



DUPLICATE ADJECTIVES

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Abstract

It is known that repeated adjectives are considered by many in the literature of linguistics to be the same type of double adjectives. Although they are basically the same in terms of form, it is felt that there are some differences between double and repeated words. Although the components of a pair of adjectives consist of different words (*ақыллы-kind-эсли хўшли*), repeated adjectives are formed from the repetition of the same lexemes (*үлкен-үлкен-big*). Paired adjectives mean summarizing, summarizing, repeated adjectives mean repetition. Therefore, it is appropriate to consider double and repeated adjectives separately.

Ҳозирги қорақалпоқ тилида такрорий сифатлар битта сифатнинг такрорланиб келишидан ясаиб, белгининг қандайдир бир элементга тегишли эканлигини ва белгининг мўл-кўллигини яъни миқдорининг кўплигини билдириб келади: *үлкен-үлкен-катта-катта, кең-кең-кенг-кенг* ва ҳоказо.

In the current Karakalpak language, repeated adjectives are made from the repetition of one adjective, and indicate that the sign belongs to some element and the multiplicity of the sign, that is, its quantity: *үлкен-үлкен-big, кең-кең-wide*, etc.

A. Najimov shows that repeated adjectives in the Karakalpak language are formed by the lexical-syntactic method, and nouns and adjectives are repeated.

Repetitive adjectives in the current Karakalpak language are divided into the following types depending on the features of their formation:

1) "Both components are original qualities" type. This form is made from the repetition of one base or base: *бийик-бийик-high, үлкен-үлкен-big, ури-ури-big, қос-қос-pair* etc.

F.A. Ganiev, a scientist who studied the formation of compound words in the Tatar language, believes that the repetition of such adjectives strengthens the sign and gives it the meaning of pluralism. Repeated adjectives do not belong to the lexical unit of the language, they come in an intensive complex form and determine the plural meaning.





2) "Both components are relative adjectives" type. The components of this form are formed by taking adjective formative affixes: *таўдай-таўдай-big as mountain, тилким-тилким-sad, керекли-керекли-need, орынлы-орынсыз-suitable, not suitable* etc. Examples: *Теманың керекли-керекли жерлерин оқып айтып берсеңиз болады. You can explain the necessary parts of the topic..*

3) "Pronouns with both components" type: *сондай-сондай-such, бундай-бундай-such* etc.

One of the issues related to reduplicated adjectives is the inclusion of intensive forms of the adjective as reduplicated adjectives: *қип-қизил*. This opinion is also expressed in the literature on the Karakalpak language: *тап-таза-new, үп-үлкен- big, сар-сары-yellow, тупна-тұйры-right* etc. In our opinion, accusative forms of adjectives do not create new meaningful words. Because repeated words or base words are formed by repetition of the word, while words formed through intensive forms are formed by following the syllable and the base. Second, the repeated words are nouns other than adjectives (*топар-топар-bunch*), number (*мың-мың-thousand*), pronoun (*сол-сол-it*), adverb (*көп-көп-much*), It is also made from the verb (*тартына-тартына-hesitating*). None of these word groups contain repeated words formed by an intensifier syllable. Therefore, this form is unique only to adjectives and can create an increasing level of adjectives. In conclusion, repeated adjectives are language units that enhance the artistic nature of works of art.

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