

TRANSLATION STUDIES. ПЕРЕКЛАДОЗНАВСТВО

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RELEVANT ISSUES OF REDUPLICATION DEFINITION IN MODERN UKRAINIAN AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

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Abstract. *The article deals with the features of reduplication and reduplication forms in the Ukrainian and the English languages. The material of this study is reduplications, selected by continuous sampling from single and bilingual dictionaries of modern Ukrainian and English, including online dictionaries. Having studied a large number of works of both national and foreign linguists, we have concluded that the use of reduplication entails certain goals.*

The analysis of stylistic reduplicates marking has showed that the majority of these formations in the English language belongs to spoken vocabulary, while in the Ukrainian language most of the reduplicated words refer to neutral vocabulary, easily forming emotionally-colored duplicates, both by means of complete repetition of word basis and changes in sound or morphemic word composition.

Key words: reduplication, word formation, parts of speech, stylistically marked vocabulary, colloquial speech.

Introduction. One of the ways of language lexical stock replenishing is word formation. Therefore, most linguists devote their scientific work to this area. The most important task of linguists is to understand the methods of new words formation. Part of the word formation ways has been widely researched, the other – not enough.

Such an insufficiently studied way of word formation is reduplication – a term known from V. V. Vynogradov's works.

The area of our research is the phenomenon of reduplication as a way of word formation, as well as part-affiliation

and stylistic use of reduplicates. In order to characterize these aspects, it is necessary to give a clear and precise definition of this phenomenon. Generalizing reduplication works are needed. The classification criteria for such structures still need further research. The above determines the relevance of our study.

Thus, **the purpose of research** is to identify features of reduplication and reduplication forms in the Ukrainian and English languages.

Methods. To solve these tasks the complex of methods is used: analysis,

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systematization, generalization of philosophical, psychological, educational, and methodical literature, as well as conceptual and comparative analyses.

Analysis of the latest studies and publications. The first attempt to classify such words was made by D. I. Hanych and I. S. Oliynyk. Linguists interpret the term reduplication differently. Reduplication (Latin *reduplico* – double) in linguistics is defined as a full or partial repetition of affix, root, base or whole word as a way of creating words or constant turns or phraseological units [11, p. 790].

Reduplication is a phonomorphological phenomenon that involves doubling the initial composition (partial reduplication) or the whole root (complete reduplication). The case of reduplication is a repetition, that is, a doubling of the whole word; the formation of such forms intersects with the word addition. During reduplication, the root vowel may be repeated, as well as another vowel may appear. Reduplication is widely used in the creation of ideophones and sound words.

V. V. Vinogradov in his work «Reduplication» defines it as a phonomorphological phenomenon of word formation, which consists of a doubling of the composition, root and whole word. The author also emphasizes the affinity of reduplication with word addition. The scientist emphasizes the variety of reduplication: it can express grammatical meaning, act as a means of varying lexical meanings, expressing intensity, fineness, reduction, etc. [2].

The same opinion is followed in the interpretation of reduplication by D. I. Hanych and I. S. Oliynyk [3]. M. Ya. Plusch in his work «Reduplication as a Way of Word Formation» defines this phenomenon as a way of word formation, forming new words by repeating words with one base and adding another base with affixes (suffixes, prefixes), and provides the

morphologically-based classification of words formed by reduplication [10].

The controversial issue in modern linguistics is the issue of reduplication as a separate way of word formation. According to some scholars (H. B. Antrushyna [1], O. Yu. Kruchkova [6], F. R. Minlos [9]), word formation by means of reduplication constitutes an independent word-formation model, in the opinion of others (O. D. Meshkova [8], E. V. Fediaieva [13]), it is a part of phrase. In foreign linguistics, it was believed that reduplication is an independent way of word formation, while Ukrainian scientists argue about whether it is possible to single out a base doubling into independent type.

The most complete, in our opinion, definition of the term «reduplication» is contained in the «Linguistic Encyclopedic Dictionary»: «reduplication is a phonomorphological phenomenon consisting in doubling the initial syllable (partial reduplication: in English – *cocoa*) or the whole root (full reduplication: in English – *grugru*, *gaga*, *hiwihiwi*). The limiting case of reduplication is a repetition, that is, doubling of the whole word (in English – *goody-goody*, *divi-divi*, *chin-chin*); the formation of such forms is combined with the phrase.

During reduplication, the vowel of the root may repeat, but another vowel may also appear (in English – *diddle-daddle*, *flip-perty-flopperty*, *kit-kat*). Reduplication is peculiar to languages of different systems. It can express grammatical meanings (in the Indo-European language, reduction along with special personal endings and root ablaut served as an indicator of perfection); more often, reduplication acts as a means of fragmentation, diminution, etc. «Reduction and repetition are widely used in the formation of ideophones (sound symbolism is a natural, non-arbitrary, phonetically motivated

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connection between the phonemes of a word and the non-sonic sign of denotation based on the nomination) and onomatopoeic words» [11, p. 408].

H. B. Antrushyna defines the concept we are studying as a word-formation process. The main model of this phenomenon is either the word base doubling without phonetic changes (bye-bye), or with a change in the root vowel (ping-pong, chit-chat). The latter model is called gradation reduction [1, p. 118].

O. Yu. Kruchkova defines reduplication as «intra-word doubling» [6, p. 2]. The researcher also believes that the phenomenon we are considering in Ukrainian word formation is an «empirical and theoretical gap». «The idea of Ukrainian reduplication is often limited to examples of lexeme repeats such as великий-великий, голубий-голубий, ходиш-ходиш – the ultimate cases of reduplication closing in with repetition» [6, p. 3].

A. M. Zaripova in her work gives the following definition of this phenomenon: «reduction is a phenomenon of language play, appeared in traditional poetry for children, which defines national-cultural peculiarity in some languages, which is caused by the characteristics of a separate language in general and of each language level in particular. The analytical structure of the English language contributes to the spread of reduplication at the level of composites and word forms. For the Ukrainian language, the language of the synthetic system, reduction is a less characteristic feature» [5, p. 10].

According to E. V. Fediaeva, reduction is «a repetition of units of different language levels, characteristic of languages of different systems» [13, p. 470].

Results. In our opinion, reduction is defined as an independent way of word formation, which can be characterized by a variety of forms of manifestation, as well as a high frequency of use in word

creation, especially for expressing emotions, the speaker's attitude to the subject. In this regard, both the nature of reduplicates and their use in various styles of speech are of great interest. Reduction is a productive type of word formation, which is proved by the presence of various forms used in both written and oral speech.

The material of our study is the duplicates of the English and Ukrainian languages, selected from various dictionaries, as well as from the Internet.

It seems that the reduplicates of English and Ukrainian can be divided into two broad groups:

- complete reduplicates;
- incomplete (partial) reduplicates.

This division was proposed on the basis that, when doubling the base, in some cases one or another change is observed, while in other cases, these were not noted. Examples of full reduplication are such doublings as *великий-великий*, *далеко-далеко*, *голубий-голубий* in Ukrainian, and *goody-goody*, *bye-bye*, *jaw-jaw* in English, but onomatopoeia formed by repeating the basics is a special group e.g. *кряп-кряп*, *стук-стук*, *дзень-дзень* and *чуг-чуг*, *ха-ха*, *haw-haw*. In the first case, the foundations of the significant parts of speech are doubled and the goal of such method of word formation is clearly traced, which is to enhance the effect of the information, and also to increase the significance of the described phenomenon. In this way, you can create a duplicate from almost any word related to the significant parts of speech. In the case of onomatopoeia, the doubling function is also obvious – to play this or that sound.

The classification of incomplete or partial reduplicates is a more complex case than the classification of complete ones. Incomplete reduction is a phonomorphological phenomenon. It is formed

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by means of either phonetic or morphemic changes in base doubling. Thus, incomplete reduction is represented by divergent and complicated reduction, which, in turn, have subtypes:

I. divergent (with a change in sound composition):

- change of vowel sound in the second component of the reduplicate (*shilly-shally*, *clink-clank*, *пiф-пaф*; *мик-так*, *фiк-фок*),

- a change in the consonant sound in the second component of the reduplicate (*humpty-dumpty*, *walkie-talkie*, *hurry-scurry*; *тяп-ляп*, *шури-мури*, *супер-пупер*);

II. complicated:

- with the additional use of an affix in one of the components of the reduplicate (*blank-kety-blank*, *clinkety-clink*, *bumpety-bump*; *злий-презлий*, *рано-зрано*, *рано-вранці*, *зорі-зоряниці*);

- with truncation of the base component of the reduplicate (*dollo-dollar*, *clemo-clemency*, *handy-andy*; *баю-бай*, *ізо-го*, *улю-лю*).

The classification of reduplicates according to the part of speech principle was based on the fact that the reduplicate belongs to one or another part of speech (noun, adjective, verb, adverb, interjection).

Of the considered 151 examples of English reduplicates, 98 units are nouns, which is 64.9% of the total number of reduplicates. The adjectives are 18 reduplicates, that is, 11.9% of the material studied. 19 words belong to verbs, which make up 12.6% of the reduplicates selected for analysis. Adverbs are represented in the amount of 9 words, which is 6% of the total number of reduplicates. Interjections include 7 reduplicated words, accounting for 4.6% of the units analysed.

To classify the reduplicates of the modern Ukrainian language on the basis

of their part of speech affiliation, we used onomatopoeia as well as incomplete reduplicates as the actual material, since the number of full reduplicates is an extremely vast stratum.

So, out of 113 selected words, nouns are 22.1% of reduplicates (25 words), adjectives – 0.9% (1 word), adverbs – 16% (18 words), verbs make up 23% (26 words), interjections – 38 % (43 words). It was noted that many onomatopoeia are used as verbs in children's speech, which makes it easier for children to understand an object or phenomenon.

Thus, in English, reduplication is more productive than in Ukrainian. Having compared the part of speech affiliation of the reduplicates in modern English and Ukrainian languages, it was found that in English most of the reduplicates are represented by nouns, while in Ukrainian the majority of reduplicates is interjections. Verb reduplicates are more common in Ukrainian than in English, but they are used in children's speech (*дощик крап-крап*, *песик гав-гав*), while in English – in colloquial speech of adults (*to grandstand* (замілювати очі), *to flim-flam* (шахраювати, обманювати). The number of adjectives in English is more than 11%, since in this language the number of adjectives increases as a result of conversion. Adverbs in Ukrainian are represented more than in English. It should be noted that adverbs in Ukrainian are formed by means of reduplication, found in most cases in colloquial speech as they contain prefix which is having a corresponding connotation.

The range of use of reduplication is extremely wide. It is typical of all genres and styles of speech. Reduction is used both in literary genre, and in colloquial speech, it is characteristic both for adults and children. Researchers agree that reduplicates of English and Ukrainian are

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stylistically marked.

On this occasion, H. B. Antrushina notes that, from the viewpoint of word stylistics, most of the words formed by reduction are related to colloquial speech and slang, for example, *walkie-talkie* («a portable radio»), *riff-raff* («the worthless or disreputable element of society»), *chi-chi* («sl. for chic as a chi-chi girl») [1, p. 118].

M. I. Mekheda believes that reduction in Ukrainian is «a stylistically marked way of word formation in terms of structure, motivation and functioning in speech» [7, p. 184].

E. V. Fediaieva points out that «in the English language, especially in its American version, repetitions are found mainly in vernacular» [13, p. 470]. The researcher emphasizes that the natural and most universal function of repetition is expressive, «usually giving a humorous-affectionate, humorous-neglecting or ironic-contemptuous colour» [13, p. 471].

E. A. Smirnova, characterizing colloquialisms, notes that root reduction occurs more frequently in these words than in stylistically neutral words, also «reduplication gives a peculiar colouring to the speaker's speech, it brings the colloquial vocabulary colouring and add meaning to a playful mischievous connotation» [12, p. 22].

After analysing the use of these formations, we came to the conclusion that reduplication is a stylistically marked way of word formation, characteristic, in most cases, for reduced vocabulary. For example, words *ack-ack* (зенітна зброя), *go-go* (дискотечний) are used in informal situations, chiefly *US and Canadian*. In the Ukrainian language, examples include words such as *цаца* (несхвалювання), *фокус-покус* (розмовн.). Here are examples of contextual use of the above reduplicates:

1) *I speak from real experience, having served four years as a*

member of a heavy ack-ack regiment during the war (Letter: Sweet & sour – ATTENTION! The Sgt Major, from Lads Army by South Wales Echo (Cardiff, Wales.)).

2) *Former Go-Go Belinda Carlisle will perform at Disney Hall's (by Daily News (Los Angeles, CA)).*

3) *Телефонувати завтра?! Ти поглянь, яка цаца... Жодних завтра!*

Such formations are expressive and informative as a result of the interaction of meaningful and sound signs; they are widely used in colloquial speech, and are usually short and easy to remember. Also, reduplication is a way of intensifying the word meaning, conveying the speaker's attitude to the described subject or phenomenon: *fiddle-faddle* (грубіян, базіка), *fuzzy-wuzzy* (курчава голова (про африканця) in English, and *супер-пупер* (про щось, що вважається класним, відмінним), *хухри-мухри* (дія, вчинок, які не так вже просто і вчинити) in Ukrainian. In the context there are the following options for using the described reduplicates:

1) *A mere fiddle-faddle fellow.*

2) *And if your fuzzy-wuzzy honey still insists on wearing his thatches like bearish badges of man- hood, here are five reasons for him to reconsider.*

Our study confirms the point of view of Ukrainian linguists that reduplicated words refer to colloquial vocabulary. So, 55% of the English reduplicates reviewed by us are stylistically labelled. They are represented by jargon, slang, dialectisms, etc. The results of the analysis also show that 47% of Ukrainian language reduplicates are stylistically labelled words, while 53% belong to neutral vocabulary. Most of the stylistically neutral words found in both English and Ukrainian, in our opinion, are borrowings, for example, *кус-кус* (араб. страва з кукурудзяної крупи з баранячим салом чи курячим бульйоном), *bul-bul* (персид.

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соловей). Also, onomatopoeia formed by reduction is stylistically unlabelled, for example, *za-za-za*, *click-clack* (стук-постук).

In our opinion, the reason for the stylistic marking of reduplicates is the fact that a large number of reduplicates, with the exception of borrowing and onomatopoeia, are the result of folklore creation. Thus, it becomes possible to fill the word meaning with a connotative element, which is a characteristic feature of colloquial vocabulary.

Discussion. So, we believe that reduction is an independent way of word formation, characteristic of the significant

parts of speech of the studied languages. The classification of reduction methods is proposed to be considered from a phonomorphological point of view. An analysis of the stylistic marking of reduplicates has shown that most of these formations in English belong to colloquial vocabulary; while in Ukrainian most of the reduplicated words refer to neutral vocabulary, easily forming emotionally coloured reduplicates both by completely repeating the basis and by changing either sound or morphemic word composition.

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АКТУАЛЬНІ ПРОБЛЕМИ ВИЗНАЧЕННЯ РЕДУПЛІКАЦІЇ В СУЧАСНІЙ УКРАЇНСЬКІЙ ТА АНГЛІЙСЬКІЙ МОВАХ

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Анотація. У статті розглядаються особливості редуплікації та її форми в українській та англійській мовах. Матеріалом даного дослідження є редуплікації, відібрані методом суцільної вибірки з одно- і двомовних словників сучасної української та англійської мов, в тому числі онлайн-словників. Вивчивши велику кількість робіт як вітчизняних, так і зарубіжних мовознавців, ми дійшли висновку, що редуплікація вживається з певною метою.

Аналіз стилістичного маркування редуплікатів показав, що більшість даних утворень в англійській мові належить до розмовної лексики, в той час як в українській мові велика частина редуплікованих слів відноситься до нейтральної лексики, легко утворюючи емоційно-забарвлені редуплікати як за рахунок повного повторення основи, так і шляхом зміни звукового, або морфемного складу слова.

Ключові слова: редуплікація, словотворення, частини мови, стилістично позначена лексика, розмовна мова.