Description of Events Which is Near to Pleonasm

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Abstract: *The article is devoted to the description of pleonasm and related to events based on the principle of redundancy, each of which is analyzed in detail: similarities and differences are explained with examples. In addition, a number of contradictory economic trends have been analyzed.*

As a social and spiritual phenomenon, language undergoes various changes over the years, and at the same time it is refined, enriched and developed. In turn, speech requires conciseness as well as reliance on the principle of redundancy in order to convey the clarity and emotional impact of speech.

There are many cases of linguistic redundancy. Although they are united by this tendency, they are events that differ from each other in terms of their characteristics. This is because in the process of theoretical study, it is necessary to distinguish between external (speech) and internal (linguistic) aspects of language phenomena. Each unit is studied in relation to its similar and different counterparts, who are considered as a system, and only then it is possible to obtain objective information about the event being studied. If we work on the methodology that the essence of any unit can be revealed only in its interaction with other system mates, then, of course, the phenomenon of pleonasm under study is no exception. In linguistics, the interest in the study of the image of the external world in the human psychological imagination and its reflection in language has led to the need for associative research of language. In other words, the English philosopher John Locke (founder of the term association) once argued that the ancient philosophers Plato and Aristotle put forward that "in the process of the formation of ideas, another idea is a random, free connection, or the formation of an idea" he said[10]Later, in contrast to philosophical and psychological associations, in linguistics, the association was sought in relation to linguistic units, and N.V. Krushevsky was one of the first to approach the association, and a number of linguists suggested the association of linguistic units. According to N. V. Krushevsky, words are connected with each other: a) by similarity; b) according to the affiliation is directly connected through the association. This is where the cells, structures, and rows of words come from [9]. Below we will briefly dwell on the events that are associated with pleonasm, associated with its name, and based on repetition.

Pleonasm (greek. Pleonasmos - excess) arises from the "excess" use of similar (same) meaning elements [13]. There are also different definitions of pleonasm:

"Pleonastic use is the combination of which parts of a compound do not lose their basic meaning, but the meaning of one part is the meaning of another, and the meaning of the other is the meaning of another part"[5].

"The repetition of the same word or phrase in speech"[2], "words that are not used to identify words"[7], "semantically close or synonymous lexemes in the same sense" Such as "repetition of heterogeneous components"[1].

G. Blagova noted that pleonasm is interpreted in a broad sense, the pleonasm is the repetition of a certain element of affixes, words, word forms or syntactic structures, therefore, and pleonasm is not always the subject of grammar and stylistics [4]. From various interpretations it can be said that any repetition or overused expression is not pleonasm, as O. S. Akhmanova emphasizes, pleonasm is important in the speech figure and stylistics, which occurs on the basis of semantic repetition.

As can be seen from the above definitions, the ground for pleonasm is repetitive, and, unlike other side events, its content overlaps.

Phenomenon-related events include tautology, perisology, antiellipsis, reduplication, haplology, dittalogy, isosemia, and recurrence. The common denominator of these is that they occur on a case-by-case basis. The only difference is that they are repeated.

TAUTOLOGY (greek Tautologia - tauto — exactly + logos— word). Over-expression of an idea (content) with another word or words overuse of the word. For example, the use of talking instead of talking, kicking instead of kicking is a tautology, because the parts of speech and footing do not give new information (repeats the information in the words talk, kick)[17].

The concept of tautology is related to the concept of pleonasm; tautology is sometimes considered a manifestation of pleonasm. In fact, they are not the same thing. Unlike pleonasm, tautology is a speech phenomenon and does not fall within the scope of language system and norms. He usually shows that the speaker is not sufficiently literate logically and linguistically. That is why the French linguist S.Bally called it a defective pleonasm. When used as a specific methodological tool without the result of stylistic ambiguity, tautology increases the emotional impact of speech, but does not allow tautology in scientific and formal styles.

REDUPLICATION (lat. Reduplicatio - hesitation). Repeated use of the word, a way to form a repetitive word: rows (trees), wide (rooms), scattering (playing).

REPEATED WORD. A word formed by using the same word over and over again to express meanings such as plurality, continuity; a repetitive form of the word. The pause in repetition is much shorter than in ordinary repetition: piece by piece, young, often, thoughtfully, like a bell: Cherries hanging from thick leaves, curled up on a green carpet (H. Nazir)[17].

PERISSOLOGY - (greek, perissos - extreme, legein - speech). Excessive use of words in speech; unnecessary long speech, abundance of pleonasms [16];

➢ the abundance of words in the speech; long speech[11];

➢ linguistically identical with lexical redundancy; excessive expression, in other words, words that are not necessary for the clear delivery of the concept[19];

➢ Use more words than necessary to convey meaning [20].

The term "ANTIELLIPSIS" was used firstly by the Russian linguist AP Skovorodnikov in 1976 in his article "On the concept of ant ellipsis" as the name of the phenomenon that contradicts the ellipse. He studied the system of expressive syntactic constructions in the Russian language, noting that in this system, along with elliptical constructions, there are anti-elliptical

constructions with opposite positions, and their functional-communicative and artistic-expressive nature [15].

DITTALOGY – (greek. ditto, disso - repetition, logos - the word) is the repetition of the word. Definition of term: double reading or two-sided interpretation [18].

In Uzbek linguistics, F. Ibragimova's research contains a number of events comparable to pleonasm. In particular, the scientist compares the phenomena of pleonasm, tautology and ant ellipsis, noting the following: Anti-ellipse, as mentioned earlier, is a complete construction of a structure with stylistic-connotative and linguistic-poetic purpose, provided that there are sufficient conditions for the elliptical formation of the sentence, that is, a favorable context, semantics and speech situation. The consequence is that the anti-ellipse speaker deliberately does not take advantage of the ellipsis feature. Pleonasm and tautology, in contrast to ant ellipsis, are not the omission of a part that can be omitted, but the repetition of units that have a definite meaning [8].

Although all of the events named above are based on the principle of redundancy, they differ in essence. For example, tautology is a phenomenon associated with form, and repetition is observed in the constituent parts of speech: such as speaking, speaking. Pleonasm, on the other hand, means the multiplication of semas: a secret, a free gift...

Dictionary definitions of reduplication and repetition show that both refer to almost the same event, except that reduplication is used as a method of generating repetitive words. In both cases, the tautology is based on the repetition of the singular form. European dictionaries also describe the phenomenon of dittalogy as an exact repetition of words.

The case of ant ellipsis is mainly a phenomenon of syntactic construction, which arises from the requirements of the speech situation and ensures that the structure of speech is fully preserved.

Of the events listed above, perisology is the closest to pleonasm. According to the definitions given in dictionaries, the abundance of pleonasm in a sentence, or the occurrence of words in excess of the words necessary to express the meaning in a particular text, is assessed by the state of occurrence.

The integrity of the contradictions is the basis of any movement, development and progress. The term "integrity of contradictions" refers to the integration of parts of opposite parties into a single system and their relationship. The part that is divided into parts is also an independent whole. Indeed, nature itself consists of the transition from one type to another, the creation of a whole from a piece, and, conversely, the division of a whole. It consists of a whole of contradictory traits.

In linguistics, as opposed to the principle of redundancy, there are ellipsis, haplology, implicit, etc., which are the opposite of redundancy, that is, redundancy. At the same time, as opposed to the tendency of excess, it forms a group under the name of economic principle.

Preliminary information about the ellipse can be found in the works of ancient and medieval greco-roman scholars who studied grammar and rhetoric - Quintilian, Donat, Harisi, Diamed, Pomponius, Cassiodorus, Isidore, Priscilan and others.

"To summarize our definitions and observations on this issue in linguistics, the ellipse is a syntactic, linguistic, and linguistic-linguistic stylistic, linguistic, and linguistic stylistics that operates primarily as a result of the principle of economy at the syntactic level. An ellipse in a literary text can be defined as the deliberate use of parts of speech in the process of speech by a speaker or writer for a specific stylistic-linguistic-poetic purpose.[8] In turn, it should be noted

that under the influence of the phenomenon of ellipsis, the term ant ellipsis was introduced into linguistics.

Haplology (greek. gaplos - singular, simple and logic) - the fall of one of the two consecutive syllables of the same or similar phonetic structure. This event takes place in the process of word formation, more compound words. For example, the words "brother-in-law" and "brother-in-law" are used to form the compound word "brother-in-law". This is also observed in foreign words: in the word mineralogy, the word "lo" is abbreviated and pronounced as "mineralogy". Haplology is more common in oral speech, especially in fast speech, and sometimes in literary language [21].

The term implicit is recognized in linguistics as a general feature of linguistic units that can be expressed in any layer of the system (E.I.Shendels, V.H.Baghdasaryan, A.V.Starkova, K.A.Dolinin, L.V.Lisochenko, I.A.Sternin, V.V. Dementiev, etc.) and it is considered in connection with its other frontier objects, such as "implicature", "presupposition", "text". The main criterion of implicitness is that the content of the expression is not directly expressed in the structural form of the speech structure [14].

In conclusion, it can be said that, the principle of redundancy requires, in addition to the events that form a group at the heart of the principle of redundancy, conciseness, brevity, that is, events that are based on economic principles.

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