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Abstract: *This article examines redundancy and lexical economy as two oppositional yet complementary linguistic mechanisms. Redundancy is analyzed as a functional means of emphasizing meaning, enhancing expressiveness, and ensuring informational stability, while lexical economy is considered as a principle of minimizing linguistic resources and maintaining brevity in communication. The research utilizes descriptive, comparative, and contextual methods to investigate the manifestation of redundancy in English and Uzbek languages. The results demonstrate that redundancy and lexical economy operate as interdependent components of language development, contributing jointly to communicative efficiency and semantic clarity.*

Keywords: *redundancy, lexical economy, linguistic economy, semantic repetition, expressiveness, oppositional phenomena.*

INTRODUCTION

Language is the most important mirror of human thinking, consciousness and social experience. The cultural development and civilizational rise of any society is formed, preserved and transmitted from generation to generation, first of all, through language. The speech process requires the rapid, accurate and efficient transmission of information. From this point of view, lexical economy and redundancy are formed as two main mechanisms of language. On the one hand, the language user seeks to convey as much meaning with as few words as possible, on the other hand, redundant units are also used to prevent the loss of meaning, consolidate information and enhance impact. In linguistics, the principle of economy has historically been interpreted as the process of optimality, economy, and expression of information with minimal resources in the human mind. However, language is not based only on short, concise structures, it also contains elements that are repetitive, semantically redundant, but have a communicative function. It is redundancy at this point that ensures the stability of the language, its resistance to errors, expands the structure of meaning, creates emphasis and impact. Without redundancy, the language would become an excessively compact, rigid, semantically sharply limited system; this would be an obstacle to live communication. Modern linguistics interprets redundancy not only as an "extra unit", but also as an additional guarantee of information transmission, the basis of speech safety, expressiveness and stylistic richness. Especially in oral speech, translations, media texts, advertising and fiction, repetition carries a strong semantic load. For example, such combinations as completely full, return back, very important, tinmay-tinmay may seem superfluous at first glance, but in fact they serve to



enhance emphasis in the listener's perception, create an image, and remember information. Redundancy is a linguistic mechanism that is opposed to lexical economy, but equally necessary for language development. As a result of the mutual balance of these two forces, language lives as a vital, flexible, multi-layered and rich system. The article will approach the nature of redundancy, the principle of lexical economy and their contradictory, but complementary natural oppositional relations through linguistic analysis. The aim of the article is to reveal the linguistic essence of the topic of Redundancy as an opposition of lexical economy, to shed light on its lexical, stylistic and communicative functions on a scientific basis. Methodological approaches relied on a set of several scientific methods to ensure a systematic analysis of this phenomenon. The descriptive-linguistic method was used to study the structure, semantic composition and features of manifestation of redundant units in the speech process. This approach made it possible to identify redundant units found in texts and analyze their semantic structure. At the same time, the opposite aspects of redundant structures to the economy of speech were observed. The study used a comparative-typological method to compare the mechanisms of expression of the redundancy phenomenon in English and Uzbek. The reasons for the emergence of redundant units in both languages, their relationship to the lexical economy, stylistic value, and the degree to which their function of enhancing meaning is similar or different were determined. As a result, the universality of redundancy and the national manifestations specific to the language were shown.

Selected literary, journalistic texts, and public speech materials were studied based on corpus analysis and a contextual approach. Examples taken from real texts served to illuminate not only the linguistic, but also the communicative-pragmatic function of redundancy. In this process, the role of redundant units in creating emphasis, expressiveness, and imagery was separately assessed. During the study, semantic-pragmatic analysis was used to reveal the essence of redundancy as a necessary component, not an excess, in the process of information transmission. Language economy and redundancy were interpreted not as opposing forces, but as a dynamic system that complements each other.

The methodological basis was taken from the ideas of structuralism, functionalism, and cognitive semantics in linguistics. Scientific research made it possible to identify the fundamental features of the phenomenon of redundancy, explain its oppositional relationship with lexical economy, and illuminate its necessary place in language development. These methods served as the main tool for deeply revealing the content and achieving theoretical and practical results. The role of redundancy and lexical economy in the language system has always been of interest to linguists. Some researchers consider redundancy as an overload in speech, repetition of meaning, and unnecessary prolongation of linguistic expression.

According to this approach, the efficiency and principle of conciseness of language are violated, and the flow of information slows down. Supporters of lexical economy consider the brevity, fluency, and purposefulness of speech to be a communicative advantage. However, other scientific views do not completely deny this idea, but rather expand it: redundant units can perform the function of emphasizing, reinforcing, and



providing an emotional background, rather than repeating meaning. Units that seem redundant sometimes serve as an important tool for the complete and accurate delivery of information to the listener. Especially in dialogical speech, in creating artistic images, in advertising, political speech, and journalistic texts, redundancy enriches the content and makes it memorable. Therefore, the relationship between redundancy and lexical economy cannot be assessed unilaterally. Linguistic economy is aimed at efficiency, while redundancy is aimed at effectiveness, and the two develop in opposition to each other.

Therefore, an optimal balance in language is important: if excessive repetition is excessive, stylistic fatigue occurs, but if the principle of economy is sharply strengthened, the content is simplified, and the possibilities of expression are reduced. This balance keeps language as a living, dynamic and functional system.

Conclusion.

The analysis shows that redundancy manifests itself differently at the structural, lexical and stylistic levels of the language, which confirms the complexity and multifunctionality of the phenomenon. Lexical economy expresses the desire of the language user to save energy, while redundancy guarantees the preservation of content and the accurate formation of perception.

The harmonious existence of these two principles ensures balance in the language, stimulates the development, change and renewal of the language. In short, redundancy is not a contradiction to lexical economy, but rather its natural oppositional pair and complementary system. It plays an important role in maintaining the vitality of the language, the stability of content, and the richness of artistic expression.

The study shows that studying redundancy on the basis of a scientific-linguistic approach, identifying its functions in various texts and revealing its communicative significance is a relevant and promising direction for the development of language theory.

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