

Lexico-semantic field of reinforcement constructions in the Turkic languages formed according to the model of complete reduplication

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Annotation. The article is devoted to a multi-aspect study of lexico-semantic, word-building, word-formative, form-building features of pair-repeated constructions in Turkic languages, formed according to the model of complete repetition, both with the participation of a post-positional independent unit, and an asemantic analogue without a lexical meaning, which only partially affects the organization of the lexico-semantic structure of the nuclear word, strengthening it to a certain extent. It considers the generative features of the modifying components in the lexical units of the transformed repetition. The paper analyzes issues related to the regularities of the nomination of doubled constructions, the organization of the lexico-semantic structure of syntactic units of secondary representation related to descriptive word combinations, taking into account their stylistic characteristics, volume and structure of paired-repeated stems in a synchronous plan. The analysis of "double names" indicates that the bases related to descriptive lexicology, in which there is a semantic and grammatical connection between the components that act in a nominative-common sense, are, on one hand - exponents of lexical meanings, secondly – derivational meanings, and thirdly – inflectional, forming schemes of formal-semantic models of paired-repeated constructions.

Key words: transformed repetition, generative features, reinforcement constructions, asemantic analogue, component meaning, phono-morphological repetition

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