

THE PRINCIPLE OF REDUNDANCY IN COMPOUND SENTENCES

Zubaydullo Rasulov,

Decent, DSc, English Linguistics Department, Bukhara State University

Azamatjon Artikov,

2nd year Master student of Bukhara State University

Annotation. *This article discusses in detail topics such as the event of neutralization in complex sentences, the formation of neutralization at the basis of the principle of excess and economy.*

Keywords: *neutralization, proposition, complex sentence, simple sentence, mode, asymmetry.*

Аннотация. *В данной статье подробно рассматриваются такие темы, как событие обезвреживания в сложноподчиненных предложениях, формирование обезвреживания на основе принципа избыточности и экономии.*

Ключевые слова: *нейтрализация, предложение, сложное предложение, простое предложение, модус, асимметрия.*

One of the main concepts in systematic linguistics is the phenomenon of conflict between linguistic units. It is known that two linguistic units that are in a certain conflict in the language system can lose their signs that are the basis of the conflict and remain the same during the speech process. The disappearance of signs of conflict between two linguistic units in certain speech conditions is called moderation (neutralization).

The concept of moderation was initially used only for phonological level units. Later, this term began to be used for other level units of the language, in particular, syntactic level units. Linguist A. Nurmonov put forward that syntactic neutralization, unlike phonological neutralization, has two different forms. These are: the opposition members remain essentially the same, and the negative member of one opposition and the affirmative member of the other opposition remain essentially the same.

At the syntactic level, in particular, at the level of a simple sentence, there is some research that the phenomenon of neutralization occurs as a result of the disappearance of signs of conflict between the form and content of indicative, interrogative, and imperative sentences. It is known that compound and simple sentences differ according to the number of units with full predictability, that is, a simple sentence has one unit with complete predictability, and a compound sentence has two or more predicative centers. In addition, simple and compound sentences have a mutual contradiction according to the representation of denotative event-proposition. Because essentially, simple sentences exist as representatives of a specific event, and compound sentences exist as representatives of the relationship between two or more events. Conflicts between simple and compound sentences can be moderated in certain speech usages.

Moderation between simple and compound sentences can be divided into 2 types:

1. Moderation that occurs according to the polypropositive character of a simple sentence. Simple sentences are sometimes complicated in content and serve to express two or more propositions. In this case, the contradiction between a compound and a simple sentence is moderated according to the amount of proposition expression. Below you can see example in Uzbek language: Hech nimaga hayron

INTEGRATION OF PRAGMALINGUISTICS, FUNCTIONAL TRANSLATION STUDIES AND LANGUAGE TEACHING PROCESSES

qolmaydigan odamdan olim chiqadi. Sham yonmasa, parvona yaqin kelmaydi. (O'.Hoshimov).¹ (English translation: The one who is not surprised by anything becomes a scientist.) In this example, the first sentence is a simple sentence, two propositions serves to express, because the adjective clause complicates the content of the sentence and serves to express a proposition. The second sentence is a compound sentence, which also serves to express two propositions. In this speech use, simple and compound sentences lose the sign of contradiction and undergo neutralization according to the expression of the proposition. Two objective contents are expressed through one syntactic form, which causes moderation between a simple and a compound sentence. The expression of complex content in a simple form rather than in a complex form is the principle of saving language tools in the language is one of the forms of obvious manifestation. The principle of redundancy in language leads to the expression of simple content in compound sentences.

2. Moderation that occurs according to the monopropositive character of the compound sentence. In such moderation, the conjunction serves to express not two or more, but one proposition. One of the simple sentences in the compound sentence is not a denotative event, it serves to express the mode, so one proposition is expressed in the sentence. We find this situation mostly in the following conjunctions. In such speech conditions, moderation occurs between a compound sentence and a simple sentence expressing one objective content. In this case, based on the principle of redundancy, the main or subordinate clause becomes an expression of mode, not a proposition.

The application of the principle of redundancy, the cases in which the main clause expresses only the modus event, are related to the meaning of the words in the sentence. In most cases, it is the owner of the main clause with Uzbek words: *qizig`i (it's interesting)*, *to`g`risi (that's right)*, *yaxshisi (the better)*, *yomoni (the worth)*, *ochig`i (honestly)* denotative in the main clause when words with modality, value content, such as event modus takes the status of "event", a conjunction is one expressed only in a subordinate clause becomes a denotative event representative². For example: (Uzbek language) *Gapning qizig`i shundaki, xolam hamma gapdan xabardor ekan.* (English translation: The interesting thing is that my aunt is aware of everyhthing). The most Interesting point, the word expressing the modal meaning came in the function of possessive in the main clause, as a result, only the modus event was expressed through the main clause. Basic information (*xolam hamma gapdan xabardor ekan* - my aunt is aware of everyhthing) expressed by a subordinate clause. So, not two, but one proposition is expressed in a compound sentence, and the contradiction with a simple sentence is moderated. The occurrence of semantic-syntactic disproportion in the language consists of the manifestation of two constant principles in the language - the principle of redundancy and the principle of saving linguistic means in one form or another. The opposite side of the principle of redundancy in language is the principle of saving language tools, semantic-syntactic inconsistency in simple sentences, mainly based on this principle. The expression of complex content in a simple form rather than in a complex form is one of the forms of the principle of saving language tools. The principle of redundancy in language leads to the expression of simple content in compound sentences. Followed clauses are a whole consisting of a unity of form and content, which is broken by the use of relative words that have no semantic value in the clause. It is known that relative clauses-relative clauses are actively used in following conjunctions. These words do not have semantic value, but are explained by subordinate clauses.

¹ O`tkir Hoshimov, "Dunyoning Ishlari" 2005-yil "Sharq nashriyoti"

² <https://uzjournal.edu.uz/namdu/vol1/iss12/28>

INTEGRATION OF PRAGMALINGUISTICS, FUNCTIONAL TRANSLATION STUDIES AND LANGUAGE TEACHING PROCESSES

Two different principles can be observed in the construction of language units, that is, the principles of economy and redundancy. The principle of economy can be observed both in simple sentences and in compound sentences. The principle of redundancy is the fact that language units do not have content, but have only formal expression and participate in the construction of sentences.

In linguistics, the term "redundancy" has two different interpretations: 1) a language unit that does not have any semantic load in the text, that is, does not perform any task; 2) compared to the literary standard, it is conditionally expressed, that is, the existing semantics is repeated in different language units and has redundant meaning. The meaning considered redundant is not facultative or tautological in nature, but is characterized by the expression of a certain connotative, emotive meaning. Redundancy is understood, firstly, as a permanent uniqueness in language units, and secondly, as methodological redundancy. The principle of redundancy is of two types: a) lexical redundancy; b) grammatical redundancy. Lexical redundancy is observed more in scientific and colloquial styles, less in formal and artistic styles. The principle of grammatical redundancy is more common in written texts than in oral texts.

Grammatical redundancy is observed in both simple and compound sentences. Although the redundancy inherent in the construction of simple sentences and the redundancy inherent in compound sentences are similar in terms of the commonality of some factors that create redundancy, they differ in many cases. Redundancy characteristic of simple sentences often occurs due to asemantic lexical units in the syntactic structure of the sentence. Asemantic formal units are usually performed by lexical units undergoing the process of pronominalization. For Example: in Uzbek language - *Ko'p o'qigan kishi ko'p biladi* (*English translation: A person who reads a lot knows a lot*) in this sentence the work *kishi* (*person*) is excess. Therefore, this sentence can be changed like this: *Ko'p o'qigan ko'p biladi*. (*English translation: The one who reads a lot*) And in this point, The formal side of the sentence is condensed, but there is no change in its semantic and syntactic structure.³ The principle of redundancy is active in conjunctions. Indeed, in Uzbek language *Mehribon kishini hamma hurmat qiladi* (*English translation: A kind person is respected by everyone*) should be expressed through the syntactic device of the sentence meaning *Kimki mehribon bo'lsa, uni hamma hurmat qiladi* (*English translation: Anyone who is kind is respected by everyone*) The difference between this compound sentence and the simple sentence is that in the compound sentence compared to the first sentence, the meaning of emphasis and highlighting is stronger. What is more important is that the next device with the sign of redundancy is also described as one of the important and significant events in the syntactic system of the language.

So, in the first case, the contradiction between a simple sentence and a compound sentence occurs as a result of the principle of economy, and in the second case, based on the principle of redundancy. It seems that the phenomenon of moderation is a universal phenomenon that applies not only at the phonological level, but at all levels.

REFERENCES:

1. Nurmonov A. Sintaktik konstruksiyalarda tasdiq va inkor oppozitsiyalarining neytrallashuvi / O'zbek tili va adabiyoti. №1. 47-51-b.
2. Nurmonova D. Sintaktik sathda neytralizatsiya hodisasi / O'zbek tilshunosligining dolzarb masalalari. N:3.-Toshkent, 2009, 49-50-b.

³ Published by 2030 Uzbekistan Research Online, 2019

INTEGRATION OF PRAGMALINGUISTICS, FUNCTIONAL TRANSLATION STUDIES AND LANGUAGE TEACHING PROCESSES

3. Nurmonov A va b. O'zbek tilining mazmuniy sintaksisi.–Toshkent: Fan, 1992, 219-b.
4. Mahmudov N., Nurmonov A. O'zbek tilining nazariy grammatikasi. –Toshkent, 1995, 173-b.
5. Mahmudov N. O'zbek tilidagi sodda gaplarda semantik-sintaktik asimetriya.– Toshkent, 1984, 181-b. <https://uzjournal.edu.uz/namdu/voll/iss12/28>
5. Rasulov, Z. (2022). INFORMATION FORMING TOOLS (FACTORS) IN THE STRUCTURE OF DISCOURSE. *ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu.Uz)*, 15(15). извлечено от http://journal.buxdu.uz/index.php/journals_buxdu/article/view/6981ю
6. Rasulov, Z. I. The problem of language economy from the perspective of language evolution. https://uniwork.buxdu.uz/resurs/14162_1_335A013FB811809E768BB3EC8D34729184AA276D.pdf
7. Izomovich, R. Z., & Fazliddinova, U. D. (2021, November). The Problems of Second Language Acquisition and Writing in Teaching English Language. In " *ONLINE-CONFERENCES" PLATFORM* (pp. 229-233).
8. Izomovich, R. Z., & Fazliddinova, U. D. (2022). INFLUENCE OF ORTHOGRAPHY IN TEACHING ENGLISH AND SECOND LANGUAGE ACQUISITION. *Thematics Journal of Applied Sciences*, 6(1). <https://thematicsjournals.in/index.php/tjas/article/view/988>.
9. Tolibova, Yadgarova Z. "Expression of Connotative Meaning in Intonation." *JournalNX*, vol. 7, no. 03, 2021, pp. 383-386.
10. Nargiza Bobojonova Jumaniyozovna. (2022). The Term Concept in Modern Linguistics. *Miasto Przyszłości*, 28, 297–302. Retrieved from <http://miastoprzyszlosci.com.pl/index.php/mp/article/view/643>
11. Khayriddinkizi, K. K. (2021). Strategies of Improving Writing Skill for B1 Learners. *INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH AND INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES*, 2, 204–207. <http://mrit.academiascience.org/index.php/mrit/article/view/125>
12. Saparova, M. R. (2016). The problem of stylistic classification of colloquial vocabulary. *Міжнародний науковий журнал*, (5 (1)), 80-82. <https://www.inter-nauka.com/uploads/public/1505892674749.pdf#page=81>
13. Ubaydullayeva Muattar O'rinbekovna. (2022). Ingliz tilida frazeologik birliklarning ma'no munosabatlari: ko'p ma'nolilik va omonimiya. *Integration Conference on Integration of Pragmalinguistics, Functional Translation Studies and Language Teaching Processes*, 300–304. Retrieved from <https://www.conferenceseries.info/index.php/online/article/view/116>
- Khamidovna, N. N. (2023). STRUCTURE OF THE CONNOTATION COMPONENTS IN THE ADJECTIVES. *Finland International Scientific Journal of Education, Social Science & Humanities*, 11(2), 180-185. <http://farspublishers.org/index.php/ijessh/article/view/442>
15. Ubaydullayeva Muattar O'rinbekovna. (2022). USAGE OF DIFFERENT STYLISTIC TROPES IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES AND THEIR SPECIFIC CHARACTERISTICS. *Academicia Globe: Inderscience Research*, 3(10), 223–227. <https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/ZX3QW>
16. Makhmudovich, T. M. ., & O'rinbekovna, U. M. . (2022). COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF SOMATIC PHRASEOLOGY IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES. *IJTIMOIIY FANLARDA INNOVASIYA ONLAYN ILMIY JURNALI*, 46–49. Retrieved from <http://sciencebox.uz/index.php/jis/article/view/1154>