



REPRESENTATION OF REPETITION AT DIFFERENT LANGUAGE LEVELS

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 6 th May 2023 Accepted: 6 th June 2023 Published: 6 th July 2023	This article explores the representation of repetition at different language levels, focusing on phonetics and phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, and discourse. The study examines the forms, functions, and effects of repetition, highlighting its significance in communication and linguistic structure. Through an analysis of relevant literature and examples from English and Uzbek, this article contributes to our understanding of the role of repetition in language.

Keywords: repetition, phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, discourse, communication

Repetition is a pervasive phenomenon found across various levels of language, influencing communication and contributing to linguistic structure. This article aims to investigate the representation of repetition at different language levels, namely phonetics and phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, and discourse. By examining its forms, functions, and effects, we can gain insights into how repetition shapes language and enhances meaning. In linguistics, language is often studied and analyzed at various levels, each focusing on different aspects of linguistic structure and communication. The main language levels differentiated in linguistics are:

Phonetics and Phonology: This level examines the physical properties and production of sounds in language (phonetics) and their organization and patterns within a particular language system (phonology). It includes the study of individual speech sounds (phonemes), their pronunciation, and the rules governing their combination and distribution. At the phonetics level, repetition is observed through sound patterns, such as alliteration, assonance, and rhyme. Alliteration involves the repetition of initial sounds or consonant clusters, adding rhythm and musicality to language. Similarly, assonance involves the repetition of vowel sounds within words or phrases, creating harmony and euphony. Rhyme, often found in poetry, involves the repetition of identical or similar sounds at the end of lines, enhancing memorability and aesthetic appeal.

Morphology: Morphology deals with the structure and formation of words. It explores how words are built from smaller units called morphemes and the rules governing their combination. This level investigates inflectional morphology (e.g., tense, number, gender) and derivational morphology (e.g., forming new words through affixation). Repetition at the morphological level involves the duplication or reduplication of morphemes or parts of words. Reduplication serves various functions, including indicating plurality, intensification, or iterative actions. For instance, in English, the word "tick-tock" repeats the morpheme "tick" to represent the sound of a clock. In Uzbek, reduplication is employed to form plurals and express iterative actions, as seen in "uy-uyga" (to home and back).

Syntax: Syntax focuses on the arrangement and organization of words and phrases to form sentences and larger units of meaning. It investigates the rules and principles governing sentence structure, word order, and the relationships between words and phrases within a sentence. At the syntactic level, repetition occurs through the repetition of words, phrases, or entire sentences. Anaphora is a common syntactic repetition device in which a word or phrase is repeated at the beginning of successive clauses or sentences for emphasis or coherence. Repetition of syntactic structures can contribute to parallelism, creating balance and rhythm in sentences or speeches.

Semantics: Semantics is concerned with the study of meaning in language. It examines how words, phrases, and sentences convey meaning and how meaning is constructed in different linguistic contexts. This level analyzes the relationships between words and their referents, as well as the interpretation and understanding of meaning in different contexts. Semantic repetition involves the repetition of words or concepts to reinforce meaning or create associations. Repetition can add emphasis, clarity, or ambiguity depending on the context. In rhetoric, repetition can be employed for persuasive purposes, reinforcing key ideas or creating memorable slogans.

Discourse: Discourse refers to the larger units of connected language beyond the sentence level. It investigates how language is used to convey information, structure conversations, and create coherent and cohesive texts. Discourse analysis examines the relationships between sentences, the organization of information, and the use of cohesive devices to create meaning at the discourse level. Repetition at the discourse level involves the repetition of words, phrases, or themes across paragraphs or entire texts. It contributes to cohesion, linking ideas and creating a coherent flow of

information. Repetition can also serve stylistic purposes, such as in literary works, where repeated motifs or phrases can convey deeper meanings or thematic connections.

By differentiating these language levels, linguists can analyze and understand the different dimensions of language structure, usage, and communication. Each level contributes to our comprehensive understanding of how language works and how meaning is conveyed.

LITERATURE REVIEW AND METHODOLOGY:

The representation of repetition at different language levels has been the focus of several studies in linguistics and related fields. This literature review provides an overview of key research findings and theoretical perspectives on this topic. At the phonetics and phonology level, researchers have investigated the role of repetition in sound patterns and their effects on language. Bloomfield (1933) explored the phenomenon of alliteration, emphasizing its contribution to rhythm and musicality in speech. Similarly, Sapir (1921) examined the repetition of sounds and syllables in poetry, highlighting its impact on phonetic aesthetics. In the field of morphology, studies have examined the duplication or reduplication of morphemes and its implications. Hopper and Traugott (2003) conducted extensive research on the grammaticalization processes involving reduplication, emphasizing its role in indicating plurality, intensification, or iterative actions. Their work highlighted the cross-linguistic variations in the use of reduplication and its morphological functions. At the syntactic level, researchers have investigated the repetition of words, phrases, or entire sentences and its syntactic effects. Quirk et al. (1985) provided a comprehensive grammar of the English language, discussing the use of anaphora and parallelism as syntactic repetition devices. They examined how repetition at the syntactic level contributes to coherence, emphasis, and stylistic effects in language. In the realm of semantics, studies have explored the role of repetition in reinforcing meaning and creating associations.

To investigate the representation of repetition at different language levels, a mixed-methods approach was employed in this study. The research design involved both qualitative and quantitative analysis to capture a comprehensive understanding of the phenomenon.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION. The analysis of repetition at different language levels demonstrates its pervasive nature and significance in communication. Repetition serves various functions, including enhancing rhythm, adding emphasis, reinforcing meaning, and creating coherence. It contributes to linguistic structure, aesthetics, and the construction of meaning. The examination of repetition in English and Uzbek languages highlights both similarities and cultural variations in its usage and effects.

CONCLUSION. This article has explored the representation of repetition at different language levels, including phonetics and phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, and discourse. Repetition plays a vital role in linguistic structure, communication, and aesthetic expression. The findings from this study contribute to our understanding of the forms, functions, and effects of repetition, providing insights into how it shapes language.

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