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### **WAYS OF COINING REDUPLICATED IDIOMS**

One of the current issues in modern linguistics is the question of word formation. Reduplication is considered to be one of the ways of enlarging the English vocabulary. Reduplicated words can be used in various situations of communication to express various speech intentions, have positive and negative connotations and perform certain communicative, emotional, evaluative and expressive functions. They can be represented by different word-building patterns, the most commonly used reduplicated words are the ones with a change of ablaut (vowel substitution) or rhyming components.

Reduplicated words are connected with the most important spheres of various human activities. This is due to the semantic significance of these units, on the one hand, and their ability to save language resources, on the other hand. They are mainly used in situations where it is necessary to provide a concise and accurate assessment of a depicted subject, object or phenomenon and thus achieve the desirable effect. By means of these words the speakers are able to depict multiplicity of an action, its intensity, duration, etc.

Reduplication is understood by most linguists as a linguistic phenomenon that consists in doubling the initial or final syllable (partial reduplication) or the whole stem of a word (complete reduplication). This can also be a full or partial repetition of an affix with or without some changes in their sound form (affix reduplication), composition (morpheme repetition). It is considered to be a productive way of coining new words, rhyming combinations, phraseological units, syntactic constructions that can convey grammatical meanings with peculiar emotional or expressive shades.

In the majority of cases, words formed by reduplication carry various semantical meanings and are used to perform different stylistic functions. Reduplicated words are characterized by emotional coloring, expressiveness and peculiar rhythmic melodies. They serve as a means of creating emotional expressions by giving some stylistic coloring to the context in which they are used.

The analysis of the reference literature on the outlined problem shows that reduplication is characterized by complete or partial rhyming of components and a meaning that is partially or completely different from the

meaning of individual reduplicated components. The study of the phenomenon of reduplication at the level of vocabulary has not found its proper coverage in the linguistic literature despite the existence of numerous scientific works on the problem of studying.

The aim of our study was to select reduplicated idioms from dictionaries of idiom, particularly the Marriam-Webster Dictionary of Idioms, Oxford Dictionary of Idioms. The material of the scientific analysis was a sample of 250 reduplicated idioms in order to identify their structural and semantic peculiarities as well as their functions in everyday English.

Modern English is rich in idioms of this kind which makes speech more expressive, colourful and more concise. Therefore, it is clear that many linguists have turned to studying various aspects of the problem under analysis. Among them O.V. Kunin, A.N. Baranov, D.I. Kveselevych, Yu.A. Zatsny and many other native linguists. Reduplicated idioms have become the subject of research conducted by such scientists as V.I. Karaban, T.M. Svyrydova, A.E. Levitsky, T.O. Myzyn and many others. The dissertation of O.M. Moseichuk is devoted to the system and functional features of reduplicated idioms in the journalistic discourse. Scientific research conducted by T.Yu. Holovatenko, L.M. Chumak, L.I. Petrova is devoted to the analysis of reduplication as one of the ways of word formation in modern English. Despite numerous studies carried by various researchers, however, some aspects of this problem have not been fully investigated, ways of creating reduplicated idioms, in particular. Among foreign researchers it is worth mentioning such linguists as E.Moravcshik, S. Inkelas, J. Dienhart, N. Thun, S. Wang who investigated ablaut reduplication, rhyming compounds, fully reduplicated echoic expressions as well as the classifications of reduplicated compounds based on their phonological and lexical features and/or their use in different discourses.

As a result of the conducted analysis, groups of idioms with a high level of emotional coloring were identified, formed in the following ways:

- a) sound imitation: **ding-dong** (*a noise disagreement or fuss*);
- b) emotion-expressive repetitions: **an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth** (*the belief that retaliation in kind is the appropriate way to deal with an offense or crime*), **play kissy-kissy** (*behave in an excessively friendly way in order to gain favor*), **dog eat dog** (*a situation of fierce competition in which people are willing to harm each other in order to succeed*);
- c) lexical repetitions that emphasize the meaning of the repeated word to some extent: **let bygones be bygones** (*forgive and forget past offenses or causes of conflict*);
- d) lexical repetitions with some intensity of the depicted phenomenon: **much of a muchness** (*very similar, nearly the same*);
- e) lexical repetitions in singular or plural: **holy of holies** (*a place or thing regarding as sacrosanct*), **name no names** (*mention specific names, especially of people involved in something wrong or illegal*), **heebie-jeebies** (*to make somebody feel afraid or anxious*);

f) lexical repetitions with the meaning of recurrence of some feature in space or time: **wall-to-wall** (*of great extent or number; allowing no unfilled space or interval*);

g) partly-rhyming expressive repetitions: **never-never land** (*an imaginary Utopian place or situation*).

The following types of reduplication can be observed in English: complete (**nudge nudge** (*wink wink*) (*used to draw attention to an innuendo, especially a sexual one*) and partial (**a piece of piss** (*a very easy thing to do*), **odds and sods** (*small objects of different shapes, kinds of little value or importance*)).

Reduplicated idioms with a complete repetition of the whole word are able to form idioms belonging to such parts of speech as:

a) nouns: **promises, promises** (*used to indicate that the speaker is skeptical about someone's stated intention to do something*), **roses, roses, all the way** (*very successful or pleasant*), **orders are orders** (*commands must be promised, however much you may disagree with them*);

b) adjectives: **your nearest and dearest** (*one's close friends and relatives*), **whiter than white** (*extremely white; morally beyond reproach*), **better dead than red** (*the prospect of nuclear war is preferable to that of a Communist society*);

c) verbs: **huff and puff** (*breathe heavily with exhaustion; express your annoyance in an obvious or threatening way*), **wine and dine** (*entertain someone by offering them drinks or a meal*); **walk like your talk** (*suit your actions to your words*).

d) numerals: **one on one** (*one to one*) (*denoting or referring to a situation in which two parties come into direct contact, opposition, or correspondence*), **fifty-fifty** (*in two halves*);

e) pronouns: **you and yours** (*you together with your family and close friends*), **know what's what** (*have enough knowledge or experience*), **know who's who** (*be aware of the identity and status of each person*).

We can conclude that a number of reduplicated idioms formed by repetitions of components tend to expand their categorical usage through conversion by acquiring a new paradigm and syntactic functions depending on the part of the language they belong to: **chit-chat** (*n., v.*), **hugger-mugger** (*n., adj., adv., v.*), **hoity-toity** (*adj., adv.*). They are mostly used for revealing a repetitive or long-term action, they are very close to sound imitations and are characterized by a fairly high word-forming activity.

Two or three-component reduplicated idioms in which there is a partial reduplication with initial consonant alternation are typical of the English language, for example: **snug as a bug in a rug** (*extremely comfortable*). Sometimes the first two components of the idiom are reduplicated except for the third component, for example: **lock, stock, and barrel** (*including everything; completely*), **rag, tag, and bobtail** (*a group of people perceived as disreputable or undesirable*). These are typical examples of word constituent reduplication, in which the repeating element (constituent) undergoes certain phonetic, grammatical or semantic changes.

There is a tendency in English when the idiom is formed by means of partial reduplication with the repetition of the first component:

a) alternation of initial consonant components: **might is right** (*those who are powerful can do what they wish unchallenged, even if their action is in fact unjustified*), **town and gown** (*non-members and members of a university in a particular place*), **a no-go area** (*an area that is dangerous or impossible to enter or to which entry is restricted or forbidden*);

b) alternation of initial consonant components with the plural-forming suffix: **cook the books** (*alter records, especially accounts, with fraudulent intent or in order to mislead*);

c) alternation of vowels: **in dribs and drabs** (*to arrive slowly, in small quantities or numbers*), **tit for tat** (*to do harm to somebody in order to pay them back for an injury*);

d) adding a consonant to the second component: **olde worlde** (*oldly wordly*) (*very old and traditional in an attractive or artificial way*), **kick against the pricks** (*hurt oneself by persisting in useless resistance or protest*), **doom and gloom** (*a general feeling of pessimism or despondency*), **nitty-gritty** (*to consider the basic facts of a situation*), **name and shame** (*identify wrongdoers by name with the intention of embarrassing*);

e) adding a consonant to the first component: **thrills and spills** (*the excitement of dangerous sports or entertainments, especially as experienced by spectators*), **wheel and deal** (*to do business in dishonest and immoral way*);

f) adding a syllable with the simultaneous alternation of a consonant: **beat a retreat** (*withdraw, in order to avoid something unpleasant*); or adding a prefix: **quote unquote** (*used parenthetically when speaking to indicate the beginning and end or just the beginning of a statement or passage that you are repeating, especially to emphasize the speaker's detachment from or disagreement with the original*).

Idioms with rhyming components are most common in the following patterns: alternation of the vowel: **tit for tat** / i-a / (*a situation in which an injury or insult is given in return or retaliation*); alternation of vowel and consonant: **arsy-versy** (*backwards, incorrect or mixed up; contrary to what is expected or desired*); alternation of consonants / p-g /, / ch-t /: **no pain, no gain** (*suffering is necessary in order to achieve something*), **chalk and talk** (*teaching by traditional methods focusing on the blackboard and presentation by a teacher as opposed to more informal or interactive methods*); alternation of consonants /p-m/, /d-t /, /n-f/ **with the pedal to the metal** (*with the accelerator of a car pressed to the floor*), **on and off** (*now and then*).

The conducted analysis of reduplicated idioms showed that the most common idioms are the ones with the repetition of: a) the preposition *to*: **man to man** (*in a direct and frank way between two men; openly and honestly*), **door to door** (*from start to finish; visiting all the houses in an area to sell or publicize something*), **eyeball to eyeball** (*face to face with someone, especially in an aggressive way*), **shoulder to shoulder** (*side by side; acting together towards a common aim*); b) the preposition *by*: **a blow-by-blow account** (*a detailed narrative of events as they happened*); **by hook or by crook** (*by one*

*means or another; by fair means or foul*); c) the preposition *with*: **fight fire with fire** (*use the weapons or tactics of one's enemy or opponent, even if one finds them distasteful*); d) the preposition *from*: **tear someone limb from limb** (*violently dismember someone, from stem to stern from the front to the back, especially of a ship*), **go from strength to strength** (*develop or progress with increasing success*).

Conclusions and prospects for further research. In conclusion, English reduplicated idioms have certain semantic and structural features which correspond to certain patterns of word formation of the language. Reduplicated idioms mostly fulfill the expressive function as the repetition of sounds reinforces and emphasizes the meaning of what is expressed. The repetition of the components of idioms is aimed at achieving the figurative expressiveness of the idea of enhancing quality, intensity, multiplicity, etc. The prospects for further research lies in the study of the effectiveness of affix potential for the formation of reduplicated idioms.

#### **Список використаної літератури**

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#### **Кінаш Л. Я. Способи творення редулікованих ідіом**

Стаття присвячена дослідженню явища редулікації на ідіоматичному рівні. Редуліковані ідіоми характеризуються емоційним забарвленням, виразністю та своєрідними ритмічними мелодіями, вони слугують засобом створення емоційного колориту, надаючи певне стилістичне забарвлення контексту, в якому вони використовуються. Було виділено групи редулікованих ідіом, утворених шляхом звуконаслідування, лексичних повторів в однині та множині, зі вставними елементами (сполучниками, частками) та без них. Встановлено їхню приналежність до морфологічного класу іменників, дієслів, прикметників у вищому та найвищому ступені порівняння, числівників, займенників та вигуків. Було доведено притаманну їм позитивну та негативну конотацію, співвіднесеність з різноманітними сферами людської діяльності. Виділено продуктивний спосіб утворення редулікованих ідіом – чергування голосних та приголосних на початку та в кінці повтору. Такі словотвірні процеси, як основоскладання,

конверсія, афіксація та редуплікація, беруть активну участь у творенні редуплікаційних ідіом, і в більшості випадків перетворення форми супроводжуються семантичною деривацією. Підтверджено практичну значущість проведеного дослідження, яка полягає, насамперед, в тому, що відібрані приклади редуплікованих ідіом можуть бути використані на заняттях з лексикології, стилістики та слугувати матеріалом для подальших наукових розвідок. Перспективою подальшого дослідження вбачаємо у дослідженні ефективності афіксального потенціалу творення редуплікованих ідіом, зокрема використання реплікації аблауту, римованих основ, повністю редуплікованих ехонаслідувальних виразів у різних дискурсах.

*Ключові слова:* повна, часткова редуплікація, ідіома, експресивність, ритмомелодика, словотвірна модель, конотація.

### **Кинаш Л. Я. Способы создания редуплицированных идиом**

Статья посвящена исследованию явления редупликации на идиоматическом уровне. Редуплицированные идиомы характеризуются эмоциональной окраской, выразительностью и своеобразными ритмическими мелодиями, они служат средством создания эмоционального колорита, предоставляя определенную стилистическую окраску контекста, в котором они используются. Было выделено группы редуплицированных идиом, образованных путем звукоподражания, лексических повторов в единственном и множественном числе, со вставными элементами (союзами, частицами) и без них. Установлено их принадлежность к морфологическому классу существительных, глаголов, прилагательных в высшей и превосходной степени сравнения, числительных, местоимений и междометий. Было доказано присущую им позитивную и негативную коннотацию, соотнесенность с различными сферами человеческой деятельности. Выделено продуктивный способ образования редуплицированных идиом – чередование гласных и согласных в начале и в конце повтора. Такие словообразовательные процессы, как основосложение, конверсия, аффиксация и редупликация, активно участвуют в создании редупликационных идиом, и в большинстве случаев преобразования формы сопровождаются семантической деривацией. Была подтверждена практическая ценность проведенного исследования, которая заключается прежде всего в том, что отобранные примеры редуплицированных идиом могут быть использованы на занятиях по лексикологии, стилістики и служить материалом для дальнейших научных исследований. Перспективой дальнейшего исследования видим в исследовании эффективности аффиксального потенциала создания редуплицированных идиом, в частности, использование дублирования аблаута, рифмующихся основ, полностью дублированных эховыражений в различных дискурсах.

*Ключевые слова:* полная, частичная редупликация, идиома, экспрессивность, ритмомелодика, словообразовательная модель, коннотация.

**Kinash L. Ya. Ways of coining reduplicated idioms**

The article focuses on the phenomenon of reduplication on the idiomatic level. Reduplicated idioms are characterized by emotional coloring, expressiveness and peculiar rhythmic melodies, they serve as a means of creating emotional expressions by giving some stylistic coloring to the context in which they are used. The groups of reduplicated idioms have been chosen from lexicographical sources, created by means of onomatopoeia, lexical repetitions in singular and plural, with linking elements (conjunctions, particles) or without them. Their belonging to the morphological class of nouns, verbs, adjectives in the comparative and superlative degree of comparison, numerals, pronouns and exclamations has been established. Their inherent positive and negative connotations, the correlation with various spheres of human activity have been proved. The way of creating reduplicated idioms has been demonstrated to be productive – the alternation of vowels and consonants at the beginning and at the end of the repetition. Such word-forming processes as conversion, affixation and reduplication have taken an active part in the creation of reduplicated idioms, and in most cases transformations of forms are accompanied by semantic derivation. It has been confirmed that the practical value of the study is, first of all, that the selected examples of reduplicated idioms can be used in classes on lexicology, stylistics and serve as material for further research. We see the prospect of further research in the study of the effectiveness of the affix potential for the creation of reduplicated idioms, particularly the use of ablaut reduplication, rhyming compounds, fully reduplicated echoic expressions in different discourses.

*Key words:* full, partial reduplication, idiom, expressiveness, melodic rhythm, word-formation pattern, connotation.

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