



Functional Semantics of English Reduplicative Elements

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Abstract: This article is about the linguistic theories that reflect the etymological, functional, semantic, cognitive and comparative analysis of the existing reduplicative elements in the English and Uzbek languages. The presence of reduplicative elements in the English language in various fields of linguistics is shown. The tasks of research is to study the linguistic features of reduplication in modern English and Uzbek, including the emergence of reduplicative words, the process of creating a grammatical form, as well as structural-semantic peculiarities; to describe the lexical-semantic features and functions of reduplication in the text in the context of speech activity; comparative clarification of linguistic and pragmatic factors in the connection of word-formation elements by analyzing the internal linguistic features of reduplicative words in each of the compared languages; to divide repeated words expressing different semantic meanings into lexical-semantic groups; determining inter-linguistically compatible and different models of reduplicative semantic units in English and Uzbek languages; studying the morph-phonological structure of reduplicative units in comparable languages. It has been demonstrated that reduplication plays an important role in the development of Uzbek and English lexicons based on internal capabilities. It has been convincingly established that the phenomenon of reduplication is one of the active linguistic processes at the current stage of development of these languages, according to the classification of reduplicative words in the English and Uzbek languages based on lexical categories. Based on the further achievements of world linguistics, the system of formation of reduplication in the English and Uzbek languages, the structural-semantic nature of the repetition, and the types and models of reduplicative words have been explained in detail.

Keywords: Reduplication, Method of Reduplication, Reduplicative Word, Phonological Impulse, Cross-Linguistic Reduplication, Replication, Lexical Categories, Classification of Reduplicative Words

1. Introduction

Reduplication is a linguistic phenomenon common to many languages and observed at all language levels.

Among the initial studies on the problem of reduplication, the research of the German linguist August Friedrich Pott, as well as Wilhelm Wundt, H. Hirt, E. Sepir, O. Espersen, E. Eckhardt, A. M. Ball, L. Bloomfield, E. Naida, G. Marchand, D. E. Bolinger, I. R. Galperin, I. V. Arnold, N. Tan, N. A. It is possible to note the scientific works of Shechtman and others.

Some linguists agree that reduplicatives are a relatively new element in English. For example, according to Minkova, "repeated words are very rare in surviving old English documents" [1]. Benczes hypothesizes that the reason for this phenomenon is very simple—there is almost no written

evidence of everyday speech, and most records are formal in nature, which precludes repeated use. Among the earliest examples of reduplicatives, fully reduplicated onomatopoeic phrases such as ha-ha (OEDc.1000) or cuckoo/cuccu (MED c.1300) predominate" [14]. Examples include handy-dandy or trolly-lolly. However, all three types of reduplicatives - completely reduplicated phrases, ablaut reduplicatives, and reduplicatives with consonant shifts - were fully formed in English in the 15th and 16th centuries. Khladki made a table based on the dictionary data he collected. His information confirms the repeated revolution. This table also shows that it is possible to quantitatively analyze the history of recurrences. As a result of entering a new era in the world of science and technology in the 16th century, many changes began to be felt in the field of language. And the increase in the number of reduplicatives may have occurred as a result of the adoption of several phonological regularities, which may be

related to the evolution of the English language and the historical background in general. Benczes here joins the next part of the hypothesis, saying that when the less formal variants of the language entered written form, the number of rhyming compounds and other types of repetition increased" [2]. Thus, the expansion of repetitions can be observed in the time of Chaucer (late 14th century), the Elizabethan era (16th century) and the rise of the romantic movement in the 19th century.

2. Literature Review

Currently, there is no study based on etymology that captures the current state of native-speaker accepted and emergent reduplicatives or reduplicatives. According to Beal, since about the 70s, the creation of meaningful combinations has increased, while those without meaning have decreased [3]. Benczes, on the other hand, argues that the reduction of nonsense words is insignificant, but points out that there is a difference in the distribution of meaningless and meaningful combinations [4]. Also, names formed by the requirements of the period are more common nowadays. For example: Bearum Scarum (a children's book by Victoria Parker and Emily Bolam), adds examples of company names (like Banana Cabana - a restaurant in South Carolina), or toys and product names (like Hubba Bubba). Many more examples can be given: Lana Banana (pseudonym of the character of the series "American Horror Story"), Hannah Montana (the name of the character of the series "Disney Channel") [13]. Although many repeaters can be traced far back in time, in most cases it is impossible to predict where the words were first used. There are a few exceptions, for example, hurly-burly was first used by William Shakespeare in *Macbeth*:

When the hurly burly's done, When the battle's lost and won..."

(*Macbeth, Act I Scene I*)

In Shakespeare's play "All's well that ends well", the reduplicate is repeated once more:

"Ay, that would be known. To the wars, my boy, to the wars! He wears his honor in a box unseen,
That hugs his kicky-wicky here at home..."

"Oh, it was known that this would happen. To the wars, my child, to the wars! He keeps his honor in an invisible box, just as he hugs his honor at home..." Benczes believes that most of the rhyme in reduplicatives comes from folk etymology" [5]. The purpose of folk etymology is to adapt the word to the words or form of words available to the speaker. This etymological method is closely related to the semantics of the reduplicative. Zuraw introduces the term "aggressive reduplication" and it suggests the topic of reduplication when a word cannot be properly explained by the speaker" [6]. Of these, 305 words are rhyming compounds and 252 are examples of ablaut reduplication" [7]. Complete repeat cases were not included in this study. In this work, calculations of repeaters divided into 5 categories, 5368 data updates are found. Although it is doubtful that the words could be active in present-day English, this extensive

collection provides valuable material as confirmation of previous hypotheses. Hladki confirms the results of previous phonological studies, during the transition of vowel sounds to ablaut reduplicatives; they make up 89% of the words in the list of ablaut combinations. Another important part of Hladki's research is the comparison of the occurrence of reduplications in different dictionaries. The purpose of the study is to compile a list of the most repeated words according to the Cambridge International Dictionary and, as a result, compare it with others. The largest monograph devoted to the study of cross-linguistic reduplication is by Sharon Inkelas and Cheryl Zoll, *Reduplication - Doubling in Morphology*, which provides a scientific explanation of reduplication in a broad sense. For example, fro-yo (frozen yogurt), slo-mo (slow motion) (slow motion), hi-fi (high fidelity) (high fidelity) or sci-fi scientific fantastic (science fiction) are bilateral, except for the repetition of English nicknames. Although phonologically these compounds may appear to be true reduplicatives, they do not result from reduplication, but from the initial syllable o of each of the two adjacent words. 'comes from the form of reduction to units of measurement. In addition to an in-depth study of the morphology of reduplication, the authors provide examples of reduplication in more than 100 languages. According to D. Minkova, "repeated words are very rare in preserved old English documents. [8]. According to the hypothesis of R. Benczes, the reason for this phenomenon is very simple: there is almost no written evidence of everyday speech, and most records are of a formal nature, which excludes repeated use [9]. Handy-dandy and *trolley-lolly* are two early examples of reduplicates. However, all three types of reduplicates—completely reduplicated phrases, ablaut reduplicates, and reduplicates with consonant shifts—were fully formed in English in the 15th and 16th centuries.

3. Results and Discussion

A category of repetition that is rare in English but relatively common in Slavic languages is magic and incantation and religious exclamations and curses. There are various classification systems for interpreting reduplication, based on their phonological and lexicological properties or use in speech" [12].

The phenomenon of reduplication can be considered one of the active linguistic processes at the current stage of development of the Uzbek and English languages. The prevalence of words belonging to different word groups made by the reduplication method is different: it is more in Uzbek and a little less in English. Modern linguistic theories, on the one hand, are characterized by the desire to cognitively integrate language into the system of other human cognitive mechanisms, due to which this universal language becomes a natural basis for comparing (and the possibility of comparing) different languages; on the other hand, to reveal the "mediating" function of language between man and non-linguistic reality, and to show the linguistic methods of mastering reality by language itself, at the same

time, since this reality is a means of conceptualization and, indeed, of the world is also the embodiment of its simple (linguistic) appearance, which leaves its mark on human perception of reality, that is, perception "through the prism of language" [15].

Reduplication as a method of word formation is common to both compared language systems.

Corresponding reduplication internal language models in Uzbek and English are considered as internal language invariants with epic motifs of cross-linguistic common models, which serve as a formal metalanguage of comparison.

The semantic similarity expressed by reduplicative words is reflected by the presence of a common categorical meaning.

During the study, 3 different forms of repeated words were shown. The semantic functions of reduplication are diverse, ranging from grammatical meaning representation to variable or variable lexical semantics. However, there are significant similarities in the basic meanings conveyed by such words in most languages. This general idea (invariant meaning) is implemented in various lexical-categorical cases in appropriate modifications: "for subject meanings—as plurality, variety, and similarity; for quality qualities—as quality level; for processes—as continuity and repetition [10]. Thus, the main area of reduplication spread in the world's languages is learning within the framework of various modifications of the original unit meanings, while preserving the "basic" lexical meaning [11].

4. Conclusion

The use of reduplicative words is more characteristic of artistic, journalistic and colloquial style due to the main feature of reduplicates: they express not only the meaning of the word, but also the speaker's attitude to the topic of speech and the surrounding action, feelings. We did not find that reduplicated words were used in the scientific literature, because all terms are expressive and free of stylistic coloring due to their linguistic nature. Currently, the efforts of many linguists are aimed at consistently considering the universal properties of reduplication, its typical appearance characteristic of languages with different structures, and trying to explain the allomorphy observed in their use. During the development of linguistics, the nominative status of linguistic units was considered in different ways. One of the characteristics of the structural approach should be recognized as "autonomization" of language: language has been viewed as a more or less self-sustaining mechanism, both in relation to man and in relation to extralinguistic existence. The main attention was paid to the internal, immanent rules and laws of the structure and operation of the language system.

According to the results of the research devoted to the comparative analysis of reduplications in English and Uzbek languages, it was found that the main purpose of reduplicated

words is to express emotions. In addition to the aesthetic function expressed by all the words in the literary text, nominative, communicative and impact functions are also used in this method. Examples from the mass media and oral speech, as well as folk language, have shown that irony, mistrust, mild doubt, etc. are expressed with the help of reduplication, so the functions of this method are affective and aesthetic.

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