

Study on the Reduplications in Old Uyghur

Abduhelil Obul¹ Ghojiabla Memet¹ Meqsud Selim^{1,*}

¹Northwest Minzu University, Lanzhou, Gansu 730030, China

*Corresponding author. Email: meqsudselim@hotmail.com

ABSTRACT

This article will select the reduplications in the "Old Uyghur Dictionary", classify and analyze them. Discussing and analyzing its composition, compositional characteristics of vocabulary, and compositional characteristics, it is found that most of the reduplications in the old Uyghur language are composed of the combination of two meaning-related words, especially two words with synonymous relations, and of which reduplications account for the vast majority.

Keywords: *Old Uyghur, reduplications, analysis*

I. INTRODUCTION

The Uyghur language belongs to the ancient Turkic language family of the Altaic language family and refers to the language used by the Uyghur people from the 8th to the 14th century. The representative documents of this period include a batch of precious historical and literary documents such as "Biography of Uggs Khan", "Ancient Turpan", and "Dictionary of Turkic Language". Works such as "Golden Light Sutra", "Castani Burke", and, "The Story of Two Princes" have become examples of ancient translation works. Although there are many studies on the Old Uyghur language, there are relatively few studies on reduplications and their structures. So far, publicly published papers related to antitheses in the Old Uyghur language include Rebiguli Aitaimu's "A Discussion on Antitheses in Old Uyghur Language". This paper mainly discusses the structural features of antitheses in the Old Uyghur language and the syntactic function and the comparison of the antithesis between ancient and modern Uyghur language.¹ Mubarek Skandan's dissertation "The Reduplications in Uyghur Documents — Compared with Modern Uyghur Language", first discusses scholars' different views on the attributes and definitions of reduplications compare, sum up the overall characteristics of reduplications, and classify them from three different angles: part of speech, etymology, and meaning and secondly, compares with the

corresponding forms in modern Uyghur language, and lists the forms retained in modern Uyghur language. Finally, an index is attached. The specific context and source of the antithesis is pointed out in the index.²

In this article, the authors selected the reduplications in the "Old Uyghur Dictionary" and analyzed and discussed the structure of reduplications. The source of the corpus of this article, "Old Uyghur Dictionary" is an Uyghur dictionary compiled by Ablimiti Aiheti and Dilidal Maimatim and published by Xinjiang Youth Publishing House in 1989 is more comprehensive.³

II. REDUPLICATIONS IN OLD UYGHUR LANGUAGE AND THEIR CLASSIFICATION

A. Classification according to the meaning relationship of words contained in reduplications in "Old Uyghur Dictionary"

A dual word is a vocabulary unit formed by the combination of two words. A dual word is a vocabulary formed by the fusion of two words in meaning to represent a new lexical meaning.⁴ There are 102 reduplications in the "Old Uyghur Dictionary". These dual words can be divided into dual words formed by the combination of two related words, dual words formed by overlapping two words, dual words formed by combining a

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¹ Rebiguli Aitaimu. Try to talk about the antithesis of Old Uyghur language [J], Journal of Hotan Teachers College. 2008 03 pp. 148-149.

² Mubarak Skandan's "Antitheses in Uighur Documents—Compared with Modern Uyghur Language [D], Central University for Nationalities, 2017.

³ Old Uyghur Dictionary [A]. Urumqi: Xinjiang Youth Publishing House, 1982. Page 2.

⁴ Hamiti Timur. Modern Uyghur Grammar [M]. Beijing: National Publishing House, 1987. Page 27.

word with a word if not used alone. These four types of dual words are formed by the combination of the two parts.

B. A dual word formed by combining two related words

This kind of antithesis represents a new lexical meaning formed by the fusion of two words. In the "Old Uyghur Dictionary", there are a total of 83 reduplications of this type. This antithetical word can be divided into several categories according to the relationship between the two words in the composition:

1) *Reduplications composed of synonymous words:* The dual word formed by the combination of synonymous words refers to the dual word formed by the combination of two parallel parts with synonymous or similar related words. For example *adaş-qadaş*⁵ (friend, brother). In the "Old Uyghur Dictionary", there are a total of 80 such dual words, as shown in the following "Table I":

TABLE I. REDUPLICATIONS COMPOSED OF SYNONYMOUS WORDS

Serial number	Phonetic transcription	English meaning	Page number
1	adaş-qadaş	friend, brother	Page 8
2	arip-sönüp	Tired	Page 17
3	asağ-tusuğ	Interest	Page 22
4	ağı-barim	Wealth	Page 29
5	al-altağ	plan, decision	Page 35
6	añça-munça	Thing	Page 43
7	avant-tiltağ	Reason	Page 46
8	aya-ağar	Salute	Page 48
9	aya-çiltä	Salute	Page 48
10	äti-qirtisi	Figure	Page 53
11	ärk-türk	Power	Page 58
12	ärüş-öküş	Countless	Page 60
13	äsän-tükäl	safe and sound	Page 62
14	ämğäk-tolğaq	Hardships	Page 72
15	äm-ürün	medicine, condiment	Page 72
16	äv-bariq	belongings	Page 73
17	basut-tusu	aid support	Page 81
18	basinçsiz-iyinçsiz	no suffering	Page 81
19	bodun-boqun	People	Page 94
20	busuş-qadğu	Sorrow	Page 104
21	busuşluğ-qadğuluğ	Sad	Page 104
22	tapağ-uduğ	Worship	Page 128
23	taplağu-sävgü	arbitrary, willing	Page 129
24	taş-täkil	Stone	Page 136
25	tañ-yarın	Dawn	Page 138
26	tälim-üküş	a lot of	Page 154

⁵ Old Uyghur Dictionary [A]. Urumqi: Xinjiang Youth Publishing House, 1989. Page 8.

27	tuş-täñ	Equality	Page 174
28	Törülüg-toquluğ	Polite	Page 179
29	töl-boğaz	Pregnancy	Page 181
30	tüş-utlisi	pay for results	Page 187
31	tünür-büşük	in law	Page 189
32	tün-tünlä	Night	Page 189
33	çög-yalın	Brilliant	Page 212
34	çin-kirtü	Truly	Page 221
<i>Serial number</i>	<i>Phonetic transcription</i>	<i>English meaning</i>	<i>Page number</i>
35	sansaz-üküş	Countless	Page 243
36	sävgü-taplağu	Noble	Page 249
37	su-äsän	safe and sound	Page 254
38	siziksiz-saqıqsız	undoubted	Page 266
39	simläp-kinläp	Grinding	Page 271
40	qorq-ayın	Shy	Page 309
41	qut-buyan	Blessing	Page 316
42	qutsuz-qıvsız	no suffering	Page 316
43	qurt-qoñuz	Insect	Page 319
44	quruğ-quvuq	Empty	Page 321
45	qilinç-ärig	Dos	Page 331
46	känt-uluş	Country, city	Page 345
47	körklä-körklüg	Cute	Page 350
48	küvänç-sävinç	Happy	Page 367
49	kizig-tizig	Rank	Page 371
50	muñsuz-taqısz	Carefree	Page 383
51	mün-az	Confuse	Page 386
52	mün-qadağ	Sin	Page 386
53	ot-äm	Medicine	Page 395
54	ot-yäm	herbal medicine	Page 396
55	ot-yığaç	Flowers and grass	Page 396
56	oğuş-töz	Ethnicity	Page 404
57	uç-qidiğ	Distant	Page 421
58	uvut-uyan	Shame	Page 429
59	ö-saqın	Miss	Page 440
60	ögrünç-sävinç	Joy	Page 444
61	öñ-qirtiş	Face	Page 447
62	ölüğ-bargu	Booty	Page 449
63	ülgüsüzsansız	Countless	Page 459
64	irtüksüz-sädräksız	no trace	Page 472
65	irinç-yarlıg	poor thing	Page 474
66	iş-tuş	Friend	Page 476
67	iş-kötük	Thing	Page 477
68	iş-küç	Deeds	Page 477
69	iş-küdük	Affairs	Page 477
70	ig-ağrıg	Disease	Page 479
71	ig-toğa	Patient	Page 479
72	irtsız-birtsız	Corveeless	Page 491
73	i-ığaç	Trees	Page 495
74	yarut-yaşut	Illuminate	Page 504
75	yağış-saçıg	Sacrifice	Page 511
76	yayıl-yadıl	Beyond	Page 521
77	yäk-ickäk	Devil	Page 522
78	yoq-çigay	Poverty	Page 528
79	yilig-yumşaq	Soft	Page 545

80	yivig-tizig	Jewelry	Page 547
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2) *Reduplications composed of a combination of antonyms*: The dual word formed by the combination of antonyms refers to the dual word formed by the combination of two antonyms. For example aq̄-tägil⁶ (ups and downs). In the "Old Uyghur Dictionary", there are 3 such dual words, as shown in the following "Table II":

TABLE II. REDUPLICATIONS COMPOSED OF A COMBINATION OF ANTONYMS

Serial number	Phonetic transcription	English meaning	Page number
1	aq̄-tägil	ups and downs	Page 27
2	birim-alim	lending, trading	Page 117
3	öñrä-kisrä	before and after	Page 447

C. *Reduplications formed by overlapping one word*

A dual word formed by the overlap of a word refers to a dual word formed by repeating a certain word twice in the same form. For example adruq-adruq⁷ (respectively). In the "Old Uyghur Dictionary", there are 15 such dual words, as shown in the following "Table III":

TABLE III. REDUPLICATIONS FORMED BY OVERLAPPING ONE WORD

Serial number	Phonetic transcription	English meaning	Page number
1	adruq- adruq	respectively	Page 9
2	aq̄ir- aq̄ir	steady, glorious	Page 30
3	aqru- aqru	slowly	Page 31
4	aquru- aquru	slowly	Page 32
5	ayluq- ayluq	such, so	Page 50
6	basa- basa	in succession	Page 80
7	birär- birär	occasionally	Page 115
8	birin- birin	repeatedly	Page 117
9	tän- tän	et cetera	Page 153
10	toyin- toyin	in groups	Page 167
11	zäp- zäp	The sound of working on tip-toe	Page 231
12	qiz- qiz	girl	Page 328
13	näčä- näčä	a lot	Page 389
14	nän- nän	any	Page 391
15	öñi- öñi	different	Page 448

⁶ Old Uyghur Dictionary [A]. Urumqi: Xinjiang Youth Publishing House, 1989. Page 27.

⁷ Old Uyghur Dictionary [A]. Urumqi: Xinjiang Youth Publishing House, 1989. Page 9.

D. *A dual word combined with a word that is not used alone*

A dual word formed by combining a word with a word not used alone refers to a dual word formed by combining a word with a single word that does not express meaning. For example: čam-čarim⁸ (dissension). In the "Old Uyghur Dictionary", there are 2 such dual words, as shown in the following "Table IV":

TABLE IV. A DUAL WORD COMBINED WITH A WORD THAT IS NOT USED ALONE

Serial number	Phonetic transcription	English meaning	Page number
1	čalañ-bulañ	Thing	Page 207
2	čam-čarim	Dissension	Page 207

E. *Reduplications formed by combining two words that are not used separately*

A dual word formed by combining two words that are not used separately refers to a dual word formed by combining two words that are not used alone or two words that do not express meaning separately. For example čal-čül⁹ (old cloth). In the "Old Uyghur Dictionary", there are 2 such dual words, as shown in the following "Table V":

TABLE V. REDUPLICATIONS FORMED BY COMBINING TWO WORDS THAT ARE NOT USED SEPARATELY

Serial number	Phonetic transcription	English meaning	Page number
1	čal-čül	old cloth	Page 207
2	op-op	Used to drive animals	Page 394

III. FEATURES AND USAGE OF REDUPLICATIONS

A. *The characteristics of reduplications*

Reduplications are divided into various types according to part of speech and word structure, but have common characteristics:

1) *The word order of reduplications is fixed and cannot be changed*: For example:

iš-küč The two components in the dual word cannot change positions to say küč-iš.

yoq-čigay The two components in the antithesis cannot change positions to say čigay-yoq.

⁸ Old Uyghur Dictionary [A]. Urumqi: Xinjiang Youth Publishing House, 1989. Page 207

⁹ Old Uyghur Dictionary [A]. Urumqi: Xinjiang Youth Publishing House, 1989. Page 207

2) Reduplications are combined in a way of rhythm and phonetic harmony, and the phonetic aspect forms a rhythm and rhyme: For example: kizig-tizig (rank), yivig-tizig (jewelry).

3) The meaning of the two components in the antithetical word juxtaposed together to increase or abstract: For example: adruq adruq ämgäk ämgänür¹⁰

(Suffered different things)

In the above example, adruq adruq can strengthen the meaning of words.

4) The antithesis represents a new meaning: The meaning of a dual word is not equal to the combination of the meanings of two words, but a new meaning.

B. The usage of reduplications

Reduplications are one of the most important vocabulary resources in any language. As can be seen from the table above, most of the reduplications are composed of synonyms. If there are more dual words in a certain language, it means there will be more synonyms. The more synonyms, the richer the vocabulary and the clearer the expression.

1) Reduplications not only increase the vocabulary of the language, but also increase the artistic characteristics of the language by expressing various feelings and phenomena, and further increase the rhythm of the language: For example:

bunda kälgänlär kik köp köp, bunda uçqanlar quş köp köp.¹¹

(There are many wild beasts and flying birds here.)

anuj birlä yatti, tilägüsin aldi. töl boğaz boldi.¹²

(He lay down with her, fulfilling his wish. The girl is pregnant.)

2) Reduplications are used to expand the meaning of words and fully express emotions and thoughts: For example:

taqi yämä adruq uzlar kántü kántü öz işin işläyür.¹³

(Also, craftsmen in each profession are engaged in their own business.)

otru qurumix qatig qamix alip, ani uzä omgän tamirn sançip qan ondurup, aquru aquru barsqa yaqin barti.¹⁴

(He picked up the dry reed and stuck it on the meridians to bleed, and the blood slowly flowed to the tiger.)

IV. CONCLUSION

All in all, there are 102 reduplications in the "Old Uyghur Dictionary", of which 83 reduplications are composed of two words related in meaning, accounting for 81% of the total. Among them, 80 dual words are composed of two synonyms, accounting for 96% of the total number of dual words formed by related two words. There are 3 antitheses composed of two antonyms, accounting for 4%. There are 15 antitheses formed by the overlap of one word, accounting for 15% of the total number of antitheses. One of the dual words is composed of two dual words that do not use vocabulary alone, accounting for about 2% of the total. It can be seen that the reduplications composed of two words related in the sense account for the vast majority. Therefore, it can be said that most of the reduplications in the Old Uyghur language are reduplications composed of two words with a meaning relationship.

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¹³ Turxun Ayofu. Old Uyghur Language Course [M]. Beijing: National Publishing House, 1998. Page 156.

¹⁴ Keyoumhuojia, Turxun Ayofu. Selected Old Uyghur Documents [M]. Urumqi: Xinjiang People's Publishing House, 1984. p.162.