

CONCERNING SOME PLEONASTIC AND TAUTOLOGICAL  
CONSTRUCTIONS

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**Abstract:**

**Introduction.** *The article is devoted to the classification of pleonastic units in the Uzbek language, which, first of all, provides a detailed explanation of the concept of pleonasm. In addition to dwelling on the etymology of this concept, the different views expressed by ancient linguists on the phenomenon of pleonasm are also included in this article.*

**Research methods.** *This work is mainly led by the methods of description, classification, synchronous analysis and comparison. Including, in this study, pleonasms are classified according to the following aspects: - depending on the type of repeated units; - depending on the composition and origin; - by structure.*

**Results and discussions.** *It is worth mentioning the extensive research of Turkic scholars on pleonasm, and in some places their conflicting views. In the article, linguists have tried to compare two similar phenomena based on the principle of redundancy - pleonasm and tautology, similarities and differences, based on the scientific views of scientists. It has been concluded that these two phenomena, on which repetition is the main criterion, differ in type and sex, generality and specificity. In addition to the classifications, a list of pleonastic units available in Uzbek is also included in this article. The compounds that cause pleonasms are classified and grouped. Lexical-semantic explanations are given for each component of the pleonastic units. As the semantics of each word are explained, the presence of semantic overlap in the pleonastic units becomes apparent. This serves to reveal the essence of the phenomenon of pleonasm.*

**Conclusion.** *In general, this article describes the similarities and differences between the phenomena of tautology and pleonasm. The compounds that cause pleonasm have been extensively analyzed. The analysis of each compound further clarifies the general and specific aspects of the tautological and pleonastic units. In general, tautology is a form of repetition, while pleonasm is a spiritual repetition.*

**Keywords:** *pleonasm; tautology; type, gender concept; pleonastic units; own, assimilation layer; primitive and artificial word components; excess component pleonasms.*

**Introduction.** Language emerges and develops in society as a means of communication. It cannot exist outside society. The development of language is directly linked to events of political, economic, cultural and other social significance.

Human speech is not free from errors. Of course, there are events in live speech that do not fully comply with the rules of the language, withdraw from them, and require study. One such phenomenon (speech error) that bypasses the rules is pleonasm.

**Pleonasm** (Greek pleonasmos-redundancy) - the semantically repeated use of the same or synonymous means of expression (language units) [26,278] In general, pleonasm is the repetition of language and speech units in a particular completed speech or text that express the same concept in terms of content. The history of the study of the principle of redundancy in language goes back a long way. The first ideas about this phenomenon can be found in the works of ancient scientists. The phenomenon of redundancy, in particular, pleonasm, has been studied by philosophers in the context of rhetoric and stylistics.

If we look at the history of the term "pleonasm", the term came from the linguistics of antiquity. Representatives of this period gave different assessments of pleonasm. Quintilian, Donat, and Diomed saw pleonasm as a stylistic flaw in the use of redundant words in speech. In contrast, Dionysius Halicarnassus emphasizes this form as a phenomenon that enriches speech with words, but does not deny the existence of redundancy. However, in his opinion, words that seem redundant at first glance, give the speech clarity, strength, rhythm and pathos [11,107].

**Tautology** is a phenomenon based on form, a repetition of forms that are clearly visible in the context. One of the phenomena of redundancy is "tautology - (Greek. Tautos - exactly the same + logos-word) means the over-expression of one content with another word or words, the overuse of the word" [1, 86]. For example, speaking, the writer wrote, and so on. In other words, pleonasm and tautology are phenomena that manifest in the differentiation of language and speech.

These two phenomena in linguistics have been studied by many scholars. The interpretation of these phenomena has been interpreted by scientists in two ways. One group of scholars viewed pleonasm and tautology as the same phenomenon, while another group of researchers studied the differences between the two phenomena.

Y.D. Apresyan, A.N. Buruxin, Y.L. Vilinbaxova, N.A. Gerasimenko, I.B. Golub, M.X. Iyevleva, O.A. Zayts, T.S. Ostopenko. Linguists such as L.S. Polyanskaya, L.K. Raxmankulova, L. Bauer, M. Galani, A. Graur, S. Hoidas, A. Wierzbicka in their research simultaneously analyzed the phenomenon of tautology and pleonasm, F.I. Buslayev, N.I. Grech, A.P. Yevgenyeva, G. Paul, A.A. Potebnya, scientists have studied these two phenomena diachronically.

Linguists I.B. Golub and A. Bolganbaev also have a one-sided approach to the phenomenon of pleonasm. I.B. Golub explains that "words that do not have to be used to define words are called pleonasm", A. Bolganbayev, on the contrary, "pleonastic use" should be called compounds that contain parts of the compound. it does not lose its basic meaning, but the meaning of one part complements and strengthens the meaning of another part"[3,5]. Hence, there are conflicting views in the literature on this phenomenon.

Although many scientific studies have studied these two phenomena as the object of study, the question of their boundaries in linguistics has not been resolved. According to Y. Riesel and A.M. Bushuy, in principle, there is no difference between most pleonastic constructions and tautologisms.

Some studies have tried to differentiate these phenomena and classify them as "tautology - a phrase formed from the same stems, and pleonasm - the repetition of synonymous words."

In some studies, both are considered tautology. V.I. Korolkov writes about this: The terms "tautology" and "pleonasm" are often used in practice as doublets. In our view, the difference between them is that tautology encompasses all redundancies (the concept of gender), and pleonasm is based on the use of lexical units "redundant" (the concept of species). In contrast, N. Makhkamov in his research evaluates pleonasm as follows: or perform some stylistic function. Tautology is also a type of pleonastic use, and if the repeated language unit is redundant and does not perform any function, it is a tautological application. Pleonasm can be observed in any tautological application, but tautology does not exist in any pleonastic application. Therefore, pleonasm should be seen as a concept of gender, and tautology as a concept of species"[12,19].

G.F. Blagova was the first in Turkic studies [3] in her article to make a comparative-historical and areal-linguistic analysis of affixal pleonasm in Turkic languages. So far, this article is the only special work on affixal pleonasm. The articles of G.D. Adjibekova [2], M. Turobova [20] also play a special role in covering certain aspects of the phenomenon of pleonasm.

Some turkologists in their works devoted to the study of this or that branch of linguistics (N.K. Dmitriyev, A.N. Kononov, A.K. Borovkov, A.M. Shcherbak, E.V. Sevortyan, N.A. Baskakov, A.G. Gulomov, S.K. Kenesbayev, M.I. Odilov, K.A. Nazarov, B. Urinboyev, A. Bolganbayev, A. Najimov, K. Sharipova and others) also think about pleonastic use. A more detailed description of the ideas about pleonasm in Uzbek linguistics can be found in the works of R. Kungurov. However, to date, there is no clear idea in linguistics about the boundaries of pleonasm and its types.

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The principle of redundancy has been studied in detail by scientists around the world, and researchers such as G. Paul, C. Hockett, A. Martine, O. Jespersen, M. Krongaus, K. Shannon have expressed different views. In particular, G. Paul stressed that any excess is alien to language, while the American linguist Ch. Tgan, A. Martine, on the other hand, developed the basic function of redundancy using the terms of communication theory. O. Jespersen emphasizes that the redundancy used in the sentence can not be considered as a misuse, because it is a cumulative assessment, and the redundancy is directly related to the methodology [25].

In the twentieth century, the phenomenon of pleonasm has been studied by linguists in various aspects:

- In connection with logic: Y.D. Apresyan (1989), L. Wittgenstein ... (1994);
- semantically: A.M. Bushuy (1973), M.V. Nikitin (1983), L.K. Rakhmankulova (1985), A. Weirzbicka (1987);
- stylistically: O.S. Akhmanova (1966), A.P. Yevgenyeva (1963), I.B. Golub (2002) and others. [4,4].

In the XXI century, the traditions of scientists of the last century continue. Along with the similarities and differences of the phenomena of pleonasm and tautology, which reflect the principle of redundancy, each of them is studied by different branches of linguistics as a separate source of research. In recent years, the semantic redundancy is Y.L. Vilinbahova (2014); A.V. Petrov, L.A. Petrova (2015); syntactically Z.B. Barkinhoyeva (2012); N.A. Gerasimenko (2012); L.L. Iomdin (2013); stylistically and discursively Y.B. Bogatova (2014); It has been analyzed in detail in the articles and research works of linguists such as T.G. Zuyeva (2010), Y.N. Lavrentyeva (2012).

**Methods.** It should be noted that in most cases pleonasm and tautology are considered the same phenomenon. In linguistics, the question of their boundaries has not been resolved. According to Y. Riesel and A.M. Bushuy, in principle, there is no difference between most pleonastic constructions and tautologisms.

In some works, attempts have been made to differentiate these phenomena by saying that "tautology is a phrase formed from the same stems. Pleonasm is classified as a repetition of synonymous words.

In some cases, however, both are considered tautology. V.I. Korolkov writes about this: The terms "tautology" and "pleonasm" are often used in practice as doublets. In our opinion, the difference between them is that tautology encompasses all redundancies (the concept of gender), and pleonasm is based on the "excess" use of lexical units (the concept of species). In contrast, N. Makhkamov in his research evaluates pleonasm as follows: or perform some stylistic function. Tautology is also a type of pleonastic use, and if the repeated language unit is redundant and does not perform any function, it is a tautological application. Pleonasm can be observed in any tautological application, but tautology does not exist in any pleonastic application. Therefore, pleonasm should be seen as a concept of gender, and tautology as a concept of species". [12,19]

Based on the views of N. Mahkamov, it can be said that pleonasm is a phenomenon directly related to the content, and in essence is the dual use of units that represent the same concept.

In linguistics, the term redundancy has two interpretations:

1. A linguistic unit that has no semantic load in the text, that is, it does not perform any function. This manifestation of redundancy is evident in the phenomenon of tautology.

2. It is taken from the literary norm and expressed conditionally, that is, the existing semantics are repeated in different language units and have an excessive meaning. The meaning that is considered redundant is not optional or tautological, but is intended to express a certain connotative, emotional meaning. In this case, it is safe to say that the essence of pleonasm is clearer. Redundancy is understood, firstly, as a constant peculiarity in language units, and secondly, as a methodological redundancy.

Linguistic redundancy acts in the form of pleonasm in the literary text, and the existing meaning is repeated at the language level with a methodological requirement, so pleonasm differs from repeated words. In repeated words, when the form is exactly repeated and there is an equal relationship, the repeated forms in the

pleonastic form of redundancy create a stylistic difference; Repetition is a grammatical form, and pleonasm is the object of stylistics.

**Results.** In linguistics, the following types of pleonasm are distinguished depending on the type of units repeated in the speech stage (adverb, word, sentence):

1. Lexical pleonasms.
2. Semantic pleonasms.
3. Affixal pleonasms.
4. Lexical-affixal pleonasms.
5. Syntactic pleonasms.

If words that are synonymous or semantically close are combined as a lexical unit and have a descriptive-definite relationship, they are **lexical pleonasms**: dog puppy (ko`ppak it), salt (tuz-namak), interval (interval oralig`i), small microbes (mayda mikroblar). Such tautological pleonasms often occur as a result of incomplete understanding or neglect of the meaning of the word, adding to it the Uzbek synonym of the word. Although some lexical pleonasms have a repetition of the same concept, there is a shift in meaning in the semantics of the word: head-to-toe sarpo (Persian "sar-po" - head-toe), lahm gosht ( Arabic. «lahm» - meat) (*bosh-oyoq sarpo* (forscha «sar-po» — *bosh-oyoq*), *lahm go`sht* (arab. «lahm» — *go`sht*).

**Semantic** pleonasm is also common in the Uzbek language: kicking with the feet, seeing with the eyes, the old man, the secret (kicking through the feet, seeing through the eyes; when he is old, his old age, his secrecy after the mystery is a definite thing). The semantic redundancies in these examples serve the purpose of increasing the emphasis in speech.

The redundancy that occurs as a result of the repetition of semantics is called semantic redundancy, in which the class of words belonging to different word groups and having a semantic relationship with each other forms a lexical space between groups, and repeated semantics combine in interdependence. As a result of the formation of the semantic field on the basis of a single archetype, the specific semantics of the archisema are realized and concretized, the repetition of the selected semantics is emphasized, exaggerated, emotionally expressive. For example, sometimes a person's name is preceded by a word that means his sign, while in a word in the category of a horse, his sign is clear:

*One day an old man cried. ( Qaysi kuni yig`lab ketdi bir mo`ysafid chol.)*

The denotative semantics of the old lexeme are: "person", "possessing the sign of old age", "gray hair and beard", "old age". In both components of the old man's construction, the semantic field is "old age", where the old man is the archetype, that is, the general sema. This semantic field unites several semantics around the old archetype. The following semas are special semas of the old archetype and have methodological differences: "old", "old", "sacred", "munkillagan", "nurony". In the poetic text, the special semantics attached to the archetype are in the position of semantic redundancy and realize the content. The subject of the creative old man in the combination of "relatively old", in the combination of the old man "much older", in the combination of the old man "very old", in the combination of the enlightened old man "bright face", in the combination of the blessed old man "very respectable".

In this case, the special semantics attached to the archetype are in the position of semantic redundancy. [25,15]

**Affixal** pleonasm occurs as a result of repetition of suffixes: let's sing, let's sing, more blue (-imtir and roq), sister (-i and -si) (*kuylashaylik, kuylaylik, ko`kimtirroq (-imtir va roq), singlisi (-i va -si)*) and so on.

In **lexical-affix** pleonasm, the meaning of the root is repeated again by the suffix. For example, at the heart of the words tugaizor, ormanzor is the meaning of both place and community. The words pleonastic are also used in the words potter, warehouse, dormitory. In such cases there is no need for pleonastic use [12,17].

As you know, Uzbek is a very rich language. Dozens of synonyms can be used to describe a concept. However, using words without understanding their true meaning leads to methodological errors in speech. The same conclusion can be applied not only to words, but also to linguistic units such as adverbs, phrases and sentences. Pleonasm is the result of the combined use of units that represent a single general concept.

For example: *atmospheric air, former ex-champion, free gift, leading leader, return, rise, fall, retreat, referendum, interior, additional bonus, other alternative, interval, china truth, short resume, icy iceberg, personally me, my autobiography, menu, local aborigine, dead body, young teenager, old man, facial expressions, folklore, first premiere, first debut, advance notice, price list, revolutionary coup, vacancy, secret spy, fast express, strict taboo, secret anonymity, precious treasure, show, exhibition, February (any other month), five thousand (any other month) value) sum money, American Indians, service, final conclusion, automatic reflex, musical orchestra, flying in the air, basic principle, fundamental basis, elastic elongation, dark night, ugly, precious treasure, carpenter, cunning fox, debate, so Silence, unreasonable texture, facial expressions, internationalism, palmistry, truth, IT technology, hair depilation, monthly salary, etc.*

The above-mentioned examples of pleonasm can be divided into two groups according to their composition and origin: compounds with their **own** and **self-absorbing components**.

Both components of the combination, such as *free gift, return, ascent, descent, retreat, personally me, dead body, young teenager, old man, advance warning, final conclusion* compounds are composed of words belonging to their **own** layer.

The process of analysis of pleonastic units in the Uzbek language has shown that most of them are compounds with assimilated words. The main reason for this is the use of foreign words without knowing the true meaning.

Pleonastic associations, such as the *revolutionary coup, free vacancy, the secret spy, fast express, the referendum, the first premiere*, contain **foreign words**. For example, the first word used in units such as *revolutionary coup, secret spy* is Arabic, while the second component of compounds such as *nationwide referendum, free vacancy, fast express* is borrowed from Latin. Compounds similar to the above examples are **compounds with an assimilation component**.

When classifying pleonasm, it is expedient to divide them into the following groups according to their structure:

- **pleonasms consisting of verbal components:** *falling down, truth, old man, personally me, etc.;*

- **pleonasms consisting of artificial word components:** *free gift, leading leader, iceberg, exhibition exhibit, dead body...;*

- **excess component:** *month of February (any other month), five thousand (any other value) soums.*

**Discussion.** In the XXI century, the traditions of scientists of the last century continue. Through the analysis of the existing pleonastic units in the Uzbek language, it becomes clear that the compounds we use in everyday speech have a semantic overlap, that is, the repeated use of words that mean the same thing in terms of meaning. For example:

• **free gift** - in the "Explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language" the word "gift" is defined as follows:

“1) something given as a gift to please someone or to reward their services; gift, gift. Three or four of his brothers, who did not come to the wedding, came in with a tape recorder to congratulate Badalbek. S. Ahmad, “Selection”.

2) something made for the mobile public and solemnly handed over to the owners. Tourists and guests of the capital will receive such a wonderful gift [new hotel] on the eve of the holiday. From the newspaper”[26,542].

It is clear from these comments that the gift is not given for a fee or money, it is always given for free. Therefore, the use of a free identifier for a gift leads to spiritual stratification.

• **Going down;** It is understood that the verb retreat is directed downwards. The descending motion is not directed upwards or in any other direction; The fact that the same situation exists in the verb to retreat, the direction of action is reflected in the word itself.

• **Personally me** - It is not necessary to use the word personally, because the personal pronoun I is the first person singular and represents the person and the number;

• **Dead body** – dead - 1) lifeless, dead inanimate:

*Countless dead bodies from your embrace,*

*Who did what to whom, you do not know why?! Gayratiy*

2) noun. inanimate body; corpse: *In recent years, the custom of burying the dead has disappeared.* S. Ayni, “Slaves” [26,171].

Therefore, the use of the adjective dead for the word corpse is a methodological error;

• **Young teenager** -The word “teenager” is defined in the “Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language” [26,174] as “juvenile”. By itself, the semantics of youth are understood from this word;

• **Old man** - when we say old man, of course, we mean an old man. It is obvious that the word old is semantically repeated.

• **Final conclusion** - in Annotated dictionary of the Uzbek language the word “conclusion” means “result; brief description; content-essence; It is also clear from the explanation that the use of the final determinant with it is a logical consequence of the thought or opinion expressed, the conclusion”[26,422].

- ***Air of atmosphere*** - The word air is redundant in the combination of atmospheric air. Because the word atmosphere itself means air. "Atmosphere (Greek atmos-vapor and sphere-shell) - the air shell that surrounds the earth and rotates with it" [31];

- ***Free vacancy***. There is no need to use the word free in the example of a vacancy. "Vacancy (Latin vacanc - vacancy) - an empty, unoccupied position in the institution, a vacancy in the educational institution" [26,436];

- ***Head leader***. Leading combination is also a clear example of pleonasm. After all, since the word leader means head, director, chief [26,497], why to use the word head again?

- ***First premiere*** - (French premiere- first) performance, Variety, circus performances, the first public screening of a new film (television) [27].

- ***first debut*** - (French - first step) 1) first appearance in any field (for example, the first appearance of an artist on stage); 2) the initial stage of the game of chess, checkers, which includes the first moves [26,585].

It is obvious that the use of such words as first, initial, etc. together with the premiere and debut units, creates a semantic repetition and creates a methodological error in speech.

- ***Secret spy***. In a secret spy combination, not disclosed to others, kept secret from others; secret, secret. [26,560]. A spy is a person who secretly and secretly carries out certain activities, so he does not have to use his secret attributes again;

- ***Nationwide referendum*** - (Latin referendum - to be announced) - a form of law-making and resolution of the most important issues of state importance by popular vote. [26,380] Re-use of the word nationwide is redundant because it understands the issue that needs to be resolved through public debate;

- ***Inner interior*** - (French interieur-interior) is the artistically decorated and equipped interior of buildings and structures (residential, public and industrial) in architecture [26,218]. It is superfluous to reuse the word inner, because there is no external interior;

- ***additional bonus*** - (Latin bonus-good, welcome) a discount given by the seller to the buyer on the basis of a separate agreement or contract of sale between the seller and the buyer; bonus in addition to the usual salary; additional payment to the basic salary due to price increase; additional reward for the quality of the goods [26,312].

- ***facial expressions*** - (Greek mimicos-imitation) movements of facial muscles, expressing emotions, inner mood. It is superfluous to use the word "face" on its own, as it is clear from the interpretation of the word "facial expressions" that the action associated with this word belongs only to the facial part of a person.

- ***An icy iceberg***- is a large piece of ice that floats in the polar seas, falling from the shore or from icebergs [26,55]. Of course, anyone who understands the lexical meaning of the word iceberg will not use the word ice. Sometimes, though not many, there are similar examples in our speech. The main reason for this, in our opinion, is the lack of understanding of the essence of words learned in foreign languages.

Examples involving pleonastic units are often found in everyday speech, in some places in the speeches of TV and radio presenters, and sometimes in the pages of fiction, newspapers and magazines. Although at first glance it seems that no

mistakes were made, there is stylistic repetition in the above examples. It is important to note that repetition is not in terms of form, but in the semantic context, more precisely in terms of semantic overlap.

**Conclusion.** As language always strives for precision, it is natural for it to be redundant. The advantages often serve a methodological purpose. Pleonastic units are language units that are very interesting for studying the diversity, breadth, as well as the subtle aspects of meaning. This can be clearly seen from the examples given in the above analysis.

In Uzbek, as in other languages, pleonastic units are sometimes used in written and oral speech to reinforce meaning. This task is assigned to me personally - in this case, it is enough to use the personal pronoun alone. But it is pleonasm that has been used to emphasize the word I, to reinforce its meaning.

There are also such pleonastic compounds in our language that they have become common speech units. Although the direction of the action is understood from the verb itself, in order to clarify it, we often add the following words: *to go up*, *to go up the stairs*, *to go down*, *to retreat*, and so on. It is necessary to have an understanding of both pleonasm and pleonastic units in order to avoid spiritual overlap and methodological errors. In many cases, pleonastic units are formed as a result of misunderstanding or neglect of the original meaning of the words in the compound. For example, in the combination of a *young teenager*, the word "teenager" itself means his youth, not his old age. Or in the unit of the *old man* the word "old man" means "old man".

There are many commonly used forms of speech in modern language. Among them, pleonasm is the most common and, at the same time, still remains one of the most obscure linguistic phenomena for many. This phenomenon is traditionally considered in linguistics as a departure from the literary norm and is understood as "the overuse of expressive means used to express lexical or grammatical meaning in speech" [21]. It is safe to say that a more in-depth analysis of the pleonastic units, clarifying the meaning of the words that are part of the units, will in a sense serve to eliminate in the future cases of deviation from such linguistic norms.

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