

## REPEATING WORD IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE AND ITS CHARACTERISTICS

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**Abstract.** The article discusses the repetitive word and its scientific and theoretical interpretation, study, related and different aspects of the terms repetitive word and repetition, and the linguistic characteristics of the repetitive word.

**Keywords:** *word, pair of words, repetitive word, repeated lexeme, lexical meaning, grammatical meaning, repetition, reduplication method, stylistic device, syntactic figure, figurative device.*

The issue of repetitive words in Uzbek linguistics was studied in a monographic aspect by A. Hojiyev.<sup>1</sup> As he noted, in the early works on the theoretical grammar of the Uzbek language, repetitive words were studied in the structure of pair words and were considered as one of its types. This is based on the fact that the composition of paired and repeated words consists of two words, but these two types of words are different<sup>2</sup>.

A repeated word is not a simple repetition of any word, but rather repetitions that, when used repeatedly, form a lexical and grammatical whole, expressing certain grammatical or stylistic nuances of this word in addition to its lexical meaning.

Later, A. Hojiyev explained the term repeated word as follows: “A word formed by repeatedly using the same word and expressing meanings such as plurality, continuity; a repeated form of a word. In repeated words, the pause is much shorter than in simple repetition: dona-dona, yosh-yosh, tesh-tesh, oyin-oyin, hong-hong like.”<sup>3</sup>

The explanatory dictionary defines a repeated word as a linguistic term as follows: “A repeated form of a word that serves to express meanings such as plurality, continuity, etc.” For example, katta-katta (trees), yosh-yosh (children), hong-hong (to cry), etc<sup>4</sup>. This explanation of a repeated word in the dictionary is based on the views of A. Hojiyev.

<sup>1</sup> Хожиев А. Ўзбек тилида қўшма, жуфт ва такрорий сўз. – Тошкент: Фан, 1963. – 148 б.

<sup>2</sup> Хожиев А. Ўзбек тилида қўшма, жуфт ва такрорий сўзлар. – Тошкент: Фан, 1963. – Б.87.

<sup>3</sup> Хожиев А. Ўзбек тилида қўшма, жуфт ва такрорий сўзлар. – Тошкент: Фан, 1963. – Б. 112.

<sup>4</sup> Хожиев А. Тилшунослик терминларининг изоҳли лугати. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси, 2002. – Б.101.



Sh. Rahmatullayev calls a repeated word a repeated lexeme and explains that “it is formed by repeating the same lexeme form and is equal to a lexeme in its entirety”<sup>5</sup>.

A repeated word has the character of a lexeme, mainly performing the function of a noun and performing a specific grammatical-stylistic task. It is characterized by a separate communicative function, meaning and structure, and features of use in the text<sup>6</sup>.

According to Sh. Rahmatullayev, “A repeated lexeme does not differ significantly from a paired lexeme by nature”<sup>7</sup>. In one sense, this opinion is justified. Repeated and paired words consist of two words, but they differ lexical-semantic and grammatically.

In the language, repeated words are formed by the method of reduplication. According to its historical-etymological source, the Latin term reduplication (*reduplicatio*) originally means doubling, pairing, and as a term it is interpreted as follows: “A method of forming a repeated word, grammatical form by repeating the initial syllable or root of words or the whole word.”<sup>8</sup>

In linguistics, the terms repetition and repetition are used as synonyms, but they cannot be combined. The meaning of the term repetition is broader. The repeated use of language units for a specific purpose, either exactly or in different forms, is considered repetition.

In the literature on style, repetition and its manifestations are included in the group of figurative means, syntactic figures and are described as a stylistic tool that serves to enhance meaning, intensity, and emotionality<sup>9</sup>. In scientific literature, simple and poetic (artistic) repetition are distinguished. Alliteration, anaphora, epiphora, rhyme, assonance, consonance, monorhyme, pleonasm, tautology, refrain, etc. are interpreted as manifestations of artistic repetition<sup>10</sup>. Also, in the literature on text linguistics, repetition is included among the means of forming artistic texts, and its lexical, lexical-morphological, syntactic types are noted and distinguished<sup>11</sup>.

Theoretical literature on Uzbek grammar does not provide explanations and interpretations about the word reduplication, but only discusses the concept of repetition. According to A. Gulyamov, “... reduplication, word repetition, has two characteristics in the Uzbek language: a word-forming tool

<sup>5</sup> O‘zbek tiling izohli lug‘ati. – Toshkent: G‘.G‘ulom nomidagi nashriyot-matbaa ijodiy uyi, 2023. – V j. – B.40-41.

<sup>6</sup> Раҳматуллаев Ш. Тил қурилишининг асосий бирликлари. – Тошкент: Университет, 2002. – Б.20.

<sup>7</sup> Раҳматуллаев Ш. Систем тилшунослик асослари. Тил қурилишини тизим сифатида ўрганиш масалалари. – Тошкент: Университет, 2007. – Б.76. 160 б.

<sup>8</sup> O‘zbek tiling izohli lug‘ati. – Toshkent: G‘.G‘ulom nomidagi nashriyot-matbaa ijodiy uyi, 2023. – IV j. – B.418-419.

<sup>9</sup> Қўнғуров Р. Ўзбек тилининг тасвирий воситалари. – Тошкент: Фан, 1977. Қўнғуров Р. Ўзбек тилининг тасвирий воситалари. – Тошкент: Фан, 1977. – 152 б. Ўзбек тили стилистикаси. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1983. – Б.232-233. 248 б.

<sup>10</sup> Қўнғуров Р., Бегматов Э., Тожиёв Ё. Нутқ маданияти ва услубият асослари. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1992. – Б.113-114. 160 б.

<sup>11</sup> Mamajonov A., Abdupatoyev M. Matn tilshunosligi. – Farg‘ona: Classic, 2021. – B. 127-129. 196 b.



and a grammatical tool. It often performs grammatical functions: multiplication of the subject, increase of the sign, intensification of meaning, repetition and prolongation of the action, and others (in some cases, the function of word-forming is performed)<sup>12</sup>.

The scientist distinguishes two types of repetition:

1. Full repetition (like *katta-katta*).
2. Short repetition (like *kap-katta*).

He notes that short repetition does not form a word, but forms a word form (like *kizil - kip-kizil*). The formation of a compound word through repetition occurs in full repetition.

A repeated word should be distinguished from simple word repetition. Even when the same word is used repeatedly (side by side), it may not express a meaning other than its lexical meaning. In this case, a repeated word is not formed, but is considered a simple repetition of one word. Also, in simple word repetition, words can be repeated two or more times:

*Hajringda mening sabrima juz nuqson yo‘q,*

*Ko‘nglum aro g‘ayri nola-vu afg‘on yo‘q.*

*Jonimg‘a hayot umidi xud imkon yo‘q,*

*Yo‘q, yo‘q, yo‘q, sabr yo‘q, ko‘ngul yo‘q, jon yo‘q. (G‘.S.402).*

The repeated repetition of the modal word *yo‘q* in the poet’s rubaiyat was not considered a repetition, but a simple repetition of a word. It did not mean additional duration, plurality, or repetition, like a repetition. It served to strengthen and emphasize the meaning<sup>13</sup>.

Even when the same word appears side by side in two different grammatical forms, a repetition word is not formed; they are considered separate words and perform different grammatical functions. For example,

*Qavmi-qavm ichra ko‘rub mehnatlar,*

*Xayli xayl ichra chekib shiddatlar.(F.K.373)*

*Vahki, damdin-damg‘a, mendin yorlarg‘a ijtinob,*

*Garchi kundin-kunga ortuqtur alarg‘a ulfatim.(F.K.200)*

In this case, combinations such as *qavmi-qavm ichra*, *xayli xayl ichra*, *damdin-damga*, *kundin-kunga* are not repeated words, because they are not morphologically the same and are answers to separate questions in the sentence and perform different syntactic functions. Therefore, it is inappropriate to write them with a hyphen.

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<sup>12</sup> Коллектив. Ўзбек тили грамматикаси. – Тошкент: Фан, 1976. – Б.39.

<sup>13</sup> Коллектив. Ўзбек тили грамматикаси. – Тошкент: Фан, 1976. – Б.39.



A repeated word has two properties: a word-forming tool and a grammatical tool. It mainly performs a grammatical function, and the word-forming function is observed only in some cases. For example:

*Bog'i husnungkim gul ochti rang-rang, ey mug'bacha,  
Go'yi ichting mayg'a bargi lolau nasrin solib. (G'.S.73)  
Ko'ngullar xaylig'a xush-xush kirarga shohroh o'lmish,  
Tarog' chekkan zamon yo'l-yo'lki bo'ldi sunbuli nobing. (F.K.184)*

In the repeated words such as *rang-rang*, *yo'l-yo'l* mentioned in the verses, the words *rang*, *yo'l*, which are characteristic of the noun word family, are repeated to create new words that mean colorful, striped, and motley. In the current Uzbek literary language, there are also repeated words with new meanings such as *rang-rang*, *yo'l-yo'l*.

A. Hojiyev emphasizes that the phenomenon of forming new words by repeating words does not exist in the current Uzbek language, but there are words formed in this way, although in very small quantities<sup>14</sup>. It is clear from the examples that word formation occurs as a result of word repetition, although rarely.

Based on theoretical interpretations in Uzbek linguistics, the following features of a repeated word can be noted:

1. A repeated word is a special type of word that differs from simple, compound and compound words in lexical-semantic, grammatical, functional and stylistic terms. For example, *baland*, *balandroq* (simple word), *balandparvoz* (compound word), *past-baland* (pair word), *baland-baland* (repeated word).

2. A repeated word is formed from the repetition of exactly one word. For example,

3. Repeated words are pronounced with a short pause (pause). Therefore, a hyphen is placed between its parts in writing:

4. Both parts of a repeated word have an independent meaning, express it.

5. Repetitive words express the following meanings:

a) plurality:

b) continuity:

d) repetition:

6. Repetitive words are observed in the category of independent and imitative words.

<sup>14</sup> Ҳожиёв А, That work, 73-b



7. Repetitive words perform a certain stylistic function in works of art. For example,

*Etak-etak* guhar ollingda sochsam ermas ayb  
*Ki, ko'z xazonasidin dam-badam to'lar etagim.* (F.K.210)

In this verse of Alisher Navoi, the repetitive word *etak-etak* forms a whole unit, and plural, and *dam-badam* means "continuity, sequence", that is, continuity.

8. Repetitive words in the language mainly express grammatical and stylistic meaning. Below you can see several of its features:

a) plurality of the subject. There are words in the Uzbek language that, when used with numbers, also mean measurement and quantity. Such words are used with numbers to express the measurement (quantity) of an object, or their quantitative abundance is expressed by using these words repeatedly (in the case of an iterative word). In isolation, this feature disappears:

*Garchi atfol otti bir-bir jismi uryoning'a tosh,*  
*Ko'rki, xirman-xirman o'ldi jam' har yoning'a tosh.*(F.K.130)  
*Chunki kul bo'ldum esarda hajr dashti sarsari,*  
*Ovuch-ovuch olibon, ul kulni ko'kka sovurung.*(F.K.172)  
*Havo xush erdi-yu ollimda bir qadah mayi nob,*  
*Ichar edim vale g'amdin qadah-qadah xunob.*(G'.S.37)

The examples mentioned in the examples are formed from the repetition of words denoting quantity, expressing the indefinite abundance of something.

b) increase of sign. Expressing the excess of a sign through repetition is mainly done using words denoting signs. In this case, in addition to the excess of the sign, the strengthening of the meaning and the concept of plurality are also understood:

*Qiyo-qiyo boqishi yetkurub bag'rig'a qilich,*  
*Qora-qora mujasi yetkurub ko'ngulga xadang.* (F.K.171)

In the couplet, the repeated word *qora-qora muja*, that is, the sign of the blackness of the eyelashes, points to the excess of the norm and the abundance of eyelashes, and also strengthens the meaning of the expression.

*Achig'-achig' yig'lamay naylay iki la'ling uchun*  
*Kim, xayoli soldi ko'zlar ashki g'altonida tuz.*(F.K.109)

In this couplet, the sign of the bitter-bitter action expresses the excess and strength of the norm.

d) The strength of the meaning. The main feature of the repeated word is the strengthening of meaning, and this sign goes together with all other shades of meaning (plurality, duration, repetition), stands side by side:

*Ne nav' singramayin hajr aroki, bag'rimu ko'nglum*



*Firoq ignalaridin o'ta-o'ta teshilibdur.*(G'.S.92)  
*Toza dog' atrofida jismimda tim-tim qon ko'runq,*  
*Dardu g'am tog'ida, vah-vah, lolai nu'mon ko'runq.*(F.K.175)

In these excerpts from Alisher Navoi's ghazals, the expression of the action sign ota pershilibdur, kora ota-ota pershilibdur, through the repeated word, ensured that the thought was even stronger and more impressive. The repeated use of wah expressed strong emotion.

e) Repetition of action. This situation is mainly associated with repetitive verbs, which indicate the repetition of the action-state understood by the verb with which they are combined:

*Lahza-lahza kunduz aning zulmini yod aylaram,*  
*Kecha o'z jonimg'a bedod uzra bedod aylaram.*(B.V.224)  
*Bu damo-dam ohim ifsho aylar ul oy ishqini,*  
*Subhning bot-bot dami andoqki aylar mehr fosh.*(G.S.146)

In examples the repetitive words such as *lahza-lahza*, *bot-bot* mean the meaning of "often, again and again", indicating the repeated occurrence of an action-state or event.

f) Repetition and duration of action. This connotation of the repeated word arises as a result of the repetition of verbs:

*Ko'ngulda sirri ishqin asray-asray o'ldum, ey soqiy,*  
*Qadah tutkim, xarobot ahlig'a fosh o'lsa fosh o'lsun.*(N.Sh.264)  
*O'tarsen o'ynay-o'ynay, men gadoyi xasta yo'l uzra,*  
*Qolurmen bir qiyo boqmoq uchun yolbora-yolbora.*(N.Sh.279)

The repetitive words *asray-asray*, *o'ynay-o'ynay*, *yolbora-yolbora* in the verses indicate that the action was repeated over and over again and lasted for a long time.

g) Sometimes repeated words form a functional relationship with some lexical form-forming suffixes:

*Shabistonigda anjum mahram-u kun bo'lg'ali mahrum,*  
*Bu gul-gul ochilib har kecha ul bir xor-xor eltur.*(N.Sh.96)

In this couplet, the combination *gul-gul* akcilib cannot be used in the form *gul ochilib*, the meaning understood from the repetition is lost. The repeated word *gul-gul* expresses the meaning of "guldek" and comes as the suffix *-day*, *-dek*, which expresses the meaning of analogy, comparison. Although the meaning of analogy, comparison is the same in both forms, the meaning is expressed more strongly in the repetition.

Therefore, in the Uzbek language, repeated words, although they consist of two parts, are not considered a type of double word. They differ from pairs of words in their specific lexical, grammatical, and stylistic features. Also, a



repeated word, unlike a simple repetition of a word, expresses a certain grammatical meaning, forms a lexical-grammatical whole, always consists of two parts, and these parts are morphologically identical.

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