quad \text{nidura-po:}} \\
/\text{gentle-ADV} & \quad \text{warm-ADV} \quad \text{dream-see-PRS.DUR} \quad \text{sleep(noun)-go.IMP.SG/}
\end{align*}
\]

We hear *nidurapo:: veccaga: kalagaNTu: nidurapo:: nuniveccaga: kalagaNTu: nidurapo:*
“go to sleep, warmly dreaming go to sleep, gentle-warmly dreaming go to sleep”

2. Tyagaraja (18\(^{th} \) c.), three TEL examples. Note: 2b splits \( R \), and \( L \) in 2c is a word prefix.

2a. *(ni:vaDincinaTu a:Dina na:to:) palukave:mi na: daivama:*
\( /1SG.COM \quad \text{Speak-NEG.2SG-why \quad 1SG.GEN \quad god.5G-VOC/}
\)
(you-made-dance-like danced-who me-with) speak-not-you my god
“Why don’t you speak (to me) my god, (who danced as you made me dance)”.

2b. *(mammejuko: \( R = \)“wake up” but \( L(R) = \)“rule over us”! \( (mamm=\text{us}, \quad e:juko=\text{rule over})).
2c. *(ra:muni san)nidhi* Here \( R = \)“treasure” but \( L(R) = \)“Rama’s presence”!
3. From the TEL film Bahubali 2, 2017 (song by Keeravani).

\[(na:)\) kanna: nidurincara: “(my) son, go to sleep” and
\[(citika ve:lu:na ko:NDanu mo:sina)\] kanna: nidurincara: /little finger-on hill-ACC carried-REL-PTCP/ giving “son, (who carried the hill on his little finger,) go to sleep”. One simple \((L)R\), one rich.

4. In HIN Bahubali 2, dubbed from the TEL, the corresponding lines are

\[(o:) ka:na: so: ja: zara: “(O) Kanha, go to sleep” which is a very simple \((L)R\), and
luk-chup ke: tak yu:M na: mo:he: | kanna: so: ja: zara:, which is two independent lines:

“Don’t look at me stealthily | Kanha, go to sleep”. The TEL original is an \((L)R\).

5. But HIN can show true \((L)R\)’s. Film Raziya Sultan, 1983 (song by Kaifi Azmi).

\[... sar: e: sha:m se:) jalta: hai badan “... from early evening, the body burns”\]


\[(Go:vinda ninninda a:nnda hondi:ruva)\] na:ne: bha:gyavati
//joy.SG.ACC get-be.INF.PFV.PTCP 1SG.NOM-EXCL fortunate(noun).SG.FEM/

(Govinda you-from joy got-being) l-only fortunate-woman

“I, (who received joy from you, Govinda,) am indeed fortunate.” Similar to 3, second \((L)R\).

//song.SG.NOM mind.SG.ACC-EXCL forgetfulness-CAUS.SG.PRS/ “makes me forget myself, (song) makes me forget myself”. The TAM original (film Kalyana Parisu, 1959, song: Kalyanasundaram) has the same \(L\) (isai, song.SG.NOM) and similar \(R\).

8-14. TEL examples, showing in tabular form some of the many roles \(L\) can play.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Anamacharya</th>
<th>(naraka ku:pamula veDalincu) ca:lada:</th>
<th>Purposive clause</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Annamacharya</td>
<td>suffices-not?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Annamacharya</td>
<td>(sumukha:na) avadha:ru raghupati (face-to-face) listen, Raghupati</td>
<td>adverb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Annamacharya</td>
<td>(aNDanunDe:) sva:mini kaNTi (who stays as protector) the lord I saw</td>
<td>adjectival clause</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Kshetrayya</td>
<td>(mi:) aluka di:rena: (your) suck is-it-pacified?</td>
<td>genitive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Ramadasu (17th c.)</td>
<td>(ba:pi:na sva:mi) e:Dunna:Do: (the saviour) wonder where he is</td>
<td>nominative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Arudra, in film Muddu Bidda (1956)</td>
<td>(amma:) cu:Da:lani undi (Oh Mother) want-to-see (ninnu:) cu:Da:lani undi (you) want-to-see</td>
<td>vocative accusative</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The agglutinative nature of TEL enables these \((L)R\) patterns since function is captured concisely, often by one syllable. E.g., in Ex 8, veDalu=go, veDalincu=make go, veDalincna=to make go. In Ex 10, ...unDu =stay, unDe:=one who stays. In Ex 13, lo:ga: = before. Adnominals and relative clauses precede the noun.
**Summary:** We have described (lead-in)refrain patterns or $(L)R$’s. The return to $R$ from $L$ is like the return to the theme after a variation in Indian classical music: smooth, pleasing and yet surprising. We have shown the rich use TEL has made of $(L)R$’s. **Conjecture:** We expect search to find that similar $(L)R$’s are fairly usual in KAN and TAM. We are unsure what to expect in HIN.

**Acknowledgements:**

1. $(L)R$ patterns extend the refrain. Friends have pointed out that they resemble Srotovaha Yati [1], an expanding syllabic pattern, but the two are quite different phenomena.
2. We thank our friend Swati Parashar for finding Ex. 5.

**Reference**