Study on the Reduplications in Old Uyghur
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ABSTRACT
This article will select the reduplications in the "Old Uyghur Dictionary", classify and analyze them. Discussing and analyzing its composition, compositional characteristics of vocabulary, and compositional characteristics, it is found that most of the reduplications in the old Uyghur language are composed of the combination of two meaning-related words, especially two words with synonymous relations, and of which reduplications account for the vast majority.

Keywords: Old Uyghur, reduplications, analysis

I. INTRODUCTION
The Uyghur language belongs to the ancient Turkic language family of the Altaic language family and refers to the language used by the Uyghur people from the 8th to the 14th century. The representative documents of this period include a batch of precious historical and literary documents such as "Biography of Uggs Khan", "Ancient Turpan", and "Dictionary of Turkic Language". Works such as "Golden Light Sutra", "Castani Burke", and, "The Story of Two Princes" have become examples of ancient translation works. Although there are many studies on the Old Uyghur language, there are relatively few studies on reduplications and their structures. So far, publicly published papers related to antitheses in the Old Uyghur language include Rebiguli Aitaimu's "A Discussion on Antitheses in Old Uyghur Language". This paper mainly discusses the structural features of antitheses in the Old Uyghur language and the syntactic function and the comparison of the antithesis between ancient and modern Uyghur language. 1 Mubarek Skandan's dissertation "The Reduplications in Uyghur Documents — Compared with Modern Uyghur Language", first discusses scholars' different views on the attributes and definitions of reduplications compare, sum up the overall characteristics of reduplications, and classify them from three different angles: part of speech, etymology, and meaning and secondly, compares with the corresponding forms in modern Uyghur language, and lists the forms retained in modern Uyghur language. Finally, an index is attached. The specific context and source of the antithesis is pointed out in the index. 2

In this article, the authors selected the reduplications in the "Old Uyghur Dictionary" and analyzed and discussed the structure of reduplications. The source of the corpus of this article, "Old Uyghur Dictionary" is an Uyghur dictionary compiled by Ablimiti Aiheti and Dilidal Maimatim and published by Xinjiang Youth Publishing House in 1989 is more comprehensive.

II. REDUPLICATIONS IN OLD UYGHUR LANGUAGE AND THEIR CLASSIFICATION
A. Classification according to the meaning relationship of words contained in reduplications in "Old Uyghur Dictionary"
A dual word is a vocabulary unit formed by the combination of two words. A dual word is a vocabulary formed by the fusion of two words in meaning to represent a new lexical meaning. 4 There are 102 reduplications in the "Old Uyghur Dictionary". These dual words can be divided into dual words formed by the combination of two related words, dual words formed by overlapping two words, dual words formed by combining a

1 Rebiguli Aitaimu. Try to talk about the antithesis of Old Uyghur language [J]. Journal of Hotan Teachers College. 2008 03 pp. 148-149.

2 Mubarak Skandan’s "Antitheses in Uyghur Documents— Compared with Modern Uyghur Language [D]. Central University for Nationalities, 2017.

3 Old Uyghur Dictionary [A]. Urumqi: Xinjiang Youth Publishing House, 1982. Page 2.

4 Hamiti Timur. Modern Uyghur Grammar [M]. Beijing: National Publishing House, 1987. Page 27.

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word with a word if not used alone. These four types of dual words are formed by the combination of the two parts.

B. A dual word formed by combining two related words

This kind of antithesis represents a new lexical meaning formed by the fusion of two words. In the "Old Uyghur Dictionary", there are a total of 83 reduplications of this type. This antithetical word can be divided into several categories according to the relationship between the two words in the composition:

1) Reduplications composed of synonymous words: The dual word formed by the combination of synonymous words refers to the dual word formed by the combination of two parallel parts with synonymous or similar related words. For example adqul-qadat (friend, brother). In the "Old Uyghur Dictionary", there are a total of 80 such dual words, as shown in the following "Table I."

| Serial number | Phonetic transcription | English meaning | Page number |
|---------------|------------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 1             | adaš-qadaš            | friend, brother | Page 8      |
| 2             | arip-sonqap           | Tired           | Page 17     |
| 3             | usag-tusag            | Interest        | Page 22     |
| 4             | qar-żurim             | Wealth          | Page 29     |
| 5             | al-altuq              | plan, decision  | Page 35     |
| 6             | ençe-mumče            | Thing           | Page 43     |
| 7             | avant-tilaq           | Reason          | Page 46     |
| 8             | aya-qiyar             | Salute          | Page 48     |
| 9             | aya-qidlu             | Salute          | Page 48     |
| 10            | ari-qurtši            | Figure          | Page 53     |
| 11            | arik-türk             | Power           | Page 58     |
| 12            | ariš-okšuš            | Countless       | Page 60     |
| 13            | asan-tukal            | safe and sound  | Page 62     |
| 14            | ænqag-tolqag          | Hardships       | Page 72     |
| 15            | æm-irnin              | medicine, condiment | Page 72 |
| 16            | æv-barq               | belongings      | Page 73     |
| 17            | basut-tasu            | aid support     | Page 81     |
| 18            | baxmčsz-siyinčsz      | no suffering    | Page 81     |
| 19            | bodun-boqun           | People          | Page 94     |
| 20            | busul-qidgına          | Sorow           | Page 104    |
| 21            | busul-qidgına          | Sad             | Page 104    |
| 22            | topqag-alqag          | Worship         | Page 128    |
| 23            | tapqag-alqag          | arbitrary, willing | Page 129 |
| 24            | šul-takil             | Stone           | Page 136    |
| 25            | toq-yarin              | Dawn            | Page 138    |
| 26            | tálám-túkál           | a lot of        | Page 154    |

5 Old Uyghur Dictionary [A]. Urumqi: Xinjiang Youth Publishing House, 1989. Page 8.

TABLE I. REDUPLICATIONS COMPOSED OF SYNONYMOUS WORDS
2) Reduplications composed of a combination of antonyms: The dual word formed by the combination of antonyms refers to the dual word formed by the combination of two antonyms. For example \( \text{ağ-tägil} \) (ups and downs). In the "Old Uyghur Dictionary", there are 3 such dual words, as shown in the following "Table II":

| Serial number | Phonetic transcription | English meaning | Page number |
|---------------|-----------------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1             | \( \text{ağ-tägil} \) | ups and downs  | Page 27     |
| 2             | \( \text{birim-奥林} \) | lending, trading | Page 117 |
| 3             | \( \text{öngä-kisrä} \) | before and after | Page 447 |

C. Reduplications formed by overlapping one word

A dual word formed by the overlap of a word refers to a dual word formed by repeating a certain word twice in the same form. For example \( \text{udruq-udruq} \) (respectively). In the "Old Uyghur Dictionary", there are 15 such dual words, as shown in the following "Table III":

| Serial number | Phonetic transcription | English meaning | Page number |
|---------------|-----------------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1             | \( \text{udruq-udruq} \) | respectively | Page 9     |
| 2             | \( \text{ağir-ağir} \) | steady, glorious | Page 30 |
| 3             | \( \text{ağru-ğru} \) | slowly       | Page 31     |
| 4             | \( \text{ağru-ğru} \) | slowly       | Page 32     |
| 5             | \( \text{uybıq-uybıq} \) | such, so     | Page 50     |
| 6             | \( \text{basbı-basbı} \) | in succession | Page 80     |
| 7             | \( \text{brıbrı-brı} \) | occasionally | Page 115   |
| 8             | \( \text{brıbrı-brı} \) | repeatedly   | Page 117   |
| 9             | \( \text{tän-tän} \) | et cetera    | Page 153   |
| 10            | \( \text{tın-tın} \) | et cetera    | Page 153   |
| 11            | \( \text{zıp-zıp} \) | The sound of working on tip-toe | Page 231 |
| 12            | \( \text{qız-qız} \) | girl         | Page 328   |
| 13            | \( \text{näqä-näqä} \) | a lot        | Page 389   |
| 14            | \( \text{näqä-näqä} \) | any          | Page 391   |
| 15            | \( \text{önpı-önpı} \) | different    | Page 448   |

D. A dual word combined with a word that is not used alone

A dual word formed by combining a word with a word not used alone refers to a dual word formed by combining a word with a single word that does not express meaning. For example \( \text{čam-čərim} \) (dissension). In the "Old Uyghur Dictionary", there are 2 such dual words, as shown in the following "Table IV":

| Serial number | Phonetic transcription | English meaning | Page number |
|---------------|-----------------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1             | \( \text{čal-čul} \) | Thing         | Page 207     |
| 2             | \( \text{čam-čərim} \) | Dissension    | Page 207     |

E. Reduplications formed by combining two words that are not used separately

A dual word formed by combining two words that are not used separately refers to a dual word formed by combining two words that are not used alone or two words that do not express meaning separately. For example \( \text{čal-čul} \) (old cloth). In the "Old Uyghur Dictionary", there are 2 such dual words, as shown in the following "Table V":

| Serial number | Phonetic transcription | English meaning | Page number |
|---------------|-----------------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1             | \( \text{čal-čul} \) | old cloth      | Page 207     |
| 2             | \( \text{op-op} \) | Used to drive animals | Page 394 |

III. FEATURES AND USAGE OF REDUPLICATIONS

A. The characteristics of reduplications

Reduplications are divided into various types according to part of speech and word structure, but have common characteristics:

1) The word order of reduplications is fixed and cannot be changed: For example: iš-küč The two components in the dual word cannot change positions to say küč-iš.

yoq-čiŋay The two components in the antithesis cannot change positions to say čiŋay-yoq.
2) Reduplications are combined in a way of rhythm and phonetic harmony, and the phonetic aspect forms a rhythm and rhyme: For example:

kiziz-tiziz (rank), yivig-tiziz (jewelry).

3) The meaning of the two components in the antithetical word juxtaposed together to increase or abstract: For example:

adruq adruq ämgräk ämgränur10

(Suffered different things)

In the above example, adruq adruq can strengthen the meaning of words.

4) The antithesis represents a new meaning: The meaning of a dual word is not equal to the combination of the meanings of two words, but a new meaning.

B. The usage of reduplications

Reduplications are one of the most important vocabulary resources in any language. As can be seen from the table above, most of the reduplications are composed of synonyms. If there are more dual words in a certain language, it means there will be more synonyms. The more synonyms, the richer the vocabulary and the clearer the expression.

1) Reduplications not only increase the vocabulary of the language, but also increase the artistic characteristics of the language by expressing various feelings and phenomena, and further increase the rhythm of the language: For example:

bunda kälgünlar kik köp köp, bunda uçphanumeric quş köp köp.11

(There are many wild beasts and flying birds here.)

anuŋ bılırlı yatti, tilägüsin aldi. tööl boğaz boldi.12

(He lay down with her, fulfilling his wish. The girl is pregnant.)

2) Reduplications are used to expand the meaning of words and fully express emotions and thoughts: For example:

taqi yäma adruq uzlar käntü käntü öz ishin išläyür.13

(Also, craftsmen in each profession are engaged in their own business.)

otru qurumix qatıq qamix alip, ani uzı omğän tamrın sanćeıp qan ondurup, aquru aquru barsça yaqin barti.14

(He picked up the dry reed and stuck it on the meridians to bleed, and the blood slowly flowed to the tiger.)

IV. CONCLUSION

All in all, there are 102 reduplications in the "Old Uyghur Dictionary", of which 83 reduplications are composed of two words related in meaning, accounting for 81% of the total. Among them, 80 dual words are composed of two synonyms, accounting for 96% of the total number of dual words formed by related two words. There are 3 antitheses composed of two antonyms, accounting for 4%. There are 15 antitheses formed by the overlap of one word, accounting for 15% of the total number of antitheses. One of the dual words is composed of two words that do not use vocabulary alone, accounting for about 2% of the total. It can be seen that the reduplications composed of two words related in the sense account for the vast majority. Therefore, it can be said that most of the reduplications in the Old Uyghur language are reduplications composed of two words with a meaning relationship.

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