ABSTRACT
Reduplicative compounds form a unique group in the word-stock of Armenian translated books of Bible. The study of subject matter of originals reveals the following types of reduplication;

a) root-type – գունդագունդ (in troops, in regiment), դասադաս (in classes), զանազան (different), մեծամեծ (very big), փողփողել (to wave),

b) vowel alternation-type and alternation-type - թօթափել (to toss), խուռն (in random, confusedly), օրըստօրված (day by day)

c) phomenic deletion-type - սասանել (to shake), պապանձիլ (to be silent), բաբախել (to beat, to throb), խախուտ (instable),

d) root-determinative-type – արհամարհել (to ignore), տատասընդ (lamentation), տրտունջ (lamentation), ճաճանչ (ray),

e) prepositional-type - դէմընդ (face to face), օրըստօրված (day by day) և այլն։

These types of word-combinations are not completely isolated from each other indeed and any type of root reduplication may exhibit other types of word formation, although we have conditionally placed such words in one type, based on general word-formation patterns.

The synchronic investigation of word-stock of Bible first, reveals the word-formation opportunities of Old Armenian. On the other hand, the results of such investigation can become base for diachronic study of word-formation of reduplication.

Keywords: word-formation, word-building type, reduplication, root-type, vowel alternation-type, alternation-type, phonemic deletion-type, root-determinative-type, prepositional-type.
INTRODUCTION

Reduplication is one of the means of word-formation in languages. Since the old period of history of Armenian language considerable number of words are formed by means of reduplication. These words (nearly 500) (Acharyan Hr., 1957) with the word-stock of language are transferred to Old Armenian and have broad usage in the translated books of Bible and in the manuscript works of 5th century (“Astvatsashunch matean hin ev nor ktakaranac”, 1997).

Our investigation shows that the reduplicants used in the translated books of Bible can be classified according to certain word-building types. The word-building type is determined by some principles that form the reduplicative compounds. In accordance the following types of reduplicants can be distinguished; root, vowel-alternation, alternation, phonemic deletion, root determinative and prepositional.

1. **Root-type reduplication** – this kind of reduplicants are formed with simple reduplication of root. This type of reduplication is known as inheritance from proto-language. The roots of such words, while reduplicating, save their form and express semantic intensification. The reduplicants in Bible have two types – with a connecting vowel element, without a connecting vowel element.

   A) *Reduplicants with a connecting vowel element* have stability of components which is conditioned by separate word stress; each component, while reduplicating, bears separate word stress (Tumanyan E., 1971); e. g. գեշագեշ (shred-shred, piece-piece), գոյագոյն (colourful, coloured), գունդագունդ (in regiments, in troops), դասադաս (in groups), զանազան (differently), մեծամեծ (very big), չարաչար (grievously, severely), այնպիսի (round-shouldered; ashamed, confused).

   The root component մեծ of reduplicant compound մեծամեծ etymologically derives from native Indo-European root *megʰa- megʰ(ʰ) «large, big» (Acharyan Hr., 1977). Reduplicant compound մեծամեծ has the meaning “very big”, comp. Եւ արար Աստուած զերկուս լուսնավորսն զմեծամեծս (Ծնն., Ա.16)։ And God made two great lights: a greater light to rule the day; and a lesser light to rule the night: and The stars (Genes., 1;16). It also means “honoured men” in Bible, comp. Եւ ժողովեցան ի փոքուէ մինչեւ
...granteth, and saith unto his soul, It is given to me to be silent in the days of adversity; in the days of the calamity of my people I will say only one thing; ‘I will speak again for him.’ And all ran to meet her from the least to the greatest: for they now had no hopes that she would come (Judith, 13; 15).

The root component of compound ենթանկեր  etymologically derives from native Indo-European root *gor- *ger «twist, roll, rotate» (Jahukyan G., 1989). Reduplicant compound ենթարկում  has meanings “round-shouldered; ashamed, confused”. Comp. երթայի գաղտագողի կորակոր առաջի նոցա (Եզեկ. ԺԲ. 7): ….and I went forth in the dark, and was carried on men's shoulders in their sight. (Ezech., 12; 7).

B) Reduplicants without a connecting vowel element are synthetic compounds of root components, which can be expressed either as separate word-units or as derivative stems of compound. In the Armenian translation of Bible there are the following words of that structure; այլայել (change, alter), արծարծել (revive, stir up), խորխորատ (stab, butcher), խորխորատ (abyss, precipice), ողողել (flood, overflow), ճախճախ (smash-up), փողփողել (wave, flutter): The root component խոր "deep, hole, deepening" of reduplicant խորխորատ derives from native indo-european root *khor- *(s)kerd "cut" (Jahukyan G., 1989). The reduplicant with this component is a polysemantic word - "deep hole, precipice; grave, hell". The form խորխորատ is testified with those meanings. Comp. Մինչեւ փորեցի խորխորատ մեղաւորի (Սաղ. ՂԳ. 13) : That thou mayst give him rest from the evil days: till a pit be dug for the wicked (Psalm., 93; 13). There are some analytical combinations among reduplicative compounds without a connecting vowel element in Bible, like, արատ արատ (quick-quick), մանր ման (little-little), դաս դաս (by class-by class). Here are introduced the examples of those words in original usage. ...
The reduplicative compound արագ արագ  has an analytical structure. The root component արագ derives from pahl. *rag, with presupplement root determinative a- or ye- (Acharyan Hr., 1971). It has meanings „in a short time, high-speed, quick-quick” in Old Armenian, which has active usage in Bible. The reduplicative compound արագ արագ is formed from prototype and has meanings “urgent, immediate, instantly”, comp. Եւ ասէ ցիս Տէր, Կոչեա՛ զանուն նորա՝ արագ կապտեսջիր, և վաղվաղակի աւար հարկանիջիր (Եսայ., Կ. 3): And the Lord said to me: Call his name, Hasten to take away the spoils: Make hast to take away the prey (Prophecy of Isaias 8; 3).

b. To the second group belong such reduplicants the root- stems of which do not have independent usage, they have appeared in reduplication as a whole unit (Acharyan Hr., 1957). They are either native words or borrowings, that during the time gained semantic bleaching and now are interpreted etymologically, comp.

The morpheme արծ in the word արծարծել relates to the stem of verb արծել- “to draw on the wood with hot iron” and derives fromindo-european stem arg „white, bright, shining”, comp. Արծելն և նկարելն (Բ. Մակ., Բ. 30): … but he that taketh care to paint it… (Machab., S.; 2; 30). The reduplicative compound has meanings “inflame, blaze up, met. incite, irritate”, comp. Արծարծել զշնորհսն Աստուծոյ (Բ. Տիմո., Ա. 6): For which cause I admonish thee, that thou stir up the grace of God which is in thee, by the imposition of my hands. (Timo. B., 1; 6).

The dead root ջախ in the reduplication ջախջախ  relates to the verb ջախել- “hit, beat”, derives from Hittite zah(h)- “beat” and Georg. jah “beat” or jax “to hammer” (Acharyan Hr., 1979). The reduplicant with meanings “crumbled, demolished” is used in Old Armenian, comp.

Lo thou trustest upon this broken staff of a reed, upon Egypt: upon which if a man lean, it will go into his hand, and pierce it… (Isaias, 36; 6). There are combinations formed with this stem in Bible – “ցահկուցավայր, ցահեպատա – smash, crush”.

The basic stem of the reduplicant թափափափել “to keep, to bring up in love and care” derives from unknown stem թափ (Jahukyan G., 1989). Comp. Փայփափել զարդի թափափէայր, թափափափէ՝ հայր զորդի (Մաղա., Գ. 17): … and I will spare them, as a man spareth his son that serveth him (Malach., 3; 17).

2. Vowel alternation and alternation type. In the process of word-building in the case of reduplication of stems different phonetic changes occur which include both
stem vowels (vowel alternation) and consonants (alternation). Those sound interchange realities have grammatical and word-building value.

Such type word-building reduplicants according to sound interchange in compound word’s component are divided into two subtypes. To define the type of sound interchange it is necessary to find the components of reduplicants which do not have sound interchange form. This is hard to do because of some difficulties. That word-formation type is a diachronic process and refers to the ancient periods of language which makes the reconstruction of word-form difficult (Jahukyan G., 2010). The facts of related languages, methods of word-building etymology and reconstruction of ancient forms help to reveal these questions.

a. Change in the first component of compound. The compounds in the first component of which have occurred sound changes have some peculiarities. In the translated books of Bible, while investigating that type of words, it is necessary to show distinguishing approach.

Thus, the second components of reduplicants թափել (dialect), թափ (to shake, to toss), փափ (painful), բարբառ (bent) have independant word-value and the whole meaning of the reduplication depends on them.

The stem component թափ in the compound թօթափել derives from indo-european step- “column, rest, root, strengthen, take a step” and has independent usage in Old Armenian- “bottom, under, depth, case(holster), sweep, strength, rotation, robbery” (Jahukyan G., 1989). The initial form of compound is թափել (according to dissimilation rule), then as a result of simplification of աւ and diphthong in the first component there is vowel օ; from this form derives compound թօթափել- “throw about, pull, to clean the dust”. Comp. Գրգիռ (irritation), դանդաղ (slow), խարխաբ (փել) (grope along), ծանծաղ (ամիտ) (shallow), կարկուտ (hail), կասկածել (suspect, doubt), շօշափել (touch), պապանձիլ (grow dumb), սօսափիւն (rustling), տրտում (sad, mournful).

There are words in the second group of such reduplicants that do not have independent usage and their second component is not realized by its word-meaning. In Bible among that type of words are գրգիռ (irritation), գրեսք (slow), գրեսք (grope along), կարկուտ (hail), կասկածել (suspect, doubt), կարկուտ (hail), կասկածել (suspect, doubt), շօշափել (touch), պապանձիլ (grow dumb), սօսափիւն (rustling), տրտում (sad, mournful).

Here are those words introduced from the semantic and structural point of view;

  ։ Then Eliachim the high priest of the Lord went about all Israel and spoke to them (Judith, 4; 10). There are words in the second group of such reduplicants that do not have independent usage and their second component is not realized by its word-meaning. In Bible among that type of words are գրեսք (slow), գրեսք (grope along), կարկուտ (hail), կասկածել (suspect, doubt), շօշափել (touch), պապանձիլ (grow dumb), սօսափիւն (rustling), տրտում (sad, mournful).

Here are those words introduced from the semantic and structural point of view;

Then Eliachim the high priest of the Lord went about all Israel and spoke to them (Judith, 4; 10).
linger, be lazy”. Comp. հրետի, հրտում, տնտես գարան, ուց նակատարքում անպատ ժամ հտուրմավ (Ա. Սուլղ., ե2. 6):  And he and his people pitched their camp over against them, and he saw that the people were afraid to go over the river (Machab., F., 16; 6).

b. Change in the second component. The words of this subgroup also can be classified by the factor if their first components are realized as word-building derivative stems.

Thus, the first components of following reduplicants are realized by their word value; զարգանութ (to mend, to repair), այունութ (entirely), ապանու (shudder):

The component նմա in the reduplication անպատութ is has meanings “rope, cord, joint, junction, sewing”. Etymologically it derives from Indo-European stem *goro- *ger- “to gather, to unite”. The reduplicant անպատութ- “to repair, to adjoin, to connect” had active usage in Old Armenian. Comp. եւ որպէս զտիկ ոչ կարկատէ, այսպէս է՝ և ուսուցանէ զմորոսն (Սիրաք., ԻԲ 6): He that teacheth a fool, is like one that glueth a potsherd together (Eccles., 22; 7).

The stem ամպու- “ice, cold” in the reduplication ամասու is derives from Indo-European *k´ar-n- *k´er - “get cold”. As a result of semantic broadening the reduplicant, which before meant “trembling from cold or fear”, has the meaning “trembling, horror, fear” and is testified in Bible. Comp. Հարցէ զկեզ Տէրտարակուսանօք, և ջերմամբ, և սարու և երկիւղ (Բ. Օր, ԻԸ, 22): May the Lord afflict thee with miserable want, with the fever and with cold, with burning and with heat. (Deuter., 28; 22).

The first components of some reduplicants are not recognized by word-meaning; բողբոջ (blossom), կարկամ (bent), հայհոյել (to scold, abuse), մարմաջ (to itching), մորմոք (to cause great regret), պաղպաջ (shining, bright), սապառու (entirely).

Here are observed the semantic-structural peculiarities of these words.

The form բողբոջ (its anciet stem-բող) has the meaning of “plant, sprout” and derives from indo-european morpheme bholl with the same meaning. As a result of sound alternation of second component the reduplicant բողբոջ is formed. This form has semantic different developments “sprout, shoot; generation, kin; bubble”. It is used in Bible with the meanings “sprout, shoot”. Comp. Թզենի ադանեաց զարգանի իւր (Երգ., Բ 13): The fig tree putteth forth her green figs… (Song, 2; 13).

The derivative stem of compound քանութ is քանու, the main morpheme of which derives from indo-european *mer- “rub, massage” (Jahukyan G., 1989) with e>a vowel alternation. The reduplicant քանու “itch” has infinitive form քանութ “itch, to sorrow, to ache, to burn”. Comp. տու թուրապատ ագլառապատ լարտաց հեռու (Բ. Տիմ, Դ 3): …but,
according to their own desires, they will heap to themselves teachers, having itching ears (Timo. B.., 4; 3).

3. Root-determinative reduplicative compounds have root-determinative in their second component. The root-determinative is a formal index which distinguishes word-building components and has unique expression in the process of word-building. The root-determinative usually is added to the second component of reduplicant and causes either alternation of root-phoneme or root-extension (Akhmanova O. S., 1969). The following words are attested in the Bible, առհամարհել (to ignore), աղջամուղջ (twilight, dusk), կոկորդ (throat), տատասկ (blackthorn), տրտունջ (lamentation, murmur), ճաճանչ (ray).

These compounds are divided into two types; with a connecting vowel, without a connecting vowel.

a. The second component of reduplicants with a connecting vowel takes an appendix phonetic index, on the other hand the stem can remain the same or can have sound change (vowel alternation).

The main component of reduplicant առհամարհել is the morpheme առ (Iranian ahr) (Acharyan Hr.,1971), (Jahukyan G., (1989). The appendix index ե (առհ) does not influence upon the wholeness of the form of the word.

The verb compound առհամարհել “revile, defame” is attested in Bible, comp. Տէր ցրուէ զխորհուրդս հեթանոսաց, և առհամարհէ Տէր զխորհուրդս իշխանաց (Սաղ, ЛԲ. 10): The Lord bringeth to nought the counsels of nations; and he rejecteth the devices of people, and casteth away the counsels of princes (Psalm., 32; 10). The stylistic pleonasm առհամարհելով առհամարհել is used in Bible for the purpose of semantic intensification. Comp. Անձն եթէ ոք մեղիցէ, և առհամարհելով առհամարհիցէ զբատուիրան (Ղեւտ, Զ, 2): …Whosoever shall sin, and despising the Lord shall deny to his neighbour the thing delivered to his keeping…. (Levetic., 6; 2).

b. In some compounds that are without a connecting vowel the second component takes root-determinative and the first component phonemic deletion.

Կոկորդ is a reduplicant the root-stem of which կոր is the variant of stem կեր “to eat” with vowel alternation. It derives from native Indo-European stem * gwer- “bolt, gulp down” (Acharyan Hr., 1973). The root-stem of compound lost sonorous –ո and the second component took root-determinative –դ. The compound with the meaning “throat” has an active usage in Bible, comp. Զիունկն զբանս քամըկ, և կոկորդ զկերակուր ճաշակէ (Յովբ., ԼԴ. 3): …For the ear trieth words, and the mouth discerneth meats by the taste (Job, 34; 3). The compound with metaphorical usage has the following meanings; 1.
“palate”; 2 Thy mouth shall meditate truth, and my lips shall hate wickedness (Proverb., 8. 7); 2. “mouth” יָֽדְקַח לָשׁוֹן רְעָֽשָׁה אֵֽהָֽנָּה יָֽדְקַח (יוֹשֵׁב., 3. 3): …and his fruit is was sweet to my taste. (Song of Songs, 2; 3); 3. “mouth (of animal), gullet” יָֽדְקַח רוּשָׁה רְעָֽשָׁה יָֽדְקַח יָֽדְקַח LONGU (Uwn., ס. 11): Their throat is an open sepulchre (Psalm., 5; 11).

4. During the process of formation of phonemic-deletion type compounds sound interchange occurs in one (or two) of the stems. This type sound interchange does not depend on change of the word-stress; here important role has the factor of interaction of same type sounds as a result of which one of them can appear out of word structure.

Phonemic-deletion type reduplicants can be divided into three subgroups;

a. Phonemic deletion in first syllable; in this type of reduplicants the complete root is the second component of compound, the first component appears as component with phonemic—deletion. In Bible are attested 우유-cond (to shake, shake loose), 우פע㎞ Deleting (to be silent), 우פע㎞ (pause, break), 우פע㎞ (to beat, to throb), 우פע㎞ (instable), 우פע㎞ (soft, tender), 우פע㎞ (ray), 우פע㎞ (to die of thirst), 우פע㎞ (to shake, to swing), 우פע㎞ (to change).

Here are observed structural components and realizations of compounds in translational books of Bible.

The root component 우פע㎞ of reduplication 우פע㎞ derives from native Indo-European root *кан «to shake, to wave» (Jahukyan G., (1989). The compound 우פע㎞ as a result of root sound deletion took form 우פע㎞. The verbal compound 우פע㎞ is used in Bible in following meanings «to shake, to throw off; to move, to float; to displace», comp. מָשַּׁלַּמְתַּלְתָּלְתָּב הַחֲמַרַלְתַּלְתָּב הַחֲמַרַלְתַּלְתָּב 우פע㎞ (סנהפָּה., ס. 2. 18): The mountains shall be moved from the foundations with the waters… (Judith, 16; 18). The compound is attested also in metaphoric meaning; «to tremble from fear, to dishearten», comp. מָשַּׁלַּמְתַּלְתַּלְתָּב הַחֲמַרַלְתַּלְתָּב מָשַּׁלַּלְתַּלְתָּב מָשַּׁלַּלְתַּלְתָּב מָשַּׁלַּלְתַּלְתָּב מָשַּׁלַּלְתַּלְתָּב מָשַּׁלַּלְתַּלְתָּב מָשַּׁלַּלְתַּלְתָּב M Shank (Uwn., ת. 6): God is in the midst thereof, it shall not be moved: God will help it in the lmorning early (Psalm., 45; 6).

In reduplicant compound 우פע㎞ the root component 우פע㎞ derives from native indoeuropean *בַּנַּח- with η→δ alternation (Astvatsashunch matean hin ev nor ktakaranac", 1997). The first component of compound has lost elements -יו at the end of word: The root 우פע㎞ «to bound» is one variant of conjunct forms 우פע㎞ 우פע㎞. Consequently, verbal compound 우פע㎞ means «to hold one’s tongue». The compound is attested in this meaning in Bible, comp. מַלַּמְתַּלְתַּלְתַּלְתָּב מַלַּלְתַּלְתָּב מַלַּלְתַּלְתָּב מַלַּלְתַּלְתַּלְתָּב מַלַּלְתַּלְתַּלְתָּב מַלַּלְתַּלְתַּלְתָּב M Shank (Uwn., ס. 28): Even a fool, if he will hold his peace, shall be counted
wise: and if he closes his lips, a man of understanding (Proverb., 17; 28).

Δωδώλης compound can be considered as reduplication. probably it is derived from Iranian source, but the original source is not certified (Jahukyan G., (1989). Δωδώλης etymologically means «ray». It is used in Old Armenian in meanings «light, ray, flashes, brightness, lustre» which is attested in Bible, comp. Δωδόης δωδώλης Ε Άλφαντιππης χωρητικώς βλ διαφημής ξαναμαθημένης μετάνωμιης (Ημων., Ε. 25): For she is a vapour of the power of God, and a certain pure emmanation of the glory of the Almighty God (Wisdom, 7; 25).

b. Sound deletion in second component. in this type reduplicants the whole root is the first component of compound. the second component displays as component with sound deletion. In Bible are attested ἰωρτήσω (liar), ἱωπηνη (quiet, ease), ἁπατάτω (to groan, to sob), ἁπητί (flood), ἱηπηνη (hoopoe):

The root component of compound ἱωπηνη is the morpheme ἱωπη (probably it derives from indo-european root *khl with –ωη suffix) (Jahukyan G., 1989), which in second syllab has lost its first sound. The reduplicant ἱωπηνη has meanings «quiet, ease; calmly, moderately, softly» in Old Armenian. It is used in last meaning (as an adverb) in Bible.

Comp. Υξ ἱμηντήσων δηνηπηνηνης ωης κείμηνης άπητανιης, ην κείμην ἱωπηνη (Σμων., Κ. 6): Forasmuch as this people hath cast away the waters of Siloe, that go with silence… (Isaias, 8; 6).

The derivative stem ἁπάτω of compound ἁπατάτω is the reduplicant of simple stem ἁπάτω «sigh, breath» with sound deletion of second compound (Acharyan Hr., 1977). It is used in Old Armenian with following meanings «to sigh from sorrow», comp. άπατων. άπατης ἁπατάτων ἁπατάτης (Σημπρ. Ηγ, 12): …they have made men to groan, and the soul of the wounded hath cried out (Job, 24; 12).

The compound ἄπητης is reduplicated from stem ἄπητι which has not separate usage and derives form indo-european stem *pel «to pour, fill, to flow». The compound with meanings «strong stream of water» is used in Old Armenian and Bible, comp. ήπωνυμον κειπηπηνης πομην ἄπητης κηπηπηνης βλ ηπηπηνης κηπηπηνηνης (Σημπρ., Ηπ. 16): The knowledge of a wise man shall abound like a flood, and his counsel continueth like a fountain of life (Eccles., 21; 16).

c. Sound deletion in first and second syllabs. in the process of reduplication sound deletion can occur either in the first or in the second component of compound. The following this type compounds are attested in Bible; ςςις (vile, abject), ἱππητι (to carry), ἅρπητ (to drag, to pull).

The root component of reduplication ἱππητι is basic morpheme ἱππη - «dull, deaf».
*Խուլ* derives from native indo-european root *(s)khel* «to bend, to incline, crooked» (Jahukyan G., (1989). During root-reduplication process vowel sound-change occurs in two components. *Խլխլել* means «to pretend deaf, to neglect» in Old Armenian. It is attested in Bible as «to pretend deaf», comp. 2.עֲקֹלָה הָעֲקֹלָה נְפֹרֶתָה יְהוּדָה וַגַּרְבּוֹתָה (נַעֲלָה, ד. 13): You have ploughed wickedness, you have reaped iniquity ... (Osee, 10; 13).

5. The components of *prepositional type* compounds are connected with prepositions or conjunctions. These words are analytical forms-reduplicants in contradiction to previous word-building type; עֲקֹלָה הָעֲקֹלָה (from the left side), נֶפֶלֶת נֶפֶלֶת (face to face), חָסֲפֹרַת חָסֲפֹרַת (in random, confusedly), עֲקֹלָה עֲקֹלָה עֲקֹלָה (daily, day by day), יְהוּדָה יְהוּדָה (audible, that hears).

The juxtaposed compound נֶפֶלֶת נֶפֶלֶת נֶפֶלֶת is formed with reduplicative stem נֶפֶלֶת and preposition נֶפֶלֶת. The stem נֶפֶלֶת etymologically derives from the Persian source דֶּמֶּשׁ «look, form» (Acharyan Hr., 1971). The stem נֶפֶלֶת is polysemantic word (often in non-singular usage). «Face, surface, side, person, eye, eye sight. to, towards (prep.) ». It has meaning of place inside the juxtaposed compound «in front of, opposite, towards. face to face», and is used in the Bible, comp. רְצָחֵבָה רְצָחֵבָה רְצָחֵבָה נֶפֶלֶת נֶפֶלֶת, בְּשַׁמֶּשׁ נֶפֶלֶת נֶפֶלֶת נֶפֶלֶת (נַעֲלָה, ג. 3): And you shall go out at the breaches one over against the other, and you shall be cast forth into Armon, saith the Lord (Amos, 4; 3).

The reduplication עֲקֹלָה עֲקֹלָה עֲקֹלָה is formed with the reduplication of main component עֲקֹלָה and preposition עֲקֹלָה. The component עֲקֹלָה etymologically derives from native indo-european stem *āmōr «day» (Tumanyan E., 1971). It means «day and night, daytime, period of day, time, year, met. life» in Old Armenian. The prepositional combination עֲקֹלָה עֲקֹלָה עֲקֹלָה means «1. day by day, by turn, 2. daily» and is used in Bible, comp. 1. יְהוּדָה יְהוּדָה יְהוּדָה עֲקֹלָה עֲקֹלָה עֲקֹלָה (נַעֲלָה, ד. 2. 23): Sing ye to the Lord, all the earth: shew forth from day to day his salvation (Paralip., 16; 23). 2. שַׁבְּעַה יְהֹוָה יְהוּדָה יְהוּדָה יְהוּדָה עֲקֹלָה עֲקֹלָה עֲקֹלָה (נַעֲלָה, ד. 3): Give us this day our daily bread. (Lyke, 11; 3).

Root-reduplication word-building types form unique group in the frame of word formation semantics of word stock of Bible. The investigation of certain original text reveals the following word -building types of reduplication; *root, vowel alternation and alternation, sound deletion, root determinative and prepositional.*

Undoubtedly, these word building types are not isolated from each other. any type of reduplication can show another peculiarities of word formation, although such words we put in one type, conditionally according to general standards of word-building.
The investigation of word stock of Bible reveals the word-formation opportunities of Old Armenian while forming reduplication types from the point of view of the synchronic stage of language investigation. On the other hand, the results of such investigation can become a basis for diachronic study of word-formation of reduplication. Moreover, diachronic study of word-building semantics can be done either between the different periods of Old Armenian or Old Armenian and Middle Armenian, Old Armenian and Modern Armenian.

**ABBREVIATIONS OF BIBLE**

Ամով, Amos - Prophecy of Amos
Առակ, Paul - Book of Proverbs
Եզեկ, Ezech. - Book of Ezekiel
Եզր, Esra - Book of Esra
Եսայ, Isaias - Prophecy of Isaias
Երգ, Song - Song of Songs
Ովս, Osee - Prophecy of Osee
Սիրաք, Eccles. - Ecclesiasticus
Սաղ, Psalm. - Book of Psalms
Տիմո, Timo. B. - The Second Epistle of St. Paul to Timothy
Օրէնք, Deuter. - Book Deuteronomy


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