

Semantic Pleonasm

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Abstract:

This article talks about the study of pleonasms and semantic pleonasms, which are considered among its common types, their characteristics, and their place in the language system.

Keywords: principle of redundancy, pleonasm, pleonastic units, semantic pleonasm, stylistics.

Introduction

Language is considered a social phenomenon and strives for brevity in the process of conversation. The speaker tries to save linguistic means as much as possible in the speech process, but in this process, he also allows a number of speech excesses. Pleonasm is one of the language phenomena that occurs because of excessive use of linguistic means.

Each language consists of its own dialectic units, such as generality and specificity, form and content. The linguistic phenomenon that we want to talk about, that is, pleonasm, also shows the above-mentioned dialectical units. Pleonasm is considered an object of study for morphology, lexicology, and stylistics of the language. It performs a stylistic task.

The main part

The history of the study of the principle of redundancy in language goes back to the distant past. The first ideas about this phenomenon can be found in the works of ancient scientists. Philosophers have studied redundancy, in particular, the phenomenon of pleonasm in the framework of rhetoric and stylistics.

The authors of antiquity evaluated the communicative value of pleonasm in different ways. For example, Quintilian, Donatus, and Diomedes considered pleonasm as a stylistic defect and excessive use of words in speech, while Dionysius Halicarnassus recognized it as a factor that complements speech. At first glance, it seems superfluous, but at the same time, it enriches the speech with clarity, confidence, pathos and rhythm [7].

Only by the 19th century, the methodological foundations of the study of the principle of redundancy began to emerge. In this regard, linguists such as N. Grech (1843), F. Mikloshich (1895), A. Meye (1938), F. Buslayev (1941), G. Paul (1960), A. Potebnya (1968) - they communicated their theoretical views to science. The initial scientific views of these scientists on the explanation of the principle of redundancy became the basis for the research of special aspects and specific features of this phenomenon for the linguists of the next period.

In the 20th century, the phenomenon of pleonasm was studied by linguists in different aspects:

in connection with logic: Apresyan (1989), Wittgenstein (1994);

semantically: Bushuy (1973), Nikitin (1983), Rakhmankulova (1985), Weirzbicka (1987);

stylistically: Akhmanova (1966), Yevgenyeva (1963), Golub (2002), etc [8].

Many linguists have expressed their views on this phenomenon, which is widespread in Turkic languages. For the first time in Turkic studies, it was noted that G.F. Blagova analyzed affixal pleonasm in Turkic languages on comparative-historical and areal-linguistic bases in his article. Also, in Uzbek linguistics, R. Kongurov, N. Mahkamov, B. Sheronov, O. Tojiyev, J. Eltazarov, R. Yusupova, F. Ibragimova, Z. Rasulov, G. Bozorova in various aspects of linguistic redundancy it was noted that the phenomenon of pleonasm was studied structurally, lexically-semantically, and linguopoetically.

According to A. Hajiyev, "Pleonasm (< Greek. pleonasmos - redundancy) is the use of units with similar or almost the same meaning (in excess) in speech, the same information is expressed several times." Scientist N. Makhkamov, who studied the phenomenon of pleonasm in Uzbek linguistics for the first time in a monographic way, explained that "Pleonasm is the semantic repetition of the same or synonymous means of expression, that is, language units" [10, 7].

Depending on the type of repeated or overused units, pleonasm is also divided into different groups: 1. Lexical pleonasm; 2. Semantic pleonasm; 3. Affixal pleonasm; 4. Lexical-affixal pleonasm; 5. Like a syntactic pleonasm.

A semantic pleonasm is a linguistic phenomenon in which a word or phrase is used redundantly to express an idea, often for emphasis or clarity. In other words, when we use more words than necessary to convey a meaning that can be expressed in fewer words. For example, in the phrase "free gift", the word "free" is redundant, because gifts are free by nature, so the term "gift" alone is sufficient. Semantic pleonasms can be intentional for stylistic reasons or unintentional due to a lack of awareness or understanding.

One of the common types of pleonasm in Uzbek is semantic pleonasm. This type of pleonasm is clarified as a result of semantic analysis. For example, *oyoq bilan chopmoq* (walk with the feet), *ko'z bilan ko'rmoq* (see with the eyes), *qari chol* (old man), *maxfiy sir*, *bepul sovg'a* (free gift), *ko'ppak it*, *dekorativ bezak* (decorative ornament), *ko'rgazmaga qo'yilgan eksponat* (exhibit on display), *informatsion xabarlar* (informative messages), *interval oralig'i*.

The semantics of words such as kick, see, old man, secret in these compounds also have meanings such as foot, eye, old, secret. So, there is a semantic repetition in the above combinations (kicking happens through the foot, seeing through the eye; when he becomes an old man, his old age, and when he becomes a secret, his secrecy is an obvious thing). So, isn't it enough to say I kicked, I saw, old man, it's a secret? No, it's not enough. The semantic redundancies here serve the purposes of increasing the effectiveness and emphasis in the speech [10, 12]. Yu.D. Apresyan writes about this: "The repeating component does not perform a semantic function, it can be shortened - semantic haplology is in the meaning of the word itself (even in this case, the sentence needs a semantic repetition, because it is a certain stylistic or may perform some other non-semantic function)" [4, 88].

A language unit with semantic redundancy is often used in a construction at the beginning of a compound or sentence. For example, *qora zulmat, uning o'zi, ko'zi bilan ko'rmoq, og'zidan chiqqan gap, ilk marotaba tanishish* birikmalarida *qora, uning, ko'zi bilan, og'zidan chiqqan, ilk marotaba* (black darkness, his own, to see with his eyes, the word that came out of his mouth, the first meeting, the units black, his, with his eyes, that came out of his mouth, for the first time) are considered as semantic surplus.. Such repetitions impose an additional - "non-semantic function" on the information. The semantic-stylistic possibilities of a specific language unit are clarified within the text [12, 195].

G. Bozorova in her dissertation "Linguo-pragmatic features of pleonastic units in the Uzbek language" divides pleonasm into such types as domestic, political, scientific, artistic, medical pleonastic units according to the features of their use in discourse and proves her opinion with the following examples: *shou-tomosh*, *umumxalq referendumi, inqilobiy to'ntarish, eksperimental sinov, OITS show, national referendum, revolutionary coup, experimental test, AIDS syndrome* [1, 13].

These combinations, which are used in various forms of speech styles and vernacular language, are examples of semantic pleonasm. In many cases, the appearance of such compounds is caused by not paying attention to the meanings of the words being learned from other languages or not knowing the meaning of the words being learned. Because the show (Tomosha) is equivalent to "view" when translated from English. Referendum (Latin: referendum) is a direct expression of citizens' opinion by voting on the most important issues at the state, regional or local level. A popular vote is a form of adopting laws and solving the most important issues of state importance.

Conclusion

In conclusion, it can be said that pleonasm is an important phenomenon for the fields of morphology, lexicology, and stylistics of the language. Basically, it performs a stylistic task. Semantic pleonasm has been the focus of attention of linguists since antiquity. Many scientists in their works or in their views on linguistics have touched on the importance of pleonism, in particular, semantic pleonism in linguistics and human speech. It was found that the semantic pleonasm is often referred to in various forms of speech styles and popular language.

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