

## Analyses of reduplicative words in English language

Rakhimova Guzal Yuldashovna,

docent ,Urgench State University,Uzbekistan

guzal.yuldashovna@gmail.com

*Annotation: This article discusses about the analyses of reduplicative words. Also relationship of reduplicative words can be expressed and highlighted with sound representation. The language being studied is characterized by the formation in the middle of reduplicates of clusters.*

*Key words: Reduplicative words, combinations, partial, divergence, rhythmic, onomatopoeic reduplicants.*

### Introduction

Combinations of this type are examples of divergent reduplication, which is quite widespread in English and speech. As examples of partial reduplication, one can consider words like (itsy-bitsy, ill-will), where the first part of the reduplicant is a truncated version of its second part. In English, growth occurs at the beginning of a word. The prevalence and frequency of reduplication varies from language to language. In those language systems where reduplication is a common type of word production, it is closely related to sound representation. This relationship is the motivating feature underlying the words that are the result of reduplication, for example:

- chuff - produce a muffled explosion when steam is released (about the operation of a steam locomotive, outboard motor) - chuff-chuff - a steam locomotive (children's speech);
- clack - a sound between a pop and a crackle - clickey-clack - a rhythmic metallic sound (for example, the sound of the wheels of a moving train);
- crack- (produce) crackling, noise, shot - crick-crack - expressions of a repetitive sharp sound, cod;
- dig - to ring (about a bell, metal; ringing of a bell) - dig-dog - the sound of bells ringing, monotonous repetition.

### Materials and Methods

From a structural point of view, all reduplications are divided into two-component, three-component and more. Two-component reduced words in English are characterized by: a) divergence - alternation of vowels i-a: ting tang, bric-brac, nick-nack, as well as divergence with truncation of the second component hipperty-hop, b) alternation of consonants - voiceless fricative consonant h and voiced stop consonant d: hoddy-doddy, hoo-doo.

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In addition, in English reduplicates, a combination of two consonants is often used: slipper slopper, clippety clop. The language being studied is characterized by the formation in the middle of reduplicates of clusters consisting of three consonants, one of which is doubled, for example, hoddley poddley, higglety pigglety, Wibbleton Wobbleton, niddle-noddle, hubble-bubble.

Three-component reduplicants are formed using: a) divergence - alternation of vowels i-a: shin, shinny shank; divergence is represented by examples with a complete repetition of two components in the truncation of the last component: sippity, sippity sup; hippity hippity hop; b) alternation of consonants: deaf fricative consonant h and deaf stop consonant and truncation of the last component: hoddley, poddley, puddle. Thus, structurally in English, doubling of the whole word, alternation of vowels and consonants, and often three-component reduplication are common. A quantitative analysis of the types of reduplications in English is presented in the article. Here we should underpin about partial analysis of reduplicants. Reduplicants and onomatopoeic reduplicants are often referred to as interjections, which is only partly true. Among the reduplicant words selected from the above dictionaries, interjections and onomatopoeic words occupy one of the most numerous groups. There are noticeable functional differences between interjections and onomatopoeic doublings. Nevertheless, both interjections and onomatopoeic doublings are morphologically amorphous, syntactically quite independent and are, as it were, on the periphery of the lexico-semantic system. It is no coincidence that they are often combined into one group.

### **Results**

Interjections - onomatopoeia in English can express a wide variety of feelings and emotions: uh-oh, yoo-hoo (express feelings of joy, surprise, annoyance).

Nouns in English occupy one of the largest groups:

- diddle-daddle - nonsense, absurdity, nonsense, nonsense, nonsense, empty talk;
- flimflam - trick, prank, fraudulent trick;
- goody-goody - 1) goodie, good person 2) candy, sweetness;
- hugger-mugger - mystery, riddle, disorder;
- mayday - radio distress signal;
- maxi-taxi - multi-seat taxi, taxi-minibus;
- ribble-rabble - crowd, mob;
- shag-rag - ragamuffin;
- talkee-talkee - 1) chatter, gossip, salon conversation 2) Creole, broken English;
- skid-lid - motorcyclist's protective helmet;
- walkie-talkie - portable radio;

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- argy-bargy – dispute, lively discussion, dispute;
- beriberi - vitamin deficiency;
- bonbon - candy;
- buddy-buddy - 1) friend, buddy 2) fawn;
- coco - coconut palm;
- crackajack - great guy, cool stuff;
- piggy-wiggy - pig, piglet;
- might-light - night light;
- nick-nack - a trinket;
- pop-shop - pawnshop;
- peg-leg - wooden leg;
- randan - revelry, booze;
- fat cat - money bag;
- hot shot - big man, "bump".

They are presented in all types of reduplication, characteristic of the analytical structure of the language.

Regarding verbs, adverbs and participles, we can say that they represent a few groups:

- ding-ling - ring, call;
- dingle-dangle - swing back and forth;
- fulfill - fulfill, execute;
- hobnob - make friends, make friends;
- dillydally - put off, waste time, hesitate, hesitate, be unsure;
- hurry-scurry – hurry;
- hug-a-lug - drink quickly;
- poco a poco – gradually;
- chop-chop - very fast;

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- pooh pooh - treat with disdain;
- remurmur - echo;
- niddle-noddle – shaking;
- mutatis-mutandis - making the necessary changes, with the appropriate, necessary changes;
- nid-nod - nodding.

Despite their scarcity, they, like nouns, are represented in the word formation of all types of reduplications.

Adjectives in English occupy a fairly large group of words that are used in various styles of speech:

- hipper-dipper - gorgeous, amazing;
- reel-to-reel – reel;
- talkie-talkie – wordy;
- teeny-weeny - tiny;
- ticky-tacky - lousy, hacky, made of poor quality material;
- tip-top - first class;
- wishy-washy - pale, sickly;
- niming-piming - mannered;
- rah rah - student;
- crinkum-crankum - confused;

### **Conclusion**

The smallest group among the reduplicants registered in the dictionary are pronouns, which are extremely rare in examples of reduplication in the English language.

Thus, the largest group of reduplicants in terms of the number of examples, registered by V.K. This is followed by such parts of speech as nouns, verbs, adverbs, participles and pronouns. Also we can observe and discuss about thematic analysis of reduplicants. While analyzing, we identified several thematic-connotative blocks , in which there are reduplicant words.

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