Reduplication as a linguistic phenomenon has been known since ancient times. In some languages, it appears at the very center of the grammar system, in others it is found only on the linguistic periphery, but in one form or another, reduplication exists in the vast majority of languages. Reduplication is a word-formation process in which meaning is expressed by repeating all or part of a word. The study of reduplication has generated a great deal of interest in terms of understanding a number of properties associated with the word-formation process. As with morphology in general, two considerations that arise in reduplication are related to form and meaning. This article is dedicated to study reduplications which formed by a combination of adverbs, past and present participles in modern Persian language. There is also an attempt to reveal new lexical and grammatical meanings, to analyse word-formational and syntactic function of reduplications.

Key words: derivational reduplication, reduplicative words, compound, reduplication of adverb, reduplication of past participle, reduplication of present participle, productive.

Language: English

Citation: Nuriddinov, N. (2019). Reduplication of adverbs, past and present participles in Persian language. ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science, 12 (80), 634-639.

INTRODUCTION

“Reduplicatio” (Latin. Reduplicatio-gemination) is a form of repetition, a technique of repeating words [1, p. 101].

In linguistics, reduplication is a morphological process in which the root or stem of a word (or part of it) or even the whole word is repeated exactly or with a slight change. Reduplication is used in inflections to convey a grammatical function, such as plurality, intensification, etc., and in lexical derivation to create new words. It is often used when a speaker adopts a tone more “expressive” or figurative than ordinary speech and is also often, but not exclusively, iconic in meaning. Reduplication is found in a wide range of languages and language groups, though its level of linguistic productivity varies. Reduplication is the standard term for this phenomenon in the linguistics literature. Other terms that are occasionally used include cloning, doubling, duplication, repetition [2].

A reduplicative is a word or lexeme that contains two identical or very similar parts. Words such as these are also called tautonyms. The morphological and phonological process of forming a compound word by repeating all or part of it is known as reduplication. The repeated element is called a reduplicant [3].

Reduplication is a word formation process that repeats all or part of a word to convey some form of meaning. The range of patterns varies from a single segment being copied to entire phrases. The copying can occur on its own, or it can be accompanied by other word formation processes. The meanings can also range from highly iconic meanings, such as repetition to more abstract morpho-syntactic meanings, to quite subtle meanings, difficult to define precisely. Because of this diversity in form and meaning, reduplication has been the subject of a great deal of research, both descriptive and theoretical. Among this diversity, several themes emerge related to accounting for the form of reduplication, which can be loosely categorized in terms of shape, segmental quality, morphological structure, and the repetition...
mechanism. Ideally, any model of reduplication should be able to predict the range of possible patterns and not generate unattested patterns [4].

The word repetition is formed by repeated use of the same word and means plural, continuity [5, p. 102]. Although reduplicative words are used in all languages of the world, it is not possible to approach them all in the same principle. The grammar rules of each language, the principles of development, and the way of life of the people require that the language be treated according to certain laws.

The main part. Degree of the investigating of the topic

The history of reduplicatives in English starts in the Early Modern English (EMnE) era, which was about the end of the 15th century. In the third edition of “A Biogrophy of the English Language”, C.M. Millward and Mary Hayes noted: “Reduplicated words do not appear at all until the EMnE period. When they do appear, they are usually direct borrowings from some other language, such as Portuguese dodo (1628), Spanish grigrui (1796) and motmot (1651), French hahaha ditch’ (1712), and Maori kaka (1774). Even the nursery words mama and papa were borrowed from French in the 17th century. So-so is probably the sole native formation from the EMnE period; it is first recorded in 1530” [6].

David Crystal wrote in the second edition of The Cambridge Encyclopedia of the English Language: “Items with identical spoken constituents, such as goody-goody and din-din, are rare. What is normal is for a single vowel or consonant to change between the first constituent and the second, such as seesaw and walkie-talkie”. Reduplicatives are used in a variety of ways. Some simply imitate sounds: ding-dong, bow-wow. Some suggest alternative movements: flip-flop, ping-pong. Some are disparaging: dilly-dally, wishy-washy. And some intensify meaning: teeny-weeny, tip-top. Reduplication is not a major means of creating lexemes in English, but it is perhaps the most unusual one” [7].

Reduplicatives can rhyme but aren’t required to. They likely have a figure of sound represented in them, as alliteration (repetition of consonants) and assonance (repetition of vowel sounds) would be common in a word or phrase that doesn’t change much among its parts [8].

According to “Gift of the Gob: Morsels of English Language History” by Katie Burridge: “The majority of...reduplicated forms involve a play on the rhyme of words. The result can be a combination of two existing words, like flower-power and culture-vulture, but more usually one of the elements is meaningless, as in superduper, or both, as in namby-pamby. Now, it struck me the other day that a large number of these nonsense jingles begin with ‘h’. Think of hoity-toity, higgledy-piggledy, hanky-panky, hokey-pokey, hob-nob, heebie-jeebies, hocus-pocus, hugger-mugger, hurly-burly, hodge-podge, hardy-gurdy, hubbub, hubbabaloo, harumscarum, hele-skelter, hurry-scurry, hooley-dooley and don’t forget Humpty Dumpty. And these are just a few!” [9].

In the book “Linguistic Encyclopedic Dictionary”, reduplication is described as follows: “Reduplication is a phonomorphological phenomenon, with its incomplete (repeating only one syllable) and full (repetition of the whole word) forms” [10, p. 408].

V.I. Nemchenko refers to reduplication as “a technique for creating words that create complex words as a result of repetition of a word or word base” [11, p. 78]. He takes note reduplication’s full and incomplete forms, certifies that reduplication can be used in conjunction with affixation. Scientists like N.M. Shansky and V.N. Troitsky also believe reduplication is one of the ways in which words are made. “The repetition of the word is not only a specific methodology for enhancing the meaning of the word, but also a way of creating new words” [12, p. 11].

S.A. Khashimova in her dissertation describes the reduplication as follows: “Based on the structural-semantic and functional forms of reduplication, the following new definitions can be proposed: Reduplication is a form of word or form consisting of a morpheme, a root or its elements (sounds, syllables), affixes or repetitions of all words. The productivity of a particular type of reduplication depends on the peculiarities of language morphological structure” [13, p. 38].

Russian scientists L.S. Peyakov and Yu.A. Rubinchik interpret reduplicative words as copulative compounds in their monographs [14, p. 163; 160].

Reduplicative words are subdivided into two types in Persian: 1. Complete reduplications; 2. Incomplete reduplications.

Structural-semantic analysis of complete reduplicative words within parts of speech allows to identify their role, derivative and expressive features in Persian, as well as their interaction with compounds.

The reduplicative words on the research topic were collected based on the writings of Iranian writers as well as information from internet sites. In particular, the literary works of these authors have served as a source for our research: Abu al-Qasim Partu Azam – “مردی که رفیق عزرائل شد” (Tehran, 1326), Jalal Ole Ahmad – “و نام و المیل” (Tehran, 1331), Sodeq Hedoyat – “سیاه روشن” (Tehran, 1333), Asgar Makaremi – “حطب خان” (Tehran, 1342), Abbâs Pahlaván – “شب عروسی بانو” (Tehran, 1348), Mojtabi Mynavy – “آدانتان و قصه ها” (Tehran, 1349), Mahmud Katiray – “نامه های هایات” (Tehran, 1349), Jamâl Mîrâj – “تبار خزر از تغییر فصل مهدیه” (Tehran, 1351), "�، چشم‌هایی از خستگی" (Tehran, 1351).
The reduplication of adverbs. The adverb denotes the sign of verb. Reduplicative adverbs also perform the same function. However, when the adverbs is used as a reduplicative word, it is observed that the additional meaning is added to the lexical meaning of adverb.

The following reduplicative adverbs have been observed in modern Persian sources:

- آرام آرام (slowly), "calm" (آرام "quiet", "peaceful")
- نشسته نشسته (slowly)
- مفت مفت (often), "in a hurry" (مفت "quickly")
- تکرار تکرار (carelessly)
- بدون بیش و بدون کم (without seeing)
- بهتر بهتر (carefully)
- بهتر بهتر (more slowly)
- بهتر بهتر (much, much)
- بهتر بهتر (at the same time)
- بهتر بهتر (a little)
- بهتر بهتر (very little)
- بهتر بهتر (doubly)
- بهتر بهتر (doubly)
- بهتر بهتر (carefully)
- بهتر بهتر (carefully)
- بهتر بهتر (very little)
- بهتر بهتر (without much)
- بهتر بهتر (without much)

Most reduplicative adverbs indicate that the action in the verb with which it is linked is repeated several times:

زمان بیشتری که خودش گفتند این جایی بوده بود که همین این بوده بود که همین این بوده بود

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The reduplication of past participle. In Persian, the past participle is made by adding suffix - to the past stem of verb: gurāfe “said”, āmadé “come”, gurēfe “taken” [15, p. 271]. Yu.A. Rubinchik in his monograph emphasizes that, the creation of compound words through the reduplication of past participle [16, p. 275].

As a result of repetition the meaning of the past participle changes: raftère (slowly), “gradually” (raft – the past participle form of the verb raft “run”). Sometimes one of the reduplicative participles (mainly negative form: javide) has taken to the road unstably, the components cannot be replaced. This allows the combination of this template to be considered as a fixed word combination [17, p. 72].

The reduplication of present participle. It is known that in Persian language the present participle is formed by adding suffixes -an and -ā to the present stem of verb [18, p. 277]. In the course of the study, only the reduplication of present participle with suffix -ān was detected.

In the process of repetition of the present participle in Persian, the following cases are observed:

Iranian scholars have added the words which ending in suffix -an to the part of speech and they drew attention that they only express adverbial modifier in repeated form [19, p. 136; 170]. According to L.S. Pysikov, the reduplication of the present participle does not lead to the creation of a compound word, but it serves to enhance the feature [20, p. 165-166].

In the reduplication of participles are enhanced the adjectival and adverbial meanings of present participles: xandān-xandān “laughing loudly” (xandān “laughing”), geryāngeryān “weeping bitterly” (geryān “crying”).

Reduplicative participles as xandān-xandān “laughing loudly”, geryāngeryān “weeping bitterly”, yaltānyaltān “whirling”, xeramānxeramān “gracefully”, langānlangān “lame”, dāvāndāvān “running” may also be used individually as well as adjectival function: as xandān “laughing”, geryān “weeping”, yaltān “whirling”, xeramān “graceful”, lan “lame”, dāvā “running”, but in the process of repetition it becomes adverbial participle and adverbial meaning is observed. Accordingly, these reduplicative combinations are closer to syntactic combinations than compound words:

- češmā va xandān-xandān “I took to the road lamely.”
- češmā va xandān-xandān “I took to the road lamely.”

The collected materials have shown that sometimes one of the reduplicative participles (mainly the second component) is in negative form:

The following examples show that reduplicative past participles act syntactically as word-modifying adverb:

Boride-boride to cut, bouride-bouride “to chew”, bouride-bouride “to cut”.

In tars raftere, čerdan bar man yāleb mišod ke xāb-rā az čašmam mi xordam. “This fear overwhelmed me gradually so much that I lost sleep” (www.etelat.com).

The reduplication of participle techniques sometimes act as a attribute:

The reduplicative participles sometimes act as a part of speech: xandān-xandān “laughing loudly”, geryāngeryān “weeping bitterly”, yaltānyaltān “whirling”, xeramānxeramān “gracefully”, lan “lame”, dāvā “running” may also be used individually as well as adjectival function: as xandān “laughing”, geryān “weeping”, yaltān “whirling”, xeramān “graceful”, lan “lame”, dāvā “running”, but in the process of repetition it becomes adverbial participle and adverbial meaning is observed. Accordingly, these reduplicative combinations are closer to syntactic combinations than compound words:

There are also cases where the components of combination which made in this model had been connected through the -o/-a- interfixes:

- āne – “to the part of speech and they drew attention that they only express adverbial modifier in repeated form [19, p. 136; 170]. According to L.S. Pysikov, the reduplication of the present participle does not lead to the creation of a compound word, but it serves to enhance the feature [20, p. 165-166].

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| Impact Factor: | ISRA (India) = 4.971 | SIS (USA) = 0.912 | ICV (Poland) = 6.630 |
|              | ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829 | PHHI (Russia) = 0.126 | PIF (India) = 1.940 |
|              | GIF (Australia) = 0.564 | ESJI (KZ) = 8.716 | IBI (India) = 4.260 |
|              | JIF = 1.500 | SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667 | OAJI (USA) = 0.350 |

Philadelphia, USA
Larzānlarzān dāman-e mādarās-rā gereft. “She clung to her mother’s skirt tremblingly.” (گنسنیه و لکه، 1453)

Some participles occur only in reduplicative forms and are not used individually: کشان کشان “dragging”, “dragged”, شلان شلان “lambely”, شلان شلان “by asking”:

Kesānešān āvordās jelov-e dar va bā yek tipā andāxtās birun “He dragged” her to the door and threw her out with a kick.” (قاب عروسي، 1956)

شلان شلان az pellehā pāin raft “He went down the stairs lamely” (علویه خانم، 1930)

When the present participle is repeated, in the first part the suffix -ān–ān is dropped. This means that it is undoubtedly a compound word:

خند خندان – خندشان خندشان xandxandān “laughing hard”, لرژن لرزان – لارژنلارژان larzānlarzān “tremblingly”, کشان کشان – کشبکشان kesānešān “dragging”, لاغانلاغان – لنگان لنگان langānlangān “lamely” کاوت.

Gārī-rā bārdāst va langānlangān zad be kuče va xiyābān “He lifted the cart and flung himself down the street lamely”. (www.hamshahri.org)

Conclusion.

An analysis of the reduplication of adverb, past and present participles has led to the following conclusions:

1. In the examples collected from the sources, it was found that additional meaning is attached to the meaning of reduplicative adverbs. Also, the majority of reduplicative adverbs mean that the action in which the verb is linked is repeated several times. The reduplication of some adverbs showed that they are made by izafet. Reduplicative adverbs state that an action or event will occur over a specific period of time and point to how the action is performed and the time it takes place.

2. As a result of repetition, it was revealed that the meaning of the past participle is changed and the compound word is coined. A reduplicative past participle, which often acts as adverbial modifier, can sometimes be an attribute. The collected materials have shown that sometimes one of the reduplicative participles (mainly the second component) is in negative form. The phonetic independence of the components of combinations which made in this model indicates that they cannot be a compound word.

3. The reduplication of present participle does not lead to the creation of a compound word, but it serves to enhance the feature. In the reduplication of participles are enhanced the adjectival and adverbial meanings of present participles. Accordingly, these reduplicative combinations are closer to syntactic combinations than compound words. It will be observed that when the present participle is repeated, in the first part the suffix -ān–ān is dropped. This means that it is undoubtedly a compound word.

4. A total of 33 examples related to reduplication of adverb, past and present participles were collected from sources. An analysis of reduplicative words showed that the reduplication of adverbs (17) is more productive than the reduplication of past (6) and present participles (10).

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