# PLEONASM AND TAUTOLOGY IN RUSSIAN AND UZBEK: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

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**Abstract**
The article examines the phenomena of pleonasm and tautology in Russian and Uzbek. The structural and semantic features, as well as the functions of these linguistic units in various speech styles are analyzed. Special attention is paid to the cultural and linguistic reasons for the stability and frequency of such constructions.

**Keywords**: pleonasm, tautology, lexical redundancy, Russian language, Uzbek language, comparative analysis.

## Introduction

The problem of linguistic redundancy remains one of the most urgent in modern linguistics. The researchers pay special attention to pleonasm and tautology, phenomena that at first glance seem redundant, but perform important functions in speech practice.

The purpose of this article is to conduct a comparative analysis of pleonasm and tautology in Russian and Uzbek, identify structural and semantic features, determine the functions of these units in various contexts, and consider the reasons for their use in terms of cultural and linguistic factors.

## Research Objectives

1. Define and differentiate the concepts of "pleonasm" and "tautology".
2. Describe the characteristic examples and functions of pleonasm and tautology in the Russian language.
3. To study similar phenomena in the Uzbek language.
4. Conduct a comparative analysis in order to identify common features and differences.
5. To consider the functional load of these phenomena in linguistics.

The research methodology is based on descriptive, comparative and functional methods, using materials from corpus linguistics, stylistics and pragmatics. The relevance of the work is determined by the need for an interlanguage study of lexical redundancy as a universal and culturally determined phenomenon.

1. Theoretical foundations: definition and differentiation of concepts

Pleonasm (from the Greek pleonasmos — excess) is the use of lexical units in speech that have similar or identical meanings, which creates a redundancy of information: "my autobiography", "preliminary planning", "the main essence". In Russian, pleonasm is often interpreted as stylistic errors, although in some contexts they perform an amplifying or expressive function. For example,

the expression "living corpse" is used in artistic speech to enhance the dramatic effect. In Uzbek, analogs can be expressions like "asl haqiqat" (the true truth), "ko'p marotaba takrorlandi" (repeated many times), used to enhance expressiveness.

Tautology (from the Greek tauto — the same and logos — word) is the repetition of the same or the same root words, or the expression of the same thought in different words: "winter came in winter," "it was an unexpected surprise." Unlike pleonasm, tautology is more often used unconsciously and can manifest itself at the level of words, phrases, and even logical constructions. It can also be a means of attracting attention or memorizing. Uzbek examples include the folk expressions "Gap — gap" (a word is a word), "Qo'rqoq — qo'rqoq" (a coward is a coward).

It is important to distinguish between these phenomena: pleonasm presupposes excessive duplication of meaning by synonymous means, whereas tautology is a direct repetition of identical or almost identical elements.

The linguistic phenomena we are investigating are tautology and pleonasm, two phenomena that can occur in languages with different systems. Although they have similar features, they differ from each other, as we noted above.

Both of these phenomena can occur in different languages and levels of language literacy. However, they can have different forms and be expressed in different ways in different languages.

2. Pleonasm and tautology in Russian

The Russian language is characterized by a rich lexical composition and a tendency to stylistic variations. Pleonasms in it are often found in colloquial speech, as well as in journalism, official business style, and fiction. Examples: "active asset", "my personal point of view", "souvenir". In poetry and journalism, pleonasm can enhance expressiveness: "bright hope", "endless eternity".

Tautology in Russian can manifest itself in the form of repetitions to enhance emotional impact ("You are you!"), in poetry and rhetoric, where it performs an expressive function, or in the form of speech stamps ("true truth", "absolutely everything"). In advertising and political speech, tautology is consciously used to enhance the memorability of slogans: "The people are the people!"

It is also necessary to take into account the influence of regional varieties of the Russian language, in which the use of redundant constructions may vary. For example, Southern dialects may be characterized by certain repeated forms used to enhance politeness or emotionality.

The Russian stylistic tradition generally tends to avoid redundancy, but allows it for the sake of expressiveness or clarity. For example, in legal texts redundancy can be used for accuracy: "violation of legislation and legal norms". In scientific speech, pleonasms can occur in descriptions of complex concepts.

3. Pleonasm and tautology in the Uzbek language

In the Uzbek language, pleonasms have a stable form and are often found in the poetic and folklore tradition: "ko'p marotaba takrorlandi" (repeated many times), "asl haqiqat" (the true truth). Such expressions are perceived as normative and even enhance the significance of the utterance. In the language of songs, aphorisms, and folk epics, pleonasm is used as a way of rhetorical embellishment. This is especially evident in the poetry of Alisher Navoi and other classics.

Tautological constructions are actively used in proverbs and sayings: "Gap — gap" (a word is a word), "Qo'rqoq — qo'rqoq" (a coward is a coward). This gives the utterance an aphoristic and

rhythmic completeness. Such forms also emphasize the immutability of truth or a social norm. They are widely represented in folklore, as well as in didactic texts and Muslim sermons.

Unlike Russian, Uzbek is more tolerant of tautologies and pleonasm, perceiving them as a way of expression and following traditional rhetoric. This is due to the influence of Oriental poetics, where repetition plays an important artistic role. Metaphoricity is also important, conveying spiritual, philosophical and moral meanings.

4. Comparative analysis

The comparison shows that in both Russian and Uzbek, pleonasm and tautology serve not only as a source of redundancy, but also perform important functional tasks. However, the differences in their perception and usage reflect the peculiarities of the cultural and stylistic norms of each language.

| Characteristic | Russian language | Uzbek language |
|---|---|---|
| Relation to redundancy | Often negative | Rather positive |
| The main areas of use | Colloquial speech, journalism | Poetry, folklore, proverbs |
| Stylistic function | Reinforcement, explanation | Expressiveness, tradition |
| Role in culture | Emphasis on consistency | Emphasis on imagery, repetition |

At the same time, both languages use redundancy as a method of emotional or semantic emphasis, especially in artistic and oral speech. Similarities manifest themselves in stable phrases, phraseological units, and idioms, where tautology or pleonasm add expressiveness and depth.

5. Functions and evaluation in linguistics

The linguistic assessment of pleonasm and tautology is ambiguous. On the one hand, these are elements of redundancy, on the other — means of semantic reinforcement, emphasis or aesthetic design.

Pleonasms can serve a clarifying or reinforcing function, help structure a text, and enhance its expressiveness. Tautology can be a marker of poetic or conversational style, enhance memorability, emotionality. In the didactic and preaching tradition, repetition also has an educational character.

Modern linguistics increasingly interprets redundancy as the norm, especially in the contextual and pragmatic interpretation of the text. Corpus studies such as the National Corpus of the Russian Language and the Uzbek Corpus show the widespread use of repetitions even in official texts.

This contributes to a more flexible approach to the phenomena of pleonasm and tautology as part of the speaker's speech strategy.

**Conclusion**

Thus, pleonasm and tautology are a complex and multifaceted phenomenon present in Russian and Uzbek at all levels — from spoken speech to poetic text. Despite the traditional perception of pleonasms as speech errors, they perform important communicative and stylistic functions. In Russian, the emphasis is more often on logical accuracy and economy of linguistic means, while in Uzbek it is on expressiveness, rhythm and traditional rhetorical form.

A comparative analysis allows us to conclude that linguistic redundancy depends on the cultural,

historical and structural features of the language. This highlights the need for a contextual approach to the analysis of pleonasms and tautologies and requires further cross-linguistic research in this area.

Concluding this work, it can be argued that, despite their redundancy, pleonasm and tautology are an integral part of linguistic thinking and reflect both the features of the language structure and the mentality of its speakers.

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