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REDUPLICATION OF ADVERBS, PAST AND PRESENT PARTICIPLES IN PERSIAN LANGUAGE

Abstract: 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

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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.

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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 Biography 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 *grugru* (1796) and *motmot* (1651), French *haha* 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 *see-saw* 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 Kate 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, hurdy-gurdy, hubbub, hullabaloo, harumscarum, helter-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. Peysikov and Yu.A. Rubinchik interpret reduplicative words as copulative compounds in their monographs [14, p. 163; 160].

Reduplicative wods are subdivided into two types in persian: 1. Complete reduplications; 2. Incomplete reduplications.

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

The reduplicative wods 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 –"نون و القلم" , "گلدسته و فلک" , " زن ", زیادی" (Tehran, 1331), Sodeq Hedoyat – "سایه روشن", "آبجی خانم" , "علویه خانم" (Tehran, 1333), Asgar Makāremiy –"شبگرد" (Tehran, 1342), Abbās Pahlavān "شب عروسی بابام" (Tehran, 1348), Mojtabiy Miynaviy – "داستانها و قصه ها" (Tehran, 1349), Mahmud Katirāiy – "نامه های هدایت" (Tehran, 1349), Jamāl Mirsādeqi – "بادها خبر از تغییر فصل میدهند", "چشمهای من خسته" (Tehran,

1363), Khosrav Shāhāni – "بازنشسته ها" (Tehran,1368). The examples which collected from sources were analyzed based on the meanings given in the annotated dictionary "عامیانه فرهنگ فارسی" by Abul Hasan Najafiy and "Persian-Russian" dictionary, edited by Yu.A. Rubinchik.

In modern Persian, reduplication of words are widely used. In almost from every part of speech can be formed the reduplicative wods. Often, the components of reduplicative words come from nouns, adjectives, numerals, adverbs and functional forms of the verb. This article analyzes the reduplication of adverb, past and present participles.

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 *ārāmārām* "slowly", "calm" (آرام *ārām* "quiet", "peaceful"), پاورچین پاورچین *pāvarčinpāvarčin* "slowly" (پاورچین *pāvarčin* "slow"), تند تند *tondtond* "often", "in a hurry" (تند *tond* тез), تنها*yetanhā* "completely alone" (تنها *tanhā* "alone"), جدا جدا *jodājodā* "separately", "independent", "diffuse" (جدا *jodā* "separate",), حالاحالا *hālāhālā, hālāhālāhā* "so fast (used with a negative form of verb)"; "yet" (حالا *hālā* "now"), خالی خالی *xālixāli* "without nothing" (خالی *xāli* "empty"), خرد خرد *xordxord* "little by little", "slowly", "gradually" (خرد *xord* "little", "small"), خیره خیره *xireexire* "unfounded", "in vain", "without reason" (خیره *xire* "amazed"), دولا دولا *dollādollā* "bending down" (دولا *dollā* "hesitant", "bent down"), دیردیر *dirdir* "rarely", "from time to time", "sometimes" (دیر *dir* "late"), راست راست *rāstrāst* "explicitly", "carelessly" (راست *rāst* "right", "true"), زود زود *zudzud* "often", "in a hurry" (زود *zud* "quickly"), سلانه سلانه *sallānesallāne* "slowly", "dragged", "with dignity", "with confidence" (سلانه *sallāne* "slow"), کورمال کورمال *kurmālkurmāl* "palpable" (کورمال *kurmāl* "without seeing", "blindly"), مفت مفت *moftmoft* (oгз.)"without reason", "in vain" (مفت *moft* "free"), یواش یواش *yavāšyavāš* "slowly", "little by little", "without hurry" (یواش *yavāš* "slow").

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

برف پاک کنها **تند تند** از این سو به آن سو می رفتند *Barfpākkonhā* **tondtond** *az in su be ān su miraftand* "Snow cleansers were **frequent** from there" (www.ettelaat.com)

ماماجونم گفت: **زود زود** بیا خونه ما *Māmājunam goft:* **Zudzud** *biyā xune-ye mā* My mother said: "Come to our house **often**"(www.hamshahri.org)

بنا کرد **تند تند** از این طرف اتاق به آن طرف قدم زدن *Banā* **tondtond** *az in taraf-e otāɣ be ān taraf ɣadam*

zadan "He began to walk **frequently** from this side of the room to the other" (داستانها و قصه ها، ۱۳٤)

Reduplicative adverbs state that an action or event will occur over a specific period of time, refers to the way the action is performed and the time it takes place:

آرام آرام به تعقیبش پرداختند *Ārām-ārām be ta'ɣibaš pardāxtand* "They started to watch him **slowly**" (www.entekhab.ir)

خان داداش و زنش را با هم دعوت کردم، ولی برای دخترها و عروسشان **جداجدا** دعوت فرستادم *Xāndādāš va zanaš-rā bā ham da'vat kardam, vali barāye doxtar-hā va arusešān* **jodājodā** *da'vat ferestādam* "I invited Xandadash and his wife together, but I sent a **separate** invitation for the girls and their brides". (شبگرد، ۱۹۹)

من **حالاحالاها** زن بگیر نیستم *Mam* **hālāhālāhā** *zanbegir nistam* "I don't get married **so fast**" (بادها، ۳۵٦)

خبر رسید که ... **حالاحالاها** خیال برگشتن ندارد *Xabar rasid ke ...* **hālāhālāhā** *xiyāl-e bargaštan nadārad* "There is a message that he has no intention of returning **yet** ..." (نون و القلم، ۱۵۱)

نانش را **خالی خالی** خورد *Nānaš-rā* **xālixāli** *xord* "He ate his bread **without anything**" (A. Najafiy, I-Book, P. 516.)

Xeyli pir خیلی پیر شده بود. یواش و **دولادولا** راه می رفت *šode bud. Yavāš va* **dollādollā** *rāh miraft* "He was very old. He was walking slow and **bending down**" (باغ، ۲۷)

این را می بینی؟ از آن ارقه هاست! پنجاه هزار تومان مال دولت را بالا کشیده و **راست راست** هم راه می رود *In-rā mi-bini? Az ān arɣe-hāst! Panjāh hezār tumān māl-e doulat-rā bālā kašide va* **rāstrāst** *ham rāh mi-ravad* "Do you see that? From those fraudsters! He has embezzled fifty thousand of the state's money - he walks **carelessly**" (بازنشسته، ٦۵)

کفشهای خودرا **کورمال کورمال** جستجو کرد *Kafšhā-ye xod-rā* **kurmālkurmāl** *jostoju kard* "He searched for his shoes **palpable**" (مردی که رفیق، ٦)

خوب، خانمها، من **یواش یواش** دارد گشنه ام می شود. چه خریده اید؟ بیارید بخوریم دیگر *Xub, xānom-hā, man* **yavāšyavāš** *dārad gošne-am mišavad. Če xaride-id? Biyārid bexorim digar* "All right, ladies, I **slowly** feel hungry. What did you buy? Bring it out and now we'll eat" (بادها، ۲٦۳)

Examples from sources have shown that some reduplicative adverbs are made by izafet (postpositional attributive group). The following example shows the intensity of the meaning in the reduplication of adverbs rather than the derivational reduplication:

اصلا طرف اتاقشان هم نمی رفتم. **تنهای تنها** کارم را می کردم *Aslan taraf-e* otāɣešān ham namiraftam. **Tanhā-ye tanhā** *kāram-rā mikardam va tā mitavānestam az tu-ye otāɣam birun namiāmadam* "I never went to their rooms. I could do it **completely alone**, so that I could not leave my room" (زن زیادی، ۱۰۳)

Clarivate Analytics indexed

The reduplication of past participle. In Persian, the past participle is made by adding suffix ه –e to the past stem of verb: گفته *gofte* "said", آمده *āmade* "come", گرفته *gerefte* "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: رفته رفته *rafterafte* "slowly", "gradually" (رفته *rafte* – the past participle form of the verb رفتن *raftan* "to go"), جسته جسته *ja(e)steja(e)ste* "slowly", "rarely", "gradually"; "little by little" (جسته *ja(e)ste* – the past participle form of the verb جستن *ja(e)stan* "to jump"), جویده جویده *javidejavide* "inarticulate", "in an incomprehensible tone" (جویده *javide* – the past participle form of the verb جویدن *javidan* "to chew"), بریده بریده *borideboride* "interrupted", "intermittent" (بریده *boride* – the past participle form of the verb بریدن *boridan* "to cut").

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

بریده بریده حرف می زد، انگاردارد گریه می کند
Borideboride *harf mi-zanad engār gerye mi-konad* "He spoke **intermittently** as if he was crying" (بادها، ١٥٤)

این ترس **رفته رفته** چنان بر من غالب می شد که خواب را از چشمم گرفت *In tars **rafterafte** čenān bar man γāleb mišod ke xāb-rā az čašmam mi-gereft* "This fear overwhelmed me **gradually** so much that I lost sleep" (www.ettelaat.com)

با خوشحالی کودکانه ای سیگاررا از دست او گرفت و لبهایش به حرکت آمد. **جویده جویده** برای تشکر چیزهایی گفت *Bā xošhāli-ye kudakāne-i sigār-rā az dast-e u gereft va labhāyaš be harakat āmad. **Javidejavide** barāye tašakkor čizhā-yi goft* "He took the cigarette with childish joy from his hand and his lips moved. He said something **in an incomprehensible tone** for gratitude" (چشمهای من، ١٧)

جسته جسته ما هم داریم موسیقٰی مذهبی پیدا می کنیم *__Ja(e)steja(e)ste__ mā ham dārim musiγi-ye mazhabi peydā mikonim* "**Gradually** we are also finding religious music" (نامه های هدایت، ١٥٤)

The reduplicative participles sometimes act as a attribute:

از روی سیمهای نازک تار آهنگ سوزناکی در می آورد. صدای **بریده بریده** آن در هوا موج می زد *Az ru-ye simhā-ye nāzok-e tār āhang-e suznāki dar mi-āvard. Sedā-ye __borideboride-ye__ ān dar havā mouj mizad* "A sad tone spread through the narrow strings of the tar. His **interrupted** voice was stirring in the air" (سایه روشن، ١٢١)

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

تو غذارا تندتند **جویده نجویده** قورت میدادی *To γazā-rā tondtond __javide najavide__ γurt midādi* "You would often eat your food **not chewing**" (www.hamshahri.org)

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

آبجی خانم کارهایش را **کرده ونکرده** گذاشت *Ābji xānom kārhāyaš-rā __kardevo nakarde__ gozāšt* "Ms. Abji has left her work **unfinished**" (آبجی خانم، ٩٥)

او چای **خورده و نخورده** بلند شد *U čāy __xordevo naxorde__ boland šod* "He **didn't drink** his tea **to the end** and stood up" (www.iran-forum.ir)

The phonetic independence of the components of such combinations indicates that they cannot be a compound word. However, their syntactic structure is stable, 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 نده *-ande*, ان - *-ān* and ١- *-ā* to the present stem of verb [18, p. 277]. In the course of the study, only the reduplication of present participle with suffix ان *-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 ان *-ān* 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. Peysikov, the reduplication of 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: خندان خندان *xandānxandān* "laughing loudly" (خندان *xandān* "laughing"), گریان گریان *geryāngeryān* "weeping bitterly" (گریان *geryān* "crying").

Reduplicative participles as خندان خندان *xandānxandān* "laughing loudly", گریان گریان *geryāngeryān* "weeping bitterly", غلتان غلتان *γaltānγaltān* "whirling", خرامان خرامان *xerāmānxerāmān* "gracefully", "smoothly", لنگان لنگان *langānlangān* "lame", "limping", دوان دوان *davāndavān* "running" may also be used individually as well as adjectival function: as خندان *xандān* "laughing", گریان *geryān* "weeping", غلتان *γaltān* "whirling", خرامان *xerāmān* "graceful", لنگان *лангān* "lame", دوان *davān* "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:

لنگان لنگان راه افتادم *__Langānlangān__ rāh oftādam* "I took to the road **lamely**". (گلدسته و فلک، ١٥٣)

مثل بچه ها **دوان دوان** به طرف محمد دویدم *Mesl-e bačče-hā __davāndavān__ be taraf-e Mohammad davidam* "**Running** like a kid I ran towards Muhammad" (www.hamshahri.org)

Larzānlarzān لرزان لرزان دامن مادرش را گرفت. *dāman-e mādaraš-rā gereft* "She clung to her mother's skirt **tremblingly**" (**گلدسته و فلک، ۱۵۳**)

Some participles occur only in reduplicative forms and are not used individually: کشان کشان *kešānkešān* "dragging", شلان شلان "dragged", *šalānšalān* "lamely", پرسان پرسان *porsānporsān* "by asking":

کشان کشان آوردش جلو در و با یک تپیا انداختش بیرون ***Kešānkešān*** *āvordaš jelov-e dar va bā yek tipā andāxtaš birun* "He **dragged** her to the door and threw her out with a kick". (**شب عروسی، ۸۵**)

شلان شلان ***Šalānšalān*** *az pellehā pāin raft* از پله ها پایین رفت "He went down the stairs **lamely**" (**علویه خانم، ۳۰**)

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

خند خندان – *xandxandān* خندان خندان *xandānxandān* "laughing hard", لرزلرزان – *larzānlarzān* لرزان لرزان *larzlarzān* "tremblingly", کش کشان *kešānkešān* – کش *keškešān* "dragging", لنگان لنگان *langānlangān* – کشان *langlangān* "lamely" каби.

گاری را برداشت و **لنگ لنگان** ***Gāri-rā bardāšt va*** *langlangān* 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 ان *–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 advebs (17) is more productive than the reduplication of past (6) and present participles (10).

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