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ON SOME CHARACTERISTICS OF REPEATING UNITS

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ABSTRACT

The repetition concept is used to refer to the reuse of certain words and elements in order to reinforce, emphasize, or increase the language meaning. In repetition research it is suggested that research on these units dates back to the 5th century BC. In modern linguistics, repetitive units are mentioned as a means of forming a text. Some scholars consider repetitive units assesses as waste words, redundancy. Most educators, however, they put forward different views. They see repetition in education as a basis for learning and a means of communication. A unit that is repeated in a text or verbal thought communicates with the same elements in the brain and and try to justify the idea that it facilitates the understanding process. Especially, the poem's chorus, rhyme, and rediff repetition emphasizes that they are important units in ensuring that the text is remembered. The article discusses the repetition role in the environment, in our lives, in literary texts, and its importance in our communication.

KEYWORDS: "Kholdorkhan" Epic, Repetitive Units, Epics, Lingvofolkloristic Approach.

INTRODUCTION

The repetition concept is used to mention the reuse of certain words and elements in order to reinforce, emphasize, or increase the language meaning. Repetition and repetitive literature exist not only outside the text but also in the inter-body relations in the world around us. Even in every aspect of our lives we encounter it as a rewarding tool that provides consistency and eliminates complexity. If we don't take into account the universe, we can always find the beauty around us. In textiles, both the lining and the pattern are the result of repetitive activities and procedures. Repetitive motifs in jewelry represent unique art works. Repetitive forms and rules makes the life complexities easy. Repetitive forms and concepts are quickly remembered. In short, more broadly, the sublime order that underlies the universe is based on repetition. From this point of view, it is clear that the repetition concept is not just a word repetition. In a broad sense repetition is the the concept name and man and the universe existence.

The variety of types and functions of linguistic repetitions has recently attracted the attention of many leading Russian researchers I.V.Arnold, M.Y.Blokh, O.A.Dobizha, E.A.Ivanchikova, R.A.Vafeeva and others. Repetition as a reality of a functioning language system is considered by scientists from different positions. As a grammatical means of the language E.I. Ivanchikova,

L.V.Lisochenko and others, as a means of expressive-stylistic A.N.Kozhin, G.G.Khazagerov and others, as a violation of the language norm of I.V.Formanovskaya.

Repetition research suggests that the first known source about these units belongs to the Lithuanian Gorgias, who lived in the 5th century BC. (Tannen, 1989: 128) In modern linguistics, repetitive units are mentioned as a means of text forming. But not everyone agrees with this concept. Some scholars consider repetitive units to be words waste (Sienkiewicz 1984: 205) and redundancy (Casares 1959: 350). Many educators, however, take a different view. They see repetition in education as a basis for learning and a means of communication. They try to justify the idea that the unit repeated in the text or in the spoken word communicates with the same elements in the brain and facilitates the comprehension process. In particular, the poem's chorus, rhyme and rediffrepetition emphasizes that they are important units in ensuring that the text is remembered. In fact, such units are not wasteful or redundant units, but elements that ensure the text integrity. Repetitive units play a special role in overcoming so-called "background noise" inconvenience in pedagogy. That's why K. Weils emphasizes that duplicate units should not be taken from bad side. Here, the "background noise" concept refers to a situation that can be explained in a few words and phrases. It emphasizes the appropriateness of using a unit repetition known to the student or listener to get out of this situation. In this sense, the English linguist K. Weils argues that repetitive means can be a successful means of communication and a motivation element in communication. At the same time, he notes that the literature serves to demonstrate live speech style. (Weils 1997: 395)

Like other researchers, she considers the most common repetition to be a reprise, by which she understands a simple repetition of a word or a group of words immediately following each other. For example: *coeur battait battait tres fort a sa parole*. Repetition couples occupy important positions in a poem or phrase and combine two or more syntactic unity. These include: anaphora, epiphora, chain, cases of their combination, as well as a refrain.

The chain is a repetition, the first element of which ends the sentence, and the second begins the next, etc. For example:

Le ciel etait de nuit La nuit etait de plainte La plainte etait d'espoir.

British researcher D. Tannen noted that repetition in communication is a "convenient means of obtaining information": "Repetitive words are important tools for learning and remembering information." D. Tannen also noted that repetition is an indispensable means of folklore. (Tannen, 1989: 137) There is an isotope term in chemistry. In recent years, the term isotope has also been used in research in textual linguistics. It is used to describe two or more similar elements relationship that form a common semantic center.

The units repeated in the following passages appear in different text parts, emphasizing the spatial "wedding invitation" breadth that is the text purpose, while enhancing the isotopic text nature:

*I sent an application to the Turkmen people,
Listen to Holdorkhon's language,
Let the hatim go straight to the people of Chambil,
Let Beck Gurugli come to Holdor's wedding.
When a horse gallops,
Our people have the love of the state,
I told the people of Taka-Yovmit,*

*Holdorkhon has a big wedding.
Heard the cry of Holdorkhon,
I told everyone about the wedding, Yovmit-Taka,
Don't come to the big wedding with a handkerchief,
Gurugli crowned as the head.
The poor, the poor, the poor,
Anyway, that's it: I told the guys,
Crowds, don't drink beer,
Taka-Yovmitelni is a young man.¹*

The number of lexical repetitions used in the passage from the epic "Kholdorkhon" in Ergash Jumanbulbul oglu repertoire, a great representative of the Uzbek thought school, is as follows:

Nation (5), *Kholdorkhon* (4), *wedding* (4), *do not stay* (4), *have* (3), *Gulugli* (2), *horse* (2), *Taka-Yovmit* (2), *large* (2).

It is obvious that the repeated words serve to keep the rhythmic-intonational text aspect as a whole, while semantically emphasizing certain values and traditions. For example, the fact that the word *nation* is used the most in the passage indicates that in a sense, large-scale events have long been held as a group and held together. We believe that, the fact that the largest event in the region is a wedding, the proposals repetition and various assertions, in a sense, also reflects the national mentality associated with holding similar ceremonies.

In the text formation, repetitive units also serve to ensure syntactic parallelism and semantic coherence. (Korobeinikova, 1996: 32) One of the most important repetitions features is the ability to easily connect different points, to build a strong connection. Researchers also say that repetition is a means of maintaining the internal text harmony: "Perhaps the most notable aspect of repetition is to ensure that the tone within the text is consistent." (J. Sülük, 1981: 323) when talking about the important repetition aspects, researchers often mention that repetitive units serve to draw the reader's attention to a particular text part.

Repetition in the literary text is always seen as a means of shaping the text, as a unit that enhances the expression effectiveness and completes the melody. What you need to pay attention to is the distance between the repeating units. The more orderly the repetitive elements, the more rhythmic and intonational the text. Usually, repeated words and other elements fill a rhythmically-semantically "empty" space. Close-up repetitions are designed to keep the text rhythmically active. Long-distance repetitions serve to clear, refresh, and strengthen the reader or listener memory. In addition, long-distance repetitions serve as a guide for the reader in the complex text. In this sense, long-distance repetitions form the text semantic and structural core.

The concept of repetition is used to refer to the re-use of certain words and elements in order to reinforce, emphasize, or increase the meaning of a language. Repetition and repetition exist not only in the literary text, but also in the inter-body relations in the world around us. We even encounter it in every aspect of our lives as a rewarding tool that provides consistency and eliminates complexity. Even if we don't take into account the universe, we can always find the beauty that is created around us. In textiles, whether you say fabric lining or pattern, it is all the result of repetitive activities and procedures. Repetitive motifs in jewelry represent unique works of art. Repetitive forms and rules ease the complexities of life. Repetitive forms and concepts are quickly remembered. In short, the broader order that underlies the universe is based on repetition. From this point of view, it is clear that the concept of repetition is not just the

repetition of a word. Repetition, in the broadest sense, is the name of the concept and existence of man and the universe.

Repetition in the literary text is always seen as a means of shaping the text, as a unit that enhances the effectiveness of expression and completes the melody. What you need to pay attention to is the distance between the repeating units. The more orderly the repetitive elements, the more rhythmic and intonational the text. Typically, repeated words and other elements fill a rhythmically-semantically "empty" space. Short-distance repetitions are intended to ensure the rhythmic activity of the text. Long-distance repetitions serve to clear, refresh, and strengthen the memory of the reader or listener. Long-distance repetitions also serve as a guide for the reader in the complex text of the text. In this sense, long-distance repetitions form the semantic and structural core of the text.

In a word, the role of repetition in the language of the epic is incomparable. According to observations, in the style of artistic speech and in the oratorical style, some types of repetitions appear in conjunction with other types of repetitions and with other stylistic devices. An example of syntactic repetition followed by lexical repetition has already been given above. The most common combination of various structural types of lexical repetitions. Anaphora is often combined with an epiphora, thus forming a ring. The pickup is often accompanied by a simple reinforcing repetition. Multi-union almost always entails syntactic repetition.

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