

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 6.317
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
PIIHQ (Russia) = 3.939
ESJI (KZ) = 8.771
SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

SOI: [1.1/TAS](https://doi.org/10.15863/TAS) DOI: [10.15863/TAS](https://doi.org/10.15863/TAS)

International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

p-ISSN: 2308-4944 (print) e-ISSN: 2409-0085 (online)

Year: 2022 Issue: 12 Volume: 116

Published: 23.12.2022 <http://T-Science.org>

Issue

Article



Mokhichekhra Rustamovna Namozova

Termiz State University

Teacher of the Department of Uzbek Language and Literature,

Uzbekistan

STUDY OF REPETITION WITHIN WORD GROUPS

Abstract: In this article, the level of study of repeated words in world linguistics, their division into types, types of repeated words within the noun group, repetitions with double, similar meaning, their linguistic features, and examples are analyzed. Repeated words are used in world linguistics with the term reduplication, and their research and study of their types in artistic works serve to fully demonstrate the internal capabilities of our language.

Key words: Reduplication, reinforcing repetitions, partial repetitions, repeated words with the same meaning, word groups, meanings of repeated nouns.

Language: English

Citation: Namozova, M. R. (2022). Study of repetition within word groups. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 12 (116), 753-755.

Soi: <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-12-116-66> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2022.12.116.66>

Scopus ASCC:

Introduction

Today, Uzbek linguistics is developing in every way. Especially in recent times, studies in the research of artistic language methodology, linguopoetics, linguostylistics, artistic, scientific, and formal methods have given good results. One such methodological tool is artistic repetition. In Uzbek linguistics, a number of works have been carried out in connection with the research of the possibilities of spiritual, methodological and artistic creation of repeated words. Repetitions exist in all languages and can be found within all word groups. There are many types of them, especially within the noun group. The French orientalist J. Leni, while dividing repeated words into categories, emphasizes that adjectives are found in 2 types of reduplication: Complete and incomplete. [18.76]

Gatling's opinion about the meaning of repeated words is as follows: Repeated words used to strengthen meaning differ from affixation in adjectives, adverbs, and adjectives. [17.23]

Materials and Methods

Research on repeated words and a number of works related to revealing their linguistic essence began to appear in Turkish in the 80s. Among these, it is possible to include the scientific work of professor Dmitrev, who for the first time studied repeated and

double words at the same time and divided them into categories. [16.12]

In his observations on the Karakalpak language, N.A. Baskakov, talking about the ways of forming words in this language, introduced various repeated words here.

Baskakov divided repeated words into 4 groups:

1. Strengthening pairs of repeated words.

Tyobe-tyobe (mountain)

Game-play (play-play)

2. Repetitive words

3. Repeated words with related meanings

Palav-malov

Somehow

4. Repeated words with the first syllable shortened

Darkness (darkness)

Jaw-jarak

A. Kaydarov extensively studied double-repeated words and their peculiarities in the Uyghur language. He systematized repeated words according to the methods of their formation and divided them into 4 groups:

Group 1 includes homogeneous repeated words, that is, a repeated word is formed by repeating the stem twice without any change:

Pat-pat, hir-hir, pir-pir...

Group 2 repeated words with similar meaning:

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 6.317
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
PIHII (Russia) = 3.939
ESJI (KZ) = 8.771
SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

- a) rhyming repeated words: at-mat, giring-piring
 - b) repeated words of different forms: shalak-shuluq, shaqir-shukur
 - c) intersecting repeated words: red-red, ep-enik
- Group 3 combines repeated words used to express similar meanings:

I couldn't find it

My eyes widened

He completely forgot...

In this work of Kaidarov, the term double-repeated words is also used together as base expressions.

V. Egorov says in one of his articles: "One of the oldest and easiest ways of forming words in many languages of the world is repeated words. Repeating the same word twice, i.e., the repetition of the word is related to the increase in quality or quantity, speed of movement or repetition. [13.113]"

In many languages, repeated words are even an indicator of the plural degree of nouns, the degree of improvement of adjectives, the grammatical categories of subtractive numbers and adverbs.

Egorov also talks about the origin of repeated words from the Turkish language: "Repeated words are quite common in Turkish, including ancient forms denoting an increase in quality: sweet-sweet honey, hungry-hungry, red-red..." (13. 121).

Results and Discussions

In Uzbek linguistics, the difference between repeated words, double words and compound words is considered without connection. B. Madaliev's scientific work "Compound words in the Uzbek language" talks about the existence of repeated words in the Uzbek language, and they are semantically equivalent to pairs of words and compound words. He says that he will come closer. In the way of word formation, words with the same meaning are returned or words with opposite meanings appear. As a result of this, repeated words expressing generalizing meaning are formed: five-five, bosti-bosti, parents, strength... [15.93]"

The meanings of the repeated nouns. A noun is considered the most basic part of speech and can be a repeated word in all languages of the world and have different meanings in a sentence:

1. The meaning of the plural. - Carts and carts of hoes, loaves, crowbars, and stretchers were brought to the side of the railway.

2. The repeated noun expresses the external similarity of the object or action when compared. This happens as follows:

- The appearance of the object is compared. - After a while, the young man came in with a stack of papers, beads of sweat were pouring from his forehead.

- The uniqueness of the form or situation is emphasized. - Ayyqiz gazed proudly at the mountains and valleys of cotton.

- Figurative meaning. - There is no account of the blood, it is soaked in the ground, and the youth is in rivers and streams.

- We heard it, we were very happy.

3. Repeated nouns give an idea of the amount of the subject, more precisely, such a repeated form of it strengthens the lexical meaning and expresses the meaning that the amount is many, countless.

- Shelves of old and new constitutions, dictionaries, newspaper sets...

4. Repetition strengthens the meaning of quantity.- We want to knock on the door of a scientist who has spread money in the country, wrote many books.

5. Repeated nouns are also able to express figurative meaning. This form is distinguished by expressiveness in the language. The repeated word serves to strengthen the meaning in the sentence, and the effect of the repeated word is strengthened. The imagery of the metaphorical meaning obtained by the repetition method increases and looks brighter.

This season is the great destiny of labor,
Handfuls of shins full of light. (Gulistan)

... I overcame sufferings, overcame many difficulties like a lion, and earned the right to be a leader by the skin of my forehead. (Sh. Rashidov)

6. Repeated words express continuity and repetition. - You only say beard and beard, - my father did not come empty-handed. (H. Tokhtaboev)

Do you keep saying candy-candy, I'm going to throw the candy with a vase right now. (Tashkent evening)

In a number of works devoted to numbers in the modern Uzbek language, only one number is mentioned in different ways. Interrogative pronouns express plural and intensified meanings when used as repetitions.

Who? What? Interrogative pronouns express the meaning of plural when they are repeated. For example: What, you have no heart and boyish pride, nephew? (Ya. Shukurov)

Who will come? Who is going?

The interrogative pronouns how many, how many, and what also express the plural meaning when they are repeated words. For example: You don't know, brother Sadiq didn't put it on my head for days? (K. Yashin)

It seemed to him that he had walked a long stone path, and he looked back and involuntarily grabbed his collar. (I. Rahim)

Look how much work we have done.

When verbs become repeated words, they serve to express the duration of the action, its repetition, and the incompleteness of the action.

For example: Ho-ho-ho...I laughed out loud on purpose. (H. Tokhtaboev)

Next to him, someone was snoring. (G. Gulam)

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 6.317
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
PIHLI (Russia) = 3.939
ESJI (KZ) = 8.771
SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

Conclusion

In conclusion, the study of repeated words is important not only from the point of view of literature, but also from the point of view of linguistics. The phenomenon of reduplication exists in all languages,

and in Uzbek it is an important tool for showing the internal possibilities of the language. The analysis of repeated words within categories is one of the important works, which has not yet been fully analyzed and is still waiting for its own research.

References:

1. Atullah, H. (1981). *"Badoi us-sanoye"*. Tashkent.
2. Hojiahmedov, A. (2001). *"Arts of Poetry"*. Tashkent.
3. Tursunov, U., & Mukhtarov, Sh. (1992). *"Current Uzbek literary language"*. Tashkent: "Uzbekistan".
4. Shoabdurahmanov, Sh. (1980). *"Current Uzbek Literary Language"*. Part 1. Tashkent: "Teacher".
5. (n.d.). *Uzbek, sources of ethno lexicography of, and wedding ceremony in northern Afghanistan*. "Muhammad Humayun Nadim PhD student of Termez State University".
6. Nadim, H. M. (2019). About ethnolinguistics and ethnographic lexicon. *Young scientist*, (30), 147-149.
7. Nadim, M. H. (2021). Historical and etymological characteristics of the ethnographic lexicon of the uzbeks of north afghanistan. *Oriental renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences*, 1(2), 22-29.
8. Davidov, Y.J. (2021). *Word formation patterns in uzbek language*. International Conference on Agricultural Sciences, Environment, Urban and Rural Development, (pp. 16-21).
9. Davidov, Y. J. (2021). The Phenomenon of Polysemy and Different Aspects of Conversion. *European Journal of Life Safety and Stability* (2660-9630), T. 12, pp. 245-247.
10. Davydov, Yu. D., & Bazarov, Sh. A. (2021). The phenomenon of ambiguity in works of art. *Innovations in pedagogy and psychology*, Vol. 4, No. 7.
11. Baskakov, N.A. (1956). *"Karakalpak language"*. ed. ANSSR-M.
12. Kaydarov, A. (1951). *"Paired and repeated words"*. L.
13. Egorov, V.G. (1971). *"Composition in the Turkic languages"*. L.
14. Madaliev, B. (1972). *"O'zbek tilida qo'shma so'zlar"*. Toshkent.
15. Dmitreev, N.K. (1930). *"Paired phrases in the Bashkir language"*. ed. ANSSR, department of gum. Sciences, L-1930. (pp. 12-13).
16. Byoting, O. (1961). *translated from German*. L.
17. Leni, J. (1965). *"French Grammar"*. Moscow.