

Structural types of repetitions in the Nakh languages

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Abstract. There remains controversy over whether paired words should be attributed to word constituents. No comprehensive study of paired words has been conducted in modern Chechen. A relatively complete description of the nature of Chechen pair-words can be found in the monograph of K.Z. Chokaev. At the current stage of language development, a large number of compound words are emergence in connection with the action of model word formation. In this way, at the present stage of language development, the emergence of a large number of compound words is associated with the emergence of a. We believe that in the Chechen language, as well as in other Nakh languages, most new words are created mainly by old patterns, by analogy with those models that have long been in the language and belong to regular and productive or unproductive models.

1 Introduction

At the current stage of language development, a large number of compound words are emergence in connection with the action of model word formation. In this way, at the present stage of language development, the emergence of a large number of compound words is associated with the emergence of a. We believe that in the Chechen language, as well as in other Nakh languages, most new words are created mainly by old patterns, by analogy with those models that have long been in the language and belong to regular and productive or unproductive models.

In the composite word formation of the Chechen and other Nakh languages, paired words are an important topic in the composition of the Chechen and other Nakh languages. They are the addition of two identical, repeating stems, or such stems that are a synonymous, antonymous pair or in some special way semantically related pair of words.

The appearance of Paired words in Nakh languages has long attracted the attention of researchers. Paired words in Nakh languages have long attracted the attention of researchers. Paired words in the Nakh languages have long attracted the attention of researchers. The pair. The pair.

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They are the. In addition, they still have no unity and clarity in descriptions, classified or classification.

In Chechen language, the most productive word models were: 1) model for creating paired words by the method of morphonologized reduplication; 2) methods to create coupled sentences with a single meaning by the method of morphonologized reduplication; 3) foundation.

2 Research Methodology

During structure, the following pattern of doubling words or word components is found in the Nakh languages:

1) repeated doubling in the same sound composition (pure repetition); 2) doubled into one and the same sound composition (

2) doubling in the sound composition (partial, divergent repetition); 3) doubling in a deformed sound composition (partial, divergent repetition); 2) doubling in;

3) Double that occurs with the participation of affixes (affected repetition) 3) doubling, in which affected repetition is included.

A couple of structural features are included in this article. Let's consider the structure of different repeats (p.91).

Repeat. Pure pure repeat. The. The most numerous group of repetitions is the repetition in the same root or derivative morpheme (base) with phonetic and morphological change, this is the most large group of repetitions, that consists from repeating itself without phonetic and morphological changes. This was one of them. As a result of this, nouns are not made in this way. Nouns cannot be formed by repeating nominal stems, they are mostly adverbial circumstantial and pronominal formations: bus-busa "at night", press-press "little by little", mil-mila "anyhow", sha-sha" anywhere), dik-dika "the best, the best of...", yokkha-yokkha "the biggest". And so on. The formations in the Batsbi language are used as completely new, in a sense of concept. For example: tsIini-tsiini "fresh, newest", and there are few such formations. In the Batsbi language, some other separate examples of creating nouns by pure repetition are noted: kashkash (the component is obscured) 1) "shine, radiance (of stars), 2) "ringing laughter". In addition, the fact that a first part of some such formation is a "truncated" stem cannot exclude them from the type of pure repetitions: in the final one, short, nearly unpronounceable in all circumstances. As consequences there are two variants for writing similar words (bench-bench and bench-bench, etc.). According to the fact, in oral speech, it is possible to find out the exact coincidence of the phonetic structure of such words: zhim-zhim, yokkh-yokkh and khalkh-khalkh.

3 Results and Discussions

The Nakh languages have clearly shown that pure repetitions form all important parts in speech and with varying productivity. In the formation of such repetitions, adjectives, adverbs - numeral and numerals, verbs or verb forms with sound and figurative words are most active in the formation of such repetitions. Most important in the formation of such repetitions are adjectives, adverbs - numeral and numerals, adjectives, adverbs. There are other Caucasian countries, according to the descriptions of corresponding word-formation systems. This is also attributed in other Caucasian countries. In other Caucasian languages, the foregoing as well as similar words are found in different Caucasian languages. Sound and image imitative words, built mainly on pure repetition and are in this form for all three Nakh languages (8, p.). 93.).

The adjective has the words: haz-haza mehkariy "the most beautiful girls", dik-dika klenty "best guys", and so on. It is possible to find out in it, what are some of them.

The names of numerals: itt-itt dlasaviykyira "distributed by ten", yalkh-yalakh d1akh1-ottirra "standby six", Vork 1-vorKh 1 diykeyera, etc.

Sha-Sha VUSU "Everyone stays with himself", sha-sha Guchuvolu "everyone discovers his own", Sha-Sha GuchuVOLU "EVERYONE KNOWS HIMSELF", Milmila and Tsa Ohshu "whatever anyone is needed".

Chech - adverbs. Adverbs: Chech, . T1alkh-tsalkya Karladyulu "remembers often", zhima-zhim d1anislo "is gradually becoming orderd", bus-buse heza «sounds at night», bam, bam. MatsIk-matsĪk "sometimes, at times", etc. They are MatsIk-MatsIk "sometimes, at times",

The words and forms of verbs: vilhina-vilshina "having cried well", 1ash-lāsh "sitting for long time", lelāsh (lelāsh) «walking» in the past, lehna – lekhna "talking about something" or liella-liella «walking with me», ikhna. And so on.

The imitative words are often imitative. Ingush and Chechen examples in fact coincide, so we give Chechen ones with parallels from the Batsi language: klar-klar "rattle on a millstone", T-1akh-TIAKH "knocking" (in Batsbi it corresponds to gurgurbahyar (gurgurbahyar "to mutter, grumble", liv-liv) etc., shur-shur, bac. The sound of the waterfall is similar to the sound of a river, Liv-Liv). Shur-shur, bac. This is also used in batsbi as an imitation of the sound of a cymbal, that is, garb-gar (imitation of the sound of gasoline), rakhI-rakI "imitation of the sound of airflow". Levlevka, bak. In the ball-ball "rustling", glarch I, bac. "the sound of chewing, knocking and gnashing teeth", gIov-gIov, batsb. Glav-gIAV "noise, din" comparison with purely figurative batsb. Dzag-dzag "trembling" (adverb), dzug-dzug "small trot", kush-kush "one and the same one", glap Glap "legs apart". The words: «Dzag» and «Dzug». They are heterogeneous in both the appearance, in structure and in the degree of figurativeness. In scientific literature, they are also called iteratives, mimemes (in science studies they are also called iteratives, mimemes). They are formed as the result of re-imitations of different soundes from nature, imagery and movement. In the appearance of Onomatopoeia, it is notably distinguished that copy natural sounds and serve the purpose of differentiating not only the soundes emitted by different objects, but also its strength. D.V is noted that this feature of pictorial words is also noted by D.V. According to Bubrikh, for example in the case of pictorial words, there is no simple beating. But there are countless ways of beating. For them, they have no ordinary fall and there are an innumerable number of ways to fall. In the beginning, it was not just walking, but there are countless other methods of walking. [2, p. 91] "And so on" Among the words that are called and urging, there is also: hyats-khyats "by urging a cow", tsip-tsip-tsip "words for calling hens and chickens", cyst-cyst "urging a cat to come up", pis-pis, "goading the cat to get up."

Two features of divergent repetition are: the second component, due to phonetic change serves as an echo for its first part and is also used by itself in rhyme with this one. It is, that was, his echo "word-echo". Similarly, the meaning of repeated components can also be obscured. As an example is Batsbi's compound word below. The examples of nouns: Ing., Chech are here for example. Eastern Chech. Shai-kai "money", sal-pal "household belongings", suom-kuom "money", shai-kai "money", shai-kai "sal-pal" "household belongings", suom-ku. Among the objects of the Chuo-Kuo: chuo "offal", muoch, mooch and clothing, hecha-mecha "trousers", ts1a-ts1e "house and name", dov-shov "quarrel, swearing"; bam. They are k1atosh-mat1osh "chips, twigs", etc. K1atosh-mat1osh "chips, twigs", In addition, divergent repetitions can be represented by formations with phonetic changes in inlaut - inside the word. For example: onomatopoeia tloh-tloh "crack of breaking objects" - T1akh-t1ikh is one of them.

In the consonants, with which rhymed repetitions are made, they do not exactly same quantitatively and qualitatively. As indicated by A.T Kaydarova (4 p.63], there are different frequency of the use, as indicated by A T Kaydarova (4 p.63] The shaping of the interstitial consonants is called this. In the Nakh languages, such consonants are m, p, k, w and h. Practically (especially for colloquial and literary writing) such shaping will be used endlessly, in literature it has been limited by the following circumstances:

Almost all words (mainly nominal) in many cases are part of other kinds of paired words. Paired words of this type perform stylistic functions related to "trans-formed" repetitions with no less success. Paired words of this type perform the stylistic functions related to "trans-formed" repetitions with no less success. Paired words of this type perform the stylistic functions related to "trans-formed" repetitions with no less success. Paired words of this kind perform the stylistic functions of "trans-formed" repetitions with no less success;

It is worth noting that the echo of the rhythmic echo, in addition to its effect on the overall meaning of the combination, should not be ignored. They are intended for strengthening the meaning, or concretization. The main purpose of this change is to clarify and decrease indefinite plurality, acquiring the meaning which has been identified as indefinite plurality.

A collective and indefinite multiplicity concept has special emotional coloring, for example. Sometimes this concept of collective and indefinite multiplicity has special emotional coloring, for example. In fact, it is possible to see that the meaning of collective and indefinite multiplicity can be interpreted as a unique emotion or feeling, i.e. an individual emotion or feeling. So, in the sense of uncertainty and something alien causes speaker to distort its object or concept: sal-pal "household belongings", suom-kuum "money". According to Sal-pal, they are living things in a house, suom-kuom is money.

Deformed repetition - Repetition with alternation of the initial consonant at the root of the word (deformed repetition). What is the basis for these repetitions? The lexical base of such repetitions is mainly nouns: suom-kuum "money in a small number", kuoch muuch, "little something from clothing", shai-kai «the little money», etc.

By combining phonological and phonological features, researchers have identified several patterns inherent in the rhythmic symmetry of formation that repeatedly pair on material from different languages Rhyme and alliteration have been noted to be considered as the most important euphonic factors As N.K, as N K and moreover. in Dmitriev's words, epic is most often used for the type of sentence in which both elements are meaningful words. Euphony exists because the second element has no independent meaning and is merely phonetically cast from the first [3, p. 74]. The euphony (euphony) of the components varies from language to language.

This interesting phenomenon by K.E. Maytinskaya shows certain patterns for individual languages and closely related language groups. In particular, she notes that in Hungarian "the sound composition of such repetition components is contrasted by the type of "pre-vowel - post-vowel" or by the type of "non-rounded vowel - rounded vowel" [7, p.128].

This type of repetition is also widespread in Tatar: kyz-myz "girl", imesh-mimesh "rumor", tile-mile "fool", malay-salai "boy", is-kos "various smells", aldau-yoldau "trick, prank", chuprek-chaparak "rag", chybyk-chabak "brushwood", tamyр-tomyr "roots of all kinds", chokyr-chakyr "valley", etc.

Among them, onomatopoeic words have a high percentage of repetition: chatyr-chotyr "cod, imitation of the sound of breaking branches and burning wood", lashtyr-loshtyr "imitation of footsteps", short-short (short-shyrt) "imitation of cod of broken branches", shabyr-shobyр "rain sound frequent and fragmented imitation", etc.

Partial (truncated) repetition.

This is formed by incomplete repetition of words, usually at the volume of the first syllable, with the help of the closing consonant *l* (in most cases), rarely *m*, *n*: cf. Turkic *simyos* "green" - *sim-simyos* "green-very green", *sivyo* "cold" - *siv-sivyo* "completely tettem "dark" - *tei-tettem* "completely dark", *gook* "green" - *eat-goed* "green" *pregreen* "blue" - *kavak* "blue-blue" - *kai-kavak* "blue-blue". In Kyrgyz, Kumik, and Nogai, researchers believe that initially the ending of the three-syllable partial reduplication was represented by the labial stop *p*. In Bashkir and Karakalpak, there are *n*, *m*, and *s* final sounds. In Turkish and Azerbaijani, there are four final sounds: *n*, *s*, *m*, and *r*.

Truncated repetitions are historically the result of changes in word-root repetitions, the essence of which is word-root repetition. This is evidenced by several examples in Chechen (and other Naku languages) that exemplify the transitional phase from word root repetition to truncated, so to speak: cf. Chech. *haza* "beautiful" - *haz-haza* "the most beautiful of the beautiful", *ekka* "dry" - *ek-ekka* "the driest of the dry", *siha* "often" - *sikha* "often-often".

The types of reiterations that are sequenced are formally distinct:

Repetitions in which the second component is morphologically formed.

These formations can be divided into the following types

a) repetitions with redundancies in the form of indirect case (at the same time, some phonetic changes may occur in the first component - as a rule, leading to backward distance assimilation, palatalization or rounding of the vowel root): "leg", *kug-kug + ah* "hand to hand", *ah-eh + ana* "half half", *sha-she + on* "self", *khan-hene* 'with time', etc;

b) repetition with reduplicator adding the increasing particle *-yox(-ax)*: *dik-dikuoh* 'the best', *tslen-tslenuoh* 'the purest', *haz-hazuoh* 'the most beautiful', etc.

It seems that *bam* is sometimes added to this type. In *klartsI-martsIen* "variegated, multi-colored" the second part of the compound is constructed as an adjective with its own affix.

As noted above, the stem may be expressed as a noun or adjective.

The type reduplication considered is fairly widespread in Caucasian languages. For example, M.I. Magomedov and S.Z. Alikhanov consider reduplication not only in relation to the typical model of names formed in this way), but also in relation to the formation of verbs with subject and object meanings (6, pp. 111-112), and they find that *bihize* "break", *klantsI- klantsIize* "jump", and analyzed examples of the type *klantsIize* "jump". In Chechen and Ingush, such verbs, and not only in quantity as in Avar, are not typical examples, and even in Batsbi, although reduplication of forms repeating a root with a second appositional part does occur, it is noted as follows. ("do in *tlaptllap*").

4 Conclusions

Paired words, along with other compound words, are an ancient form of word formation, functionally the same as simple words, which can refer to one or another part of speech, have the appropriate grammatical form (number, case, etc.), and can serve the function of one or another member in the provision of a sentence. Like other words, it can also be part of a phrase and the basis for a new form.

According to R.A. Aganina, "Some morphosyntactic repetition formations are intermediate between morpho-syntactic word formation and syntactic constructions [1, p. 41].

In the above example, a word (noun) with an object (noun) in a double form functions as an adverb in the verb position. The intermediate nature of this phenomenon leads us to attribute it to a special process: transitivity. E.S. Kublyakov states that "during transposition, the role of the derivational morpheme is reduced to changing the categorical affiliation of the original word" [5, p.319]. Transposition is characterized in the scientific literature as "word formation between categories" and "syntactic derivation.

The basis for the formation of such units is semantic regularity, in addition to lexical, grammatical, and phonetic features. This is the fact that not all words in a language's lexical system can be combined into pairs of words, but only those that are interconnected by specific semantic relations, i.e., by synonym, antonym, and associative correlations.

In terms of structure, the following patterns of word doubling and word constituents are observed in Naku: 1) doubling in the same sound composition (pure repetition): dik(a)-dika, т1аххь(а)-т1ахя; bus(a)-busa; pure repetition forms all important parts of speech, but its production is varies. Particularly active in forming such repetitions are adjectives, adverbs, numerals, verbs and verb forms, and sound and figurative words. What has been said so far can clearly be attributed to other Caucasian languages; 2) overtonation (partial and divergent repetition) in deformed sound configurations; Shaikai, Hechamecha, Suomkoun, Chuokoun, Quokmuok, Sarpal, Dohshov, Dohshov; this is not only a Caucasian language but also a common type of repetition in many other languages: cf. , e.g., eggnog, shu-ry-mura, tyr-pyr in Russian, and in Turkic . (Tatar) chuprek-chapрак "rags", tamyр-tomyр "roots of all kinds", chokyr-chakyr "valley", etc.; 3) doubling (affected repetition) that occurs only when an affix is present: kog-kogah, khan-hene, haz-hazuoh, etc. .

In Naku, reduplication forms new lexical units associated with the following parts of speech: nouns, adjectives, adverbs, interjections, and mimics. Many nouns (reduplications) are formed from onomatopoeic stems and are of a historical nature. Some of them date back to children's language.

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