

Theoretical Aspects of the Study of Pleonastic Expressions in Modern Linguistics

Baisov Ulugbek Karabekovich

*Senior Lecturer, Department of Russian Language and Literature
Alfraganus University (Tashkent, Uzbekistan)*

Abstract. *Pleonastic expressions represent an important object of study in modern linguistics, since they reflect the features of linguistic redundancy and its functional aspects. The article discusses theoretical approaches to the study of pleonastic expressions, their typology and functions in various language systems. Particular attention is paid to the analysis of their role in the formation of style and communicative effectiveness, as well as their impact on the perception of the text. The approach used includes both classical and modern linguistic theories, which allows us to identify the significance of pleonastic expressions in linguistic practice.*

Key words: *pleonasm, linguistic redundancy, functional stylistics, theoretical approaches, typology, communicative effectiveness.*

Pleonasm (from the Greek "pleon" - "more") is a phenomenon in which redundant elements in the language are used that do not add new meaning to the text. Pleonastic expressions can arise for a variety of reasons, from stylistic preferences to pragmatic needs. In linguistics, pleonasms are often studied in the context of redundancy and its functions in language. Pleonasm, as a phenomenon of linguistic redundancy, is a difficult object to study, since its study affects both syntactic and semantic aspects of language. [2, 203]

Classification of pleonastic expressions can be based on various criteria. The main types of pleonasms: - semantic pleonasm. These are redundant words that do not add new meaning to the text, for example: "white", "round ball". Here redundant definitions are used that could be omitted without loss of meaning; - grammatical pleonasm. In this case, pleonasms arise due to unnecessary grammatical elements that are not necessary to convey the meaning, for example: "he came and went" instead of "he came"; - stylistic pleonasm. These expressions are used to create rhetorical effects or enhance the emphasis of a text, such as "absolutely certain" or "quite certain." [4, 188] Such elements can be used to create rhythm, emphasis or emotional coloring of the text. Additionally, we can distinguish pragmatic pleonasm, when repetition is used to achieve a certain pragmatic effect, for example, in advertising or in speeches.

Pleonastic expressions perform several functions in language: - emphasizing the significance of information. Pleonasms can be used to emphasize certain aspects of information, especially noticeable in advertising texts or political speeches. For example, the phrase "absolute truth" emphasizes the indisputability of the statement; - the creation of rhythm and musicality of the text. In literature and poetry, pleonasms can serve to create rhythmic and sound effects. The use of repetitions and redundant words helps create a melody of the text, which improves its perception; - simplifying the perception and memorization of information. In educational materials or scientific texts, pleonasms can be used to make information more accessible and understandable, ensuring that it is clear and structured. [4, 305]

Pleonastic expressions play an important role in communicative practice, as they can influence the perception of the text and its emotional coloring. In different linguistic cultures and genres, pleonasms perform different communicative functions: - in advertising and marketing texts, pleonasms are used to create a memorable and attractive image of a product. For example, the expression “best of the best” helps to distinguish a product from competitors; - in rhetorical and political speeches, pleonasms are used to strengthen the argument and create a convincing image of the speaker. Repetition of key phrases helps to imprint them in the memory of the audience; - in educational materials and scientific texts, pleonasms contribute to the clarity and structure of information, making it more understandable for readers and students. [5, 78]

Modern studies of pleonastic expressions are based on several key theoretical approaches: - cognitive linguistics considers pleonasms as part of the cognitive mechanisms of perception and processing of information; - pleonastic expressions can reflect the characteristics of cognitive processing and presentation of information; - sociolinguistics studies pleonasms in context sociocultural characteristics and their influence on language. Pleonasms can vary depending on the social context and cultural norms. The principle of paradox analyzes pleonasms as a way of creating expressiveness and rhetorical effects in language. Pleonastic expressions can be used to create contrast and emphasis in text. The discourse approach examines how pleonasms influence the structure and dynamics of discourse. Pleonasms can serve to create coherence and coherence in a text. [1, 111]

Research on pleonasms shows that this phenomenon is not limited to one language and occurs in various language systems. For example, expressions like “free gift” are common in English, and “really true” (real) in Russian. Pleonasms can have different functions and meanings depending on the linguistic context. [4, 231]

Pleonastic expressions play an important role in language and communication, serving functions ranging from providing clarity to creating emphasis and rhetorical effect. The theoretical study of pleonasms allows us to better understand their place in the language, identify their significance and influence on the perception of the text. Modern linguistic research confirms that pleonasms are an integral part of the language system and influence its development and use.

References

1. Kudryavtseva N.V. Lexicology of the modern Russian language. Moscow: Nauka, 2010. – 304 p.
2. Pleonasms and their functions in the Russian language. St. Petersburg: St. Petersburg State University Publishing House. Shane M.M., 2012. – 288 p.
3. Stylization and pleonasm in modern literature. Moscow: RGGU. Solovyova, L.I., 2015. – 179 p.
4. Functional stylistics and rhetoric. Ekaterinburg: Ural University. Popova S.I., 2017. – 348 p.
5. Cognitive linguistics: Theory and practice. Novosibirsk: Science. Mikhailova T.V., 2018. – 414 p.
6. Pleonastic expressions in the context of sociolinguistics. Kazan: KSU Publishing House. Chuprina Yu.N., 2020. – 402 p.
7. Language and culture: Pleonasms in a linguocultural context. Moscow: Logos. – 501 p.