DEFINITION AND CLASSIFICATION OF ANADIPLOSIS IN LINGUISTIC STUDIES

Sharipova Nilufar Egamnazarovna
Senior teacher of Theoretical aspects of English language department, UzSWLU

Atadjanov Mahkambek
Bachelor student of Uzbekistan State World Languages University.
English Philology Department, Tashkent, Uzbekistan
maxxcomeback@gmail.com
+998886001604

Abstract:
This article examines anadiplosis as a rhetorical and stylistic device in linguistic studies, tracing its etymology, historical development, and contemporary classifications. Originating from Ancient Greek, anadiplosis refers to the repetition of the final word or phrase of one clause at the beginning of the following unit, creating semantic and structural continuity. The research explores the typological framework of anadiplosis, categorizing it into grammatical, lexical, and semantic varieties, each with distinct subtypes that operate at different linguistic levels. The article also distinguishes anadiplosis from related stylistic devices such as anaphora, epiphora, symploce, epanalepsis, polyptoton, and gradatio, highlighting its unique end-beginning pattern. By synthesizing classical rhetorical traditions with modern linguistic approaches, this study contributes to a comprehensive understanding of anadiplosis as both a formal textual mechanism and a cognitive-semantic tool that enhances cohesion, emphasis, and persuasive power in various discourse types.

Keywords: anadiplosis, rhetorical devices, stylistic repetition, grammatical anadiplosis, lexical anadiplosis, semantic anadiplosis, text cohesion, comparative stylistics, discourse analysis, linguistic typology

E CONF SERIES

International Conference on Scientific Research in Natural and Social Sciences
Hosted online from New York, USA
Website: econfseries.com   2nd June, 2025

Introduction:

The study of rhetorical devices has maintained significant importance in linguistic research throughout history, revealing the intricate relationship between language structure and communicative effect. Among these devices, anadiplosis stands as a particularly intriguing phenomenon that operates at the intersection of form and function. This article examines anadiplosis as a distinctive stylistic mechanism that creates textual coherence and rhetorical emphasis through its characteristic pattern of repetition.

Anadiplosis represents more than mere repetition; it embodies a deliberate structural technique that connects adjacent textual units through the repetition of final elements as initial elements in subsequent segments. While seemingly simple in structure, this device demonstrates remarkable complexity in its linguistic realizations and functions across different discourse types and historical periods.

Despite its long history in rhetorical studies dating back to classical antiquity, anadiplosis has received comparatively less focused attention than other repetition-based figures such as anaphora or epiphora in contemporary linguistic research. This article aims to address this gap by providing a comprehensive examination of anadiplosis, exploring its etymological roots, historical development, and systematic classification according to grammatical, lexical, and semantic criteria.

The present study situates anadiplosis within both historical and contemporary linguistic frameworks, demonstrating how this device has evolved from classical rhetoric into modern discourse analysis. By examining examples from diverse sources and distinguishing anadiplosis from related stylistic devices, this research contributes to our understanding of how specific patterns of repetition function as cohesive mechanisms that enhance both semantic continuity and persuasive impact across various communicative contexts.

Etymology and Definition of Anadiplosis

The term "anadiplosis" derives from Ancient Greek: "ana" (ἀνά) meaning "back" or "again" and "diplosis" (δίπλωσις) meaning "doubling" or "folding," thus literally

International Conference on Scientific Research in Natural and Social Sciences
Hosted online from New York, USA
Website: econfseries.com   2nd June, 2025

signifying "doubling back" [1](Lanham, 1991). This etymology aptly captures the essential nature of this rhetorical device, which involves the repetition of the final word or phrase of one clause at the beginning of the following clause or sentence.

In contemporary linguistic studies, anadiplosis is defined as a rhetorical and stylistic device characterized by the deliberate repetition of a word or phrase at the end of one clause, sentence, or line of verse and the beginning of the next[2] (Wales, 2014). This structural feature creates a chain-like connection between adjacent textual units, establishing both formal and semantic continuity. For example, in Shakespeare's "Richard II": "The love of wicked men converts to fear; That fear to hate, and hate turns one or both..." The pattern demonstrates how each final element becomes the initial element of the subsequent segment.

The definition of anadiplosis has remained relatively stable across linguistic traditions, though various schools emphasize different aspects of its function. In Russian linguistic scholarship, for instance, scholars like Vinogradov[3] (1963) emphasize its role in logical development of thought, while in Anglo-American tradition, scholars often highlight its rhythmic and persuasive qualities[4] (Brooks & Warren, 1979).

Historical Development of the Concept

The concept of anadiplosis has a rich historical lineage dating back to classical rhetoric. It was first systematically described in ancient rhetorical treatises, notably in Aristotle's "Rhetoric" and later elaborated upon by Roman rhetoricians such as Quintilian in his "Institutio Oratoria," where it was classified among the figures of speech that enhance persuasive discourse[5] (Kennedy, 1994).

Medieval rhetoricians preserved the concept within the tradition of rhetorical figures, and it continued to be recognized in Renaissance rhetorical manuals as a device suitable for both oratory and poetic composition. The 16th and 17th centuries

---

[1] Lanham, R.A. A Handlist of Rhetorical Terms - USA: University of California Press, 1991, p. 11

[2] Wales, K. A Dictionary of Stylistics - UK: Routledge, 2014, p. 18-19

[3] Vinogradov, V.V. Stilistika. Teoriya poeticheskoy rechi. Poetika - USSR: Academy of Sciences, 1963, p. 142-145

[4] Brooks, C. & Warren, R.P. Understanding Poetry - USA: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1979, p. 123-125

[5] Kennedy, G.A. A New History of Classical Rhetoric - USA: Princeton University Press, 1994, p. 204-207

saw anadiplosis frequently employed in religious sermons and dramatic works, reflecting its effectiveness in both sacred and secular contexts[6] (Vickers, 1988).

In the modern era, the study of anadiplosis underwent significant transformations with the development of linguistics as a scientific discipline. The structural-linguistic approach of the early 20th century, particularly through the work of Russian Formalists and later Prague School linguists, began to analyze anadiplosis not merely as ornamental rhetoric but as a functional textual element with specific semantic and cognitive implications[7] (Jakobson, 1960). Contemporary stylistic and discourse analysis approaches have further expanded our understanding of anadiplosis, examining its role in text cohesion, cognitive processing, and pragmatic effects[8] (Leech & Short, 2007).

Typology of Anadiplosis (Grammatical, Lexical, Semantic)

Anadiplosis demonstrates considerable variety in its realization, allowing for a multi-faceted classification based on different linguistic levels:

Grammatical Anadiplosis involves repetition that maintains the same grammatical form but may involve inflectional changes. This type can be further subdivided into:

- Morphological anadiplosis: Where the repeated element undergoes inflectional modification (e.g., "Dreams create desire. Desiring leads to suffering").
- Syntactic anadiplosis: Where the repeated element serves different syntactic functions in each occurrence (e.g., "Power corrupts. Corrupts absolutely is the nature of power").

Lexical Anadiplosis focuses on word-level repetition and includes:

- Exact lexical anadiplosis: The precise repetition of the same lexical item (e.g., "Fear leads to anger. Anger leads to hate").

---

[6] Vickers, B. In Defence of Rhetoric - UK: Oxford University Press, 1988, p. 294-296

[7] Jakobson, R. Linguistics and Poetics - USA: MIT Press, 1960, p. 87-92

[8] Leech, G. & Short, M. Style in Fiction - UK: Pearson Education Limited, 2007, p. 198-201

E CONF SERIES

International Conference on Scientific Research in Natural and Social Sciences
Hosted online from New York, USA
Website: econfseries.com   2nd June, 2025

- Derivational anadiplosis: The repetition of words from the same root but in different forms (e.g., "He was victorious. Victory, however, came at a great cost").
- Synonymic anadiplosis: The repetition involves synonyms rather than identical words (e.g., "The journey was arduous. Difficult paths often lead to worthy destinations").

Semantic Anadiplosis operates at the level of meaning and can be classified as:
- Associative anadiplosis: Where the repeated elements share associative semantic connections but not exact meaning (e.g., "The sky darkened with clouds. Clouds of uncertainty also gathered in her mind").
- Conceptual anadiplosis: Where the repetition involves the same concept expressed through different lexical means (e.g., "Time passes quickly. The swift flow of moments defines our existence").
- Metaphorical anadiplosis: Where the repetition extends or develops a metaphorical concept (e.g., "Life is a journey. Journeys contain both smooth roads and treacherous passages").

This typology, while not exhaustive, demonstrates the complexity and versatility of anadiplosis as a linguistic phenomenon that operates across multiple levels of language structure and meaning.

Distinction from Related Stylistic Devices
To properly delineate anadiplosis, it is essential to distinguish it from related rhetorical figures that also involve repetition but differ in structural patterns and functional effects:

Anaphora involves repetition at the beginning of successive clauses or sentences (e.g., "We shall fight on the beaches, we shall fight on the landing grounds, we shall fight in the fields..."). Unlike anadiplosis, anaphora does not create a chain-like pattern of connection between ending and beginning elements, instead emphasizing parallelism through consistent beginnings.

E CONF SERIES

International Conference on Scientific Research in Natural and Social Sciences
Hosted online from New York, USA
Website: econfseries.com   2nd June, 2025

Epiphora (also called epistrophe) features repetition at the end of successive clauses or sentences (e.g., "When I was a child, I spoke as a child, I understood as a child, I thought as a child"). While anadiplosis links adjacent clauses through end-beginning repetition, epiphora creates rhythmic emphasis through ending repetition alone.

Symploce combines both anaphora and epiphora, featuring repetition at both the beginning and end of successive clauses (e.g., "Are they Hebrews? So am I. Are they Israelites? So am I"). This differs from anadiplosis in its symmetrical rather than progressive structure.

Epanalepsis involves repetition of the same word or phrase at the beginning and end of the same clause or sentence (e.g., "Blood hath bought blood, and blows have answered blows"). Unlike anadiplosis, this repetition occurs within a single clause rather than connecting adjacent ones.

Polyptoton features the repetition of words derived from the same root but in different forms (e.g., "Judge not, that ye be not judged"). While some forms of anadiplosis may involve such variation, polyptoton does not require the specific end-beginning pattern characteristic of anadiplosis.

Gradatio (also called climax) represents a series of anadiploses that create an extended chain (e.g., "Virtue begot confidence, and confidence begot victory, and victory begot pride"). While anadiplosis can occur as a single instance of end-beginning repetition, gradatio extends this pattern across multiple clauses, creating a semantic ladder or climactic sequence.

These distinctions highlight that anadiplosis occupies a specific position within the family of repetition-based rhetorical devices, characterized by its unique end-beginning pattern that creates both continuity and progression between adjacent textual units. This structural feature enables anadiplosis to fulfill particular semantic and pragmatic functions that differentiate it from related devices, making it a distinctive tool in literary and rhetorical expression.

Conclusion: The investigation of anadiplosis reveals its enduring significance as both a classical rhetorical figure and a modern linguistic phenomenon with multifaceted applications. From its origins in ancient rhetoric to its contemporary analysis in discourse studies, anadiplosis demonstrates remarkable versatility across different textual genres and communicative contexts. The proposed typology—

E CONF SERIES

International Conference on Scientific Research in Natural and Social Sciences
Hosted online from New York, USA
Website: econfseries.com

2nd June, 2025

encompassing grammatical, lexical, and semantic dimensions—illustrates that anadiplosis functions not merely as ornamental repetition but as a sophisticated linguistic mechanism that strengthens cohesion, facilitates cognitive processing, and enhances persuasive impact.

The distinctive end-beginning pattern of anadiplosis, which differentiates it from other repetition-based devices, enables it to create both continuity and progression within discourse. This dual capacity makes anadiplosis particularly effective for logical argumentation, emotional emphasis, and thematic development. Future research might productively explore cross-linguistic variations in anadiplosis usage, its cognitive effects on comprehension and retention, and its evolving functions in digital communication formats.

By integrating historical perspectives with contemporary linguistic analysis, this study contributes to our understanding of how structural patterns in language serve broader communicative purposes, reinforcing the continued relevance of classical rhetorical concepts in modern discourse analysis and stylistic theory.

References

1. Brooks, C. & Warren, R.P. Understanding Poetry - USA: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1979, p. 123-125
2. Jakobson, R. Linguistics and Poetics - USA: MIT Press, 1960, p. 87-92
3. Kennedy, G.A. A New History of Classical Rhetoric - USA: Princeton University Press, 1994, p. 204-207
4. Lanham, R.A. A Handlist of Rhetorical Terms - USA: University of California Press, 1991, p. 11
5. Leech, G. & Short, M. Style in Fiction - UK: Pearson Education Limited, 2007, p. 198-201
6. Vickers, B. In Defence of Rhetoric - UK: Oxford University Press, 1988, p. 294-296
7. Vinogradov, V.V. Stilistika. Teoriya poeticheskoy rechi. Poetika - USSR: Academy of Sciences, 1963, p. 142-145
8. Wales, K. A Dictionary of Stylistics - UK: Routledge, 2014, p. 18-19