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**TAUTOLOGY AND PLEONASM:
SEMANTICS, STRUCTURE, FUNCTIONING
(ON THE BASIS OF PUBLICISTIC
AND ARTISTIC DISCOURSES)**

**Doctoral Program: 621.01 General Linguistics;
Philosophy of Language; Psycholinguistics; Applied Linguistics
(the Russian language)**

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CONTENTS

THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS FOR STUDYING OF THE PROBLEM	4
CONTENT OF THE RESEARCH	8
GENERAL CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS .	20
BIBLIOGRAPHY (selective)	22
LIST OF SCIENTIFIC WORKS PUBLISHED ON THE THEME OF THE THESIS	25
ANNOTATION	30

THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS FOR STUDYING OF THE PROBLEM

The actuality of the research topic. The topic of the research project: „Tautology and pleonasm: semantics, structure, functioning (on the basis of journalistic and artistic discourses)”.

Developing communication and information technologies, which are closely related to the knowledge of the subject, forming and broadcasting the epistemological function, motivated the creation of the need to increase its culture, as well as the information level in the real field of cultural space. At the same time, it is important to focus on the pragmatic role of the components of "excess" in semantics: to correlate the results of cognition, both verbalized and implicit potencies in the information portal.

As is known, tautology and pleonasm are characterized by the frequency of use at all levels of the language system, therefore, they constitute the core part of extralinguistic conditions and its main constituents. In accordance with this, these types of semantic redundancy mark the intentionality of the individual's consciousness and, according to this circumstance, are a linguo-specific phenomenon that is aimed at identifying the features of a sufficiently large sphere of substantial significat for culture, relating to the area of the understood and experienced. This position, in turn, refers us to anthropocentrism. It is this circumstance that determined **the actuality** of the proposed topic, the essence of which is the need to take a fresh look at tautological and pleonastic expressions, to determine their pragmatic characteristics. This allows us to identify the linguistic personality, to objectify our own communicative intention, which contributes to the creation of a certain dissonance between the intension of the characteristic of a thing and the intension of the name of the thing in this combination, since tautology and pleonasm, under certain conditions, establish the similarity of an object only from the point of view of the form, while in speech they express a different meaning.

The study of tautology and pleonasm has a long history. The manifestation of interest in the phenomena under study is already observed in stylistics, ancient rhetoric. Nevertheless, the study of tautological and pleonastic units began to be actively conducted by linguists of the 19th century (A. Meie, F. I. Buslaev, F. Mikloshich, N. I. Grech, G. Paul and others). However, despite this, the polarity of judgments is actualized.

The **object** of our study is tautology and pleonasm as a cognitive, metalinguistic phenomenon.

The **subject** of the study is to consider the cognitive features of statements of a pleonastic and tautological nature in journalistic and artistic discourses at all stratification language levels: phonemic, morphemic, lexical and syntactic.

The **purpose** of the work is to discover the cognitive capabilities of tautological and pleonastic units, the conditionality of which is determined by the intention of native speakers.

The given purpose has predetermined the following **objectives**:

- to explore the history of the issue of tautological and pleonastic units;
- to study these types of semantic redundancy in the works of linguists of the XX–XXI centuries;
- to identify their integral and differential intralinguistic and extralinguistic features;
 - to give a polysystem description of redundancy;
 - to explore the metacognitive properties of tautology and pleonasm, as well as their pragmatic and stylistic potential in publicistic and artistic texts.

Scientific novelty and originality of the research reside in:

- the distinction between two types of semantic increment is carried out,
- the clear conceptual and terminological apparatus is being formed, which makes it possible to consider objectively cases of informativeness / non-informativeness of the studied units of semantic redundancy;
 - the interpretation of the tautology is given in a broad sense;
 - the structural aspect of tautology and pleonasm is described, as a result of which the derivational evolution of tautological formations and their codification are substantiated, in comparison with representatives of pleonasm;
 - the following position is convincingly proved: tautology and pleonasm can be studied as an object of cognitive linguistics – a concept, which makes the statement of many scientists, linguists about their empty signs false; the actual articulation of a speech work can extend to the superphrasal level.

The **scientific problem** lies in the absence of clear common and distinctive features of tautology and pleonasm, a one-sided view of the semantic excess, the duality of the evaluation of these semantic signs, as well as in the fragmentary study of tautology and pleonasm in all strata of the language. The following **main provisions of the thesis** are presented for defense:

- tautology and pleonasm are related, but not the same phenomena, differing in a set of intralinguistic and extralinguistic features;

- quasi-synonym also belong to tautology. They are based on the same semantic multiplier, which allows them to function according to the principle of binary logic: the significant can be represented dissected, by two linguistic signs, the combination of which is capable of expressing a new collective meaning, i.e. semantheme;

- the use of statements of a pleonastic nature is more often considered incorrect, truly redundant, in contrast to tautology;

- tautology is more related to dissipative structures, because due to the interaction of the language system with the external environment, the elements of chaos that cause fluctuations are scattered inside it. Despite the fact that fluctuations (any random deviations of any value) can be very strong, dissipative structures are able to withstand them, "adjust" and make them the system, because they are organizations of a higher degree of complexity;

- tautology can be interpreted in terms of Boolean algebra. Consequently, tautological constructions receive the most formalized description, compared to pleonasm;

- compression of the notion of tautology and pleonasm leads to their cognitive implementation;

- tautological and pleonastic statements are phenomena of both language and speech;

- the reason for the cognitive aspect of the studied types of redundancy is anthropocentrism, which, in turn, explicates the economy of speech means, their pragmatism.

The scientific research methodology is a historical coverage of the problem (Grech, 1827; Mikloshich, 1895; Evgenyeva, 1949; Arkhangelsky, 1964; Potebnya, 1968; Gorbachevich, 1978; Milekhina, 1978; Likhachev, 1987; Kolesov, 1989; Veselovsky, 1989; Fomenko, 1994; Wittgenstein, 1994; Loputko, 2000; Peshkovsky, 2001; Pimenova, 2007, 2013, 2016, etc.), works devoted to stylistics and pragmatics (Shmelev, 1977; Rozental, 2003; Skrebnev, 2003; Rakhmankulova, 1985; Gerasimenko, 2012; Vilinbakhova, 2016; Bach K. and Harnish, 1980; Miki, 1996; Wierzbicka, 1987; Ruszkowski, 1995; Małocha-Krupa, 2003; Szumska, 2006; Pușcariu, 1940; Clichici, 2008; 2009; Popa, 2010; Leahu, 2011; etc.), as well as cognitive science (Likhachev, 1997; Ryabtseva, 1991; Bulygina, Shmelev, 1997; Popova, Sternin, 2002, 2007; Popova, 2002; Pimenova, 2006; Kolesov, 2012; Prokhorov, 2008; Neretina, 2010; Shulyatkov, 2015, etc.).

To achieve the objectives, the research uses general scientific and special linguistic **methods**: literature analysis (before describing the

problem in the research process), analysis (when reviewing factual material), synthesis (in conclusions by chapters and in general conclusions), classification (to characterize tautologies and pleonasm at various levels of the language system), modeling (when constructing structural models of the components of semantic redundancy), direct observation (during the entire work), statistical method (in the second and third chapters when quantifying tautological and pleonastic expressions), comparison (in a comparative analysis the use of tautology and pleonasm in the texts under study), the method of conceptual analysis (when building structural and cognitive concepts using a field model), the method of component analysis – sememe (when analyzing lexicographic sources), the method of continuous sampling of facts (when choosing facts), as well as pragmatic cue analysis (when studying the functioning of tautology and pleonasm in journalistic and artistic discourses), analysis of dictionary entries (for the description of the semantics of pleonastic units and in clarifying the definitions of the concepts of "life and death" in the third chapter), contextual analysis (during the study for the interpretation of redundancy, affecting the cognitive potential of a linguistic personality).

Theoretical importance of the thesis lies in the fact that it makes a certain contribution to the theory of tautology and pleonasm. The conception developed in this study makes it possible to differentiate related concepts, which, of course, is valuable in the analysis of other units of the language that need to be reviewed due to the debatable nature of their interpretations and modification of the contexts of their use.

Applicative value of the thesis consists in the circumstance that the results of the study can be widely used in reading such courses as: cognitive semantics, pragmalinguistics, general linguistics, text linguistics, stylistics. In addition, the collected material can be used in conducting practical classes in the modern Russian language, text theory, philological text analysis, in the course "Modern Linguistic Theories", in the description of licensed and master's works.

Approbation of the work. The results obtained during the study were presented at various scientific events: national and international conferences. Abstracts and conclusions of the study are reflected in 23 articles published in collective scientific collections and in specialized linguistic journals, of which 4 are in journals from the register of Journals of national profile (category B, C), 2 - in the journal "Mova" Ukraine, category B, 1 – in MNIZH, VAK, Russia. They were also presented in the form of reports at 20 national and international scientific conferences

(Alecu Russo State University in Balti; Tiraspol State University, Moldova; Iasi University named after Al. I. Cuza, Romania; Odessa National University named after I. I. Mechnikov, Ukraine, St. Petersburg State University, Russia, Astrakhan State University, Russia, National Research Nizhny Novgorod State University named after N. I. Lobachevsky, Russia, Pskov State University, Russia, Minsk State University, Belarus).

Structurally, the work consists of an introduction, three chapters, conclusions and recommendations, as well as a list of sources used.

Keywords: *tautology, pleonasm, semantic redundancy, macrology, perissology, intralinguistic features, extralinguistic features, polysystem, anthropocentrism, cognitology, concept, concept sphere, psychologism, formalized logic, language phenomenon, speech phenomenon, amphiboly, broad interpretation, syntagm formulas, context, pragmatic linguistics, stylistics, functionality, journalistic discourse, artistic discourse, desemantization, codification, illocutionary, perlocutionary effect.*

CONTENT OF THE RESEARCH

The **Introduction** substantiates the relevance and scientific novelty of the research, defines the object of research, formulates goals and objectives, describes the methods used and the scope of application.

The first chapter "*Tautology and pleonasm in linguistic studies*" says that modern linguists pay attention to the communicative aspect of duplication of utterance components. Tautology as a communicative phenomenon implies discourse, its perlocution and, finally, the erudition of the participants in the communicative act. It is the consideration of these factors that makes it possible to correctly interpret the content of syntactic structures in the narrow sense and the text – in the broad sense. Tautological combinations in the Old Russian language are not considered as lexically redundant, because their functioning is justified by the lexical and syntactic features of the language system. This means that combinations with repeating components were originally lexically filled and served to express certain semantics (restriction, differentiation of meaning, etc.). In addition, they were used to increase the meaning in written monuments.

Pleonasm, like tautology, is illuminated in diachrony:

1) the given term has been known since ancient rhetoric and ancient stylistics and means redundancy;

2) pleonastic combinations in the Old Russian language and Russian rhetoric of the 18th century are considered as a stylistic figure loaded with certain meanings – a “figure of understanding”, but, despite this, there is a

relative attitude to the assessment of pleonasm – its correctness and incorrectness of use (N.I. Grech, I. I. Davydov, N. F. Koshansky, V. I. Klassovsky, etc.).

At the synchronic level, there is no clear differentiation between pleonasm and tautology, which served to clarify and create a clearer definition that decodes the essence of one and the other redundancy.

Based on the material analyzed, we came to the conclusion that between tautology and pleonasm there are both common and distinctive features. To summarize our observations, we propose a table (Table 1.1.), in which for the first time we clearly record their features.

Table 1.1. Integral and differential features of tautology and pleonasm

Integrality		Differentiality	
tautology	pleonasm	tautology	pleonasm
Intralinguistic features: 1) Semantic		1) "from the Greek tauto is the same and logos is a word"; 1a) "repetition of single-root words or the same lexemes"; 1b) "isosemia (semantic repetition), i.e. semantic tautology" [81, p. 160 -161];	1) "from the Greek. pleonasmos – abundance, excess"; 1a) "repetition of words close in meaning, synonyms"; 1b) "repetition of heterogeneous lexemes, combinations (one of the components of the combination contains the same of another component included in the combination of words phrase";
2) Structural		2) "multicomponent"; 2a) " most often refers to macrology, i.e. encumbrance with subordinate clauses"; 2b) "mainly operates at the level of vocabulary and syntax".	2) "two-component"; 2a) "connection with perissology"; 2b) "works, as a rule, at the level of vocabulary and morphology (grammatical pleonasm)".

Table 1.1. (Continuation)

Extralinguistic features		
1) epoch, time, speech culture; 2) amphiboly (duality) in the assessment: on the one hand, they are perceived as a speech error, on the other hand, they are stylistically colored and semantically filled; 3) elements of redundancy perform the functions of strengthening, decorating the text, clarifying the meaning, realizing the communicative goal;	2a) unjustified excess.	2a) justified redundancy.
4) connection with cognitive linguistics and anthropocentrism.		

So, following A.P. Evgenieva, T.A. Kovaleva and other scientists (M.A. Telenkova; D.E. Rozental, Yu.N. Karaulov; S.A. Kuznetsov; D.N. Ushakov; V.V. Ivanov, etc.), these phenomena of redundancy are distinguished, the most correct definition is considered to describe the signification of pleonastic expressions: “Pleonasm is redundancy, consisting in intentional or unintentional full or partial duplication of the components of an utterance by means of heterogeneous lexemes or grammatical forms, as well as the absence of a semantic and stylistic load of one from the components of the utterance” [13, p. 158]. The proposed definition of pleonasm is the most adequate, because it summarizes everything that has been said before; in addition, it provides criteria for distinguishing pleonasm.

As for the tautology, the most appropriate definition belongs to T.G. Krapotina: “The term “tautology” has a “broad” and “narrow” meaning. The “broad” understanding includes in the field of tautology not only cognate chains, but also synonymous pairs of words (fire and flame). In the

"narrow" sense, this term implies the repetition of the same roots or word forms" [16, p. 9, 19, p. 172].

We consider this definition of tautology to be the most accurate, because it contains, in our opinion, an extremely accurate remark: similar lexical units, synonymous pairs like "way and road", which differ from other synonyms like "honor and glory" by a semantic process, can also be attributed to tautology.

Thus, according to the data of the Explanatory Dictionary of the Russian Language of D.N. Ushakov, the path means:

- 1) "A strip of the land meaning a **road**".
- 2) "The same as the **road**".
- 3) "Organ in the form of a channel (plural only)".
- 4) "Travel, movement".
- 5) "Route".
- 6) "The direction of an activity, development, mode of action, life (coincides with 1, 5 and 3 LSV)" [28, p. 1079].

It means that in the mind of a person, the way – the road are perceived almost as one and the same. Consequently, their semantic process is minimal.

This is also evidenced by the coefficient of similarity and closeness. S.G. Berezhan was the first to prove the semantic similarity of lexemes with the help of the formula [6, p. 65]:

$$V = \frac{2C}{m + n},$$

where C is the number of common semantic components or meanings of two words, and m or n is the number of semantic components or meanings of each of these lexemes.

So, putting the data into the formula, we come to the following results:

$$V = \frac{2 * 5}{6 + 5} = 0,9$$

Synonyms "honor and glory" refer only to pleonasm, because the meaning of the lexeme "glory" may include the sense of honor, i.e. their semantic correlates are made by the semantic multiplier (respect), indicating the repetition of the multiplicand "honor and glory" terms [19, p. 172].

According to the same dictionary, "honor" means: 1) "dignity, that which is followed by **respect**".

- 2) "**honour, respect**".

In turn, "glory", according to the above lexicographic source, has the following meanings: 1) "**honorary**, widespread fame...".

Moreover, the lexeme "glory" allows the gradation of the attribute: 3) "A **reputation** (good or bad)".

It means that the semantic distance between the synonyms “honor and glory” grows, increases even more [19, p. 173].

This validity of thought is confirmed by the following calculation:

$$V = \frac{2 * 2}{3 + 7} = 0,4$$

Thus, we offer a different view on this problem, i.e. it is motivated by the fact that speech influences the language and, as a result, “frees” the studied semantic linkages from the shackles of the Old Russian text. Such use of constructions should be understood as the result of a relic (residual, ancient) way of thinking.

In the second chapter "*Means of verbalization of tautology and pleonasm at the various levels of the language system in Russian of the XX-XXI centuries*" a complete analysis of pleonasm and tautology at all levels of the language is carried out, which made it possible to conclude the following: tautological and pleonastic expressions are derived categories: they use the entire derivational potential of the Russian language. The most productive way of word formation is morphological, which is due to the synthetic linguistic nature. The semantic classification of tautology is more diverse than that of pleonasm. This confirms its strong cognitive implementation, which is proved by verbalization at the syntactic level: 52 implementations describe the tautology as stylistically justified. As for pleonastic formations, they are mostly unmotivated. Only models with homogeneous components with the meaning of a person, phenomenon, quality, state complement, concretize the signification of the message.

Summarizing the factual material presented in the table (Table 2.1.) and the diagram (Fig. 2.6., Fig. 2.7., Fig. 2.8.), we conclude that a total of 184 sources were analyzed, of which 48 relate to artistic discourse, which is 26% of the studied sources, 15 – scientific (8%) and 121 – journalistic (66%).

Table 2.1. A comparative characteristics of tautology and pleonasm

Sources	A justified tautology	A justified pleonasm	Tautology as a mistake	Pleonasm as a mistake	In total
artistic literature	40	4		4	48
scientific literature	12	3			15
publicism	81	8	7	25	121
In all	133	15	7	29	184

A comparative characteristics of the tautology

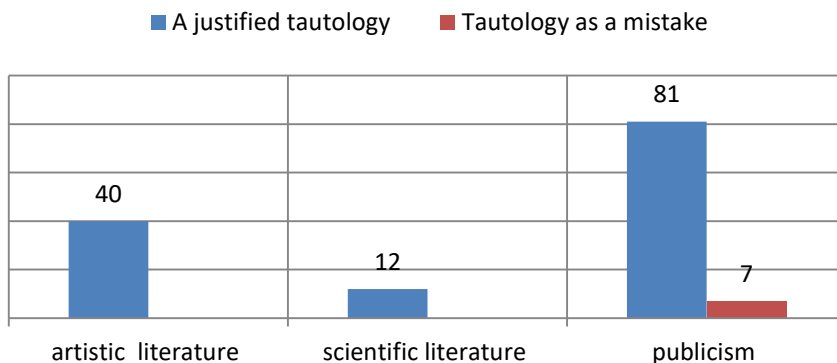


Fig. 2.6. A comparative characteristics of the tautology

A comparative characteristics of the pleonasm

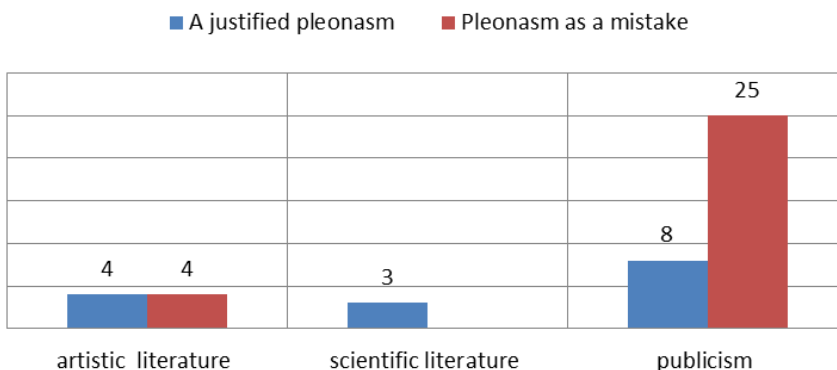


Fig. 2.7. A comparative characteristics of the pleonasm

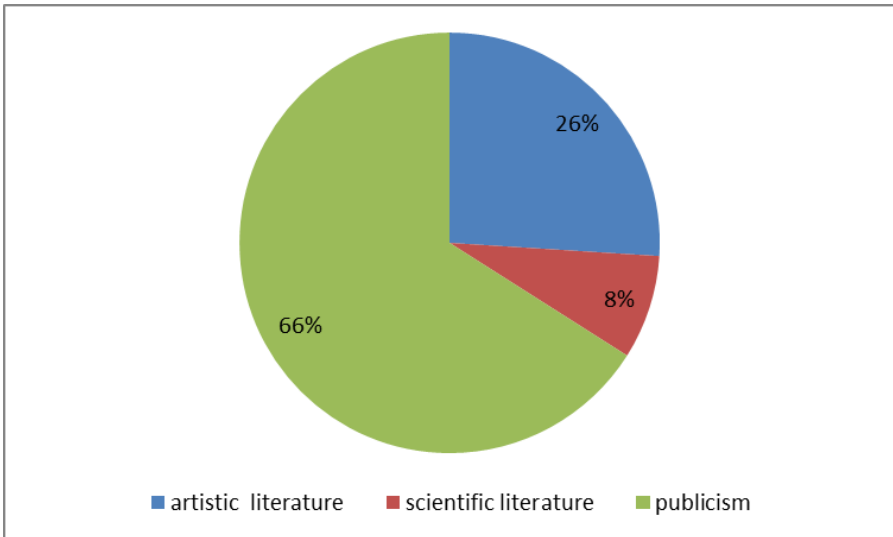


Fig. 2.8. The percentage of the sources analyzed in the work

It is also relevant to point out the following circumstance: according to the numerical superiority of the normalization of the use of tautology, this “meaningful redundancy of the statement” is characterized by greater intentionality. Pleonasm, in turn, is perceived as a speech phenomenon, i.e. indicates insufficient logical and linguistic literacy of the speaker.

It is important to emphasize that tautology and pleonasm are most often found in journalistic style. This is explicated by its nature: it combines lexemes with expressive coloring, bookish and colloquial lexical units and constructions. This provision is connected with campaigning and mass media activities, i.e. the impact on the thoughts and feelings of the recipient of information through the call is caused.

Despite the fact that such couples of a pleonastic nature, such as non-main, secondary roles; frankness and sincerity; banal and trivial; impeccably and impeccably – they refer to aberration, verbosity in our work on the grounds that they are absolutely semantic doublets. However, pleonasm can also act on intention, i.e. be characterized by consciousness and purposefulness of appropriation. This suggestion manifests the correlation of pleonasm with anthropocentrism: a person decides in language what is the norm and what is not.

Consequently, there is a duality in the assessment (Fig. 2.9.), interpretation of the cognitive-strategic potential of pleonastic turns (14% of the total number of errors).

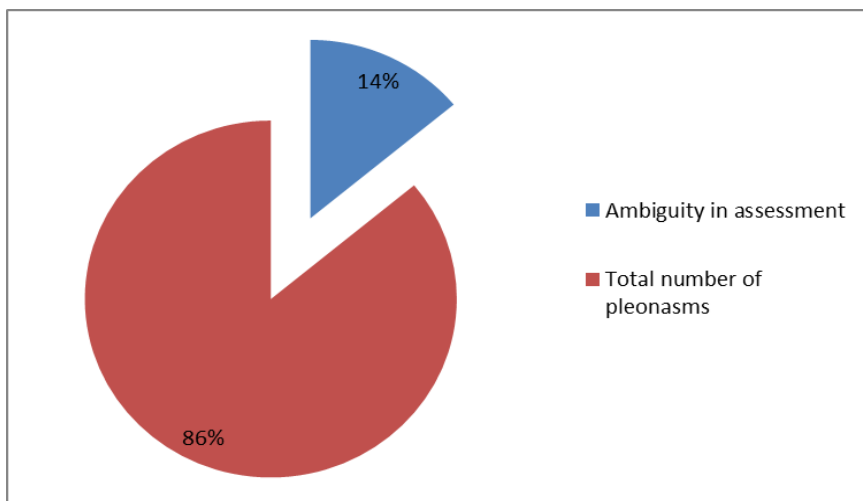


Fig. 2.9. Ambiguity in the evaluation of pleonasm

Thus, tautology and pleonasm can be considered as implicature, a phenomenon of cognitive linguistics – a concept that should be understood as a multidimensional mental formation that is meaningful only for a certain national cultural space, reflected in the collective consciousness. The means of expressing the concept are lexical units. Tautology much more often serves native Russian speakers, their everyday life, than pleonasm. Therefore, its fixedness, familiarity in the system of sign coordinates is enhanced. Moreover, the evolutionary nature of the given type of excess is marked.

In the third chapter "*The pragmatic potential and functioning of tautologies and pleonasms in various types of discourses*" it is established that the information transmitted by the media determines behavioral and associative stereotypes that affect the consciousness of the subject, the discovery of his interests on the formation of perceptions about reality and the reality of life. in society. It also focuses on the fact that tautology and pleonasm are desemantized as a speech error, since they have their own universal subject code (non-verbalized speech), which the recipient of the communicative act must decode, i.e. infer meaning from behind the words, thereby giving it a verbal description. Their functioning in journalistic and artistic styles is no exception.

Tautology and pleonasm mainly perform the functions of explanation, renewal of meaning, strengthening of the author's thought, evaluation; they contribute to the implementation of the linguo-creative potential of the individual (keeping in mind their pragmatic representation) in the

journalistic discourse. Despite this, you still need to be careful when you interpret the subtext; because the statement may also be devoid of a guiding thread (its structural minimization is equal to the volume).

Resorting to semantic excess is, as a rule, justified and not accidental in the artistic discourse: repetitions carry out referential binding to reality through the author's intention in literature. Therefore, the intentional feature of the functioning of tautological and pleonastic formations – "conciseness" of the conceptual structure – it allows the most transparent description of this linguistic phenomenon as a concept precisely in a literary text.

Tautology and pleonasm, being related to mental structures, have the ability to influence the manifestations of people's intellectual activity, personal properties and characteristics of human behavior. This, in turn, means that the studied types of polysemy, like the concept as a "quantum" of knowledge, can be built, accumulated, modified in the experience of the subject in the course of his interaction with the objective world, the world of other people and the world of human culture as a whole. The manifestation of the above is the concept sphere, or connectivity of concepts, which explicates the connection "between the studied concepts, determines the level of a person's culture, his belonging to a certain community of people, his individuality" [17, p. 282] (Fig. 3.8.).

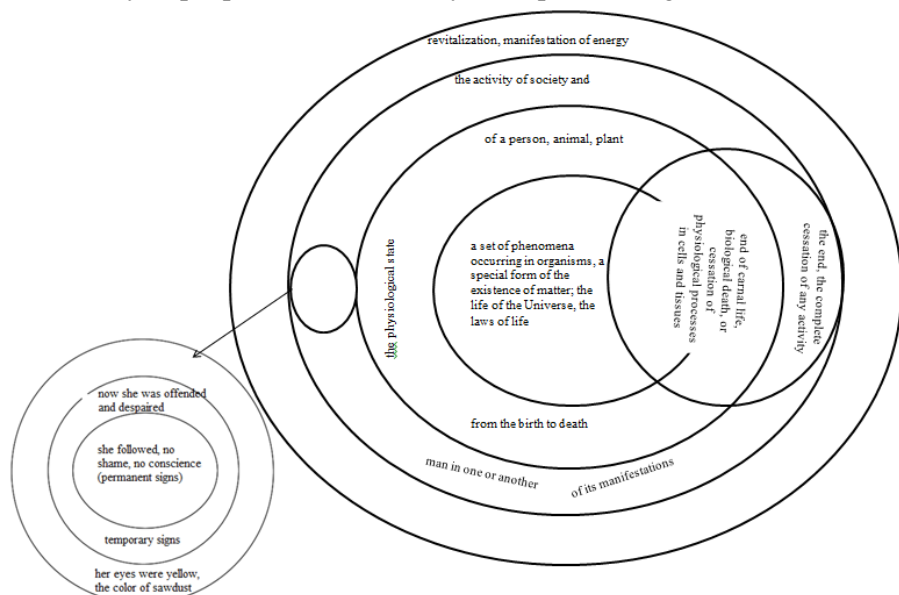


Fig. 3.8. Conceptosphere

The presented model of the concept sphere confirms the "inseparability", of life and death, which implements the configuration of the Universe. Thus, the idea of scientism is argued. Knowledge is perceived as the highest cultural value and a sufficient condition for a person's orientation in the world [18, p. 51]:

In structural terms tautology in the artistic style, as well as in the journalistic style, receives the most extensive development, becoming a generally accepted law from the point of view of the language norm (this is also evidenced by the overwhelming number of models with homogeneous components) (Fig. 3.9.).

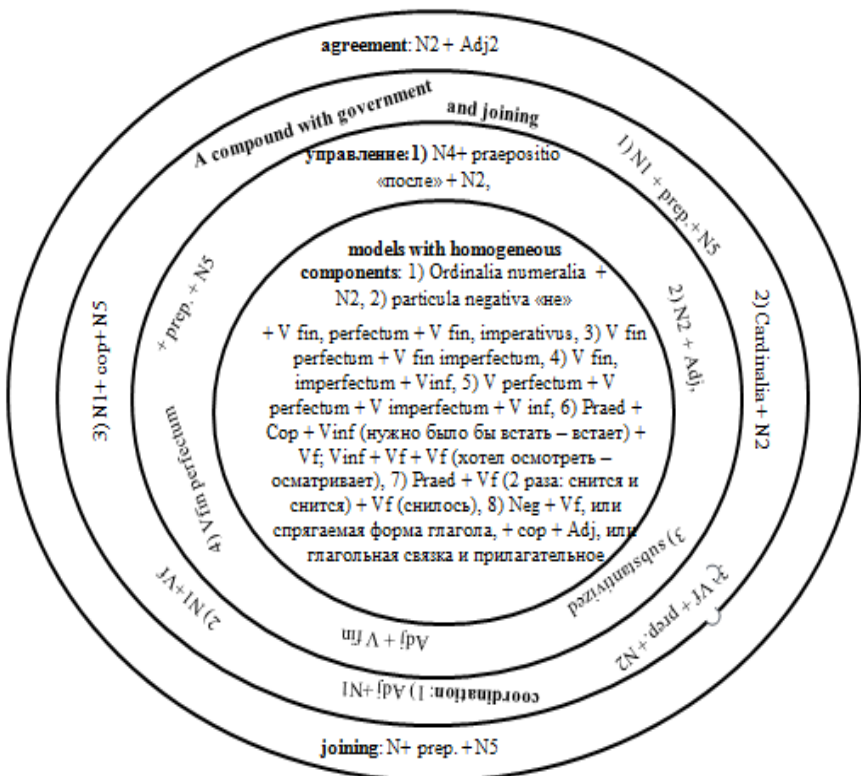


Fig. 3.9. Structural objectification of the concept "tautology"

Pleonastic expressions are poor, and therefore cannot claim the special status of tautology (Fig. 3.10.).

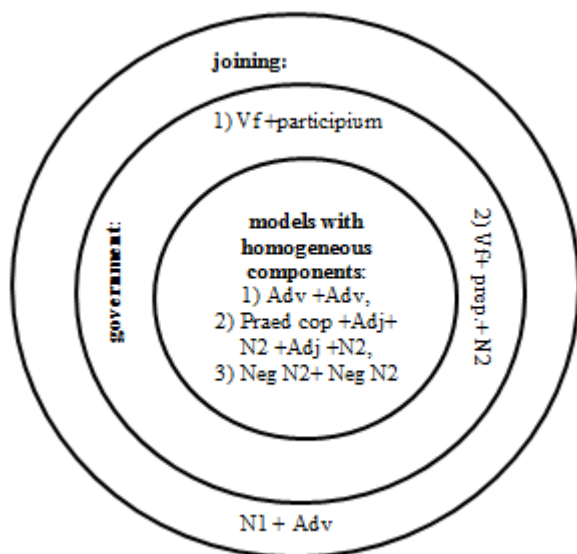


Fig. 3.10. Structural objectification of the concept "pleonasm"

In addition, as a result of the analysis, we found out that there are **112** cases of appropriate use of tautological expressions in the journalistic discourse. This proves that tautology mainly refers to “non-literal illocutionary acts”. It follows that only throughout the entire speech act is it possible to actualize the meaning, to reveal the result of the cognition of the utterance. [1, p. 41; 7, p. 32]. The given condition becomes substantiated by the semantics of the term "function" in the linguistic representation: a function is the purpose of a unit, its effectiveness in the process of implementing a communicative act [27, p. 13 – 14]. So, pragmatics, which studies the power of a word, is directly related to functionality. An example is the following observation: tautologies most often perform a representative function in newspapers (statements, explanations and assurances on the part of the speaker) and a satisfactory function (express apologies, thanks, answers, excuses).

At the same time, the fundamental pragmatic factor of tautological statements is the communicative function, which is realized with the help of text functions. Text functions are coordinated by the location of the affirmation in the relevant passage, neutralizing the semantic error and revealing the essential content of the language expression (a reference to anthropocentrism, since the “calling” of certain concepts or actions is determined by

a specific person or society), as well as by the direction of contextual connections.

As for pleonasm, despite their smallest number of uses, compared to the previous type of redundancy (10 facts of appropriate use), they, like tautologies, occupy a strong position, refer to "authoritative" signals in the semantic structure of the text, and pleonasm also strengthens emotionality and the aesthetic effect [1, p. 224]. Therefore, pleonastic expressions most often perform only stylistic functions: concretization of the meaning, intensification of the meaning, evaluation, as well as psychological, emphasizing the personality of the producer. It should be noted that the above functions are not alien to tautologies, as well as the human brain in its essence is arranged in the same way and forms integrative relationships.

However, it becomes obvious that the spectrum of effectiveness of pleonasm is less active than that of tautology. This circumstance once again allows us to state that "tautological redundancy" is a more lively, dynamic and developed linguistic phenomenon. We also found cases of truly redundant explication: 54 facts of unjustified tautology and 3 cases of unjustified pleonasm. This means that tautological and pleonastic statements are quasi-communicative, they implement a phatic function that does not introduce anything new into what is reported.

As for the use of tautological formations, they perform the same functions as pleonastic formations, but in the text (especially in fiction) they occupy the strongest position. E. Vodolazkin's novel "Brisbane" is the proof.

In the course of the study, pleonasm (3 implementations) was also encountered, which implements a psychological function.

Although we have not analyzed the entire novel, the factual material (140 cases) demonstrates that tautology is predominantly a type of advancement in artistic discourse: "a specific organization of the context that analyzes the text as a multicomponent conglomerate of statements and emotiveness, as a complex concrete-figurative entity" [1, p. 224]. This circumstance also gives us the right to speak about the peculiarity of E. Vodolazkin's style: the weaving of words, which returns tautological formations to a multicomponent, complex embodiment, a stylistic and pragmatic sign as the highest example of bookishness. Consequently, tautologies are always implicit and carry a semantic load in the artistic discourse.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

As a result of the dissertation research, we came to the following conclusions:

1) Studying the types of semantic incorporation, a semantic-pragmatic approach is used in the thesis, which allows us to give them a complete description based on the main modern paradigms of linguistics – anthropocentrism and integrativity. Thanks to the provision, tautology and pleonasm are described at the phonetic-phonological, morphological and syntactic levels of the language.

2) The polysystem allows us to establish that the most productive unit of semantic redundancy is precisely tautology. It functions at all stratification levels of the system, in morphemic and structural terms it is the most developed, compared with pleonasm. As a rule, tautological formations are most often served by society, because they are a product of speech.

3) However, tautologies may contain information about true statements and they are related to formalized logic. It means that constructions of a tautological nature are more connected with the codified modern literary language, in contrast to pleonastic expressions.

4) For the first time, tautology is considered in a broad sense: it is allowed that the units of perissology (quasi-synonyms) belong to the studied redundancy due to the smallest semantic process between them. Having determined the coefficient of similarity and proximity using the formula of S.G. Berezhan, we proved their syncretism in the mind of an individual. This circumstance indicates a new approach when considering this problem.

5) Duality is formed in the connotation of these phenomena of language and speech, therefore, in the work, cases of appropriate and inappropriate use of tautology and pleonasm are distinguished, implementations of a seeming and an absolute verbosity are highlighted.

6) This circumstance is confirmed by their functioning in journalistic and artistic discourses. In the presented texts of a functional orientation, the studied redundancy is most clearly displayed, because an opportunity is created to appeal to the consciousness of a participant in a communicative act with the help of a veiled influence on him.

7) As a result, the studied phenomena of language and speech correlate with semiotics, since for their interpretation, the metacognitive potentials of the subject of the national space are involved. Accordingly, tautologies and pleonasms perform stylistic, textual and psychological functions; they are a

type of advancement that, with the help of related signals, establishes a hierarchy of meanings, while characterizing the text as wholeness of statements, affective formations, concrete and at the same time abstract multicomponent. But the range of functioning of pleonasm is the least active, along with tautology. This circumstance is motivated by the fact that "tautological verbosity" is a more dynamic, developed and stable linguistic phenomenon.

8) Such pragmatic properties as economy of speech resources also depend on the functionality of the "excess of words". This means that their denotative-significative compression makes it possible to build a concept sphere that decodes all the abilities of the studied concepts of native speakers, taking into account their speech culture.

9) Thus, tautology and pleonasm tend to convey the content of the cognitive-emotional picture, they are able to transmit knowledge about the world. However, only a person defines the gradualness of desemantization.

On the basis of the proposed scientific approach some recommendations can be made:

Tautology and pleonasm must be studied from different points of view, because looking at the problem from one angle does not solve it.

Amphiboly, which is inherent in tautology and pleonasm, should be studied in all educational institutions (arguments: frequency of their use).

This classification of types of semantic redundancy can serve as a basis for further development with the aim of an objective, a correct understanding of their recurrence.

The versatility and multidimensionality of the problem also require the examination of tautology and pleonasm cognitions in other functional texts.

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ANNOTATION

Parahonco Liudmila, Tautology and pleonasm: semantics, structure, functioning (on the basis of journalistic and artistic discourses), Doctoral Thesis in Philology (speciality 621.01 - General Linguistics; philosophy of language; psycholinguistics; applied linguistics (Russian language)), Balti, 2022

Structure of the thesis: Introduction, three chapters, general conclusions and recommendations, bibliography including 317 sources, 142 pages of main text, declaration of assumption of responsibility, author's CV.

The results of the thesis have been reflected in 23 scientific papers.

Key words: tautology, pleonasm, semantic redundancy, macrology, perissology, intralinguistic features, extralinguistic features, polysystem **theory**, anthropocentrism, cognitology, concept, concept sphere, psychologism, formalized logic, language phenomenon, speech phenomenon, amphiboly, broad interpretation, syntagm formulas, context, pragmatic linguistics, stylistics, functionality, journalistic discourse, artistic discourse, desemantization, codification, illocutionary, perlocutionary effect.

Field of study: general linguistics; philosophy of language; psycholinguistics; applied linguistics (Russian language).

The purpose of the thesis: to identify the cognitive capabilities of tautological and pleonastic units, the motivation of which is defined by the intentionality of the use by native speakers.

The objectives of the research: consideration of the history of the issue of tautological and pleonastic units; the study of these types of semantic redundancy in the works of linguists of the XX–XXI centuries; detection of common and various intralinguistic and extralinguistic features of tautology and pleonasm; application of the polysystem analysis to redundancy; **investigation** of the metacognitive properties of tautology and pleonasm, as well as their pragmatic and stylistic potential in journalistic and literary texts.

The scientific novelty and originality of the thesis consists in the implementation of the distinction between two types of semantic increment, the interpretation of the tautology in a broad sense; the description of the structural aspect of tautology and pleonasm, as a result of which the derivational "evolution" of tautological formations and their codification are

substantiated, in comparison with representatives of pleonasm; in considering tautology and pleonasm as objects of cognitive linguistics.

The scientific results obtained consist in the differentiation of tautology and pleonasm; in referring quasi-synonyms to the tautology, since they are based on the same semantic multiplier, which allows them to function according to the principle of binary logic; in the description of tautological and pleonastic statements as phenomena of both language and speech; in the discovery of anthropocentrism in the explication of the studied types of redundancy, leading to their understanding as a cognitive and pragmatic sign.

Theoretical and practical importance of the thesis lies in the fact that it makes a certain contribution to the theory of tautology and pleonasm. The concept developed in this study makes it possible to differentiate related concepts, which, of course, is valuable in the analysis of other units of the language that need to be revised due to the debatable nature of their interpretations and modification of the contexts of their use. Moreover, the results of the study can be widely used in courses on general linguistics and on the problem of the relationship between language and thinking.

Implementation of scientific results. The main ideas of this study were presented at scientific conferences in the country and abroad, the results of the study are reflected in twenty-three articles published in scientific journals, both national and international.

АННОТАЦИЯ

Парахонько Людмила, Тавтология и плеоназм: семантика, структура, функционирование (на материале публицистического и художественного дискурсов).

Диссертация на соискание ученой степени кандидата филологических наук по специальности 621.01 - Общее языкознание; философия языка; психолингвистика; прикладная лингвистика (русский язык), Бэлць, 2022

Структура диссертации: введение, 3 главы, выводы и рекомендации, библиография – 317 источников, 142 страницы основного текста, декларация об ответственности, CV автора.

Результаты исследования отражены в 23 научных работах.

Ключевые слова: тавтология, плеоназм, семантическая избыточность, макрология, периссология, интралингвистические признаки, экстралингвистические признаки, полисистемность, антропоцентризм, когнитология, концепт, концептосфера, психологизм, формализованная логика, явление языка, явление речи, амфиболия, широкое толкование, формулы-синтагмы, контекст, прагматическая лингвистика, стилистика, функциональность, публицистический дискурс, художественный дискурс, десемантизация, кодифицированность, иллюкутивность, перлокутивный эффект.

Область исследования: общее языкознание; философия языка; психолингвистика; прикладная лингвистика (русский язык).

Цель исследования: выявить когнитивные возможности тавтологических и плеонастических единиц, мотивированность которых дефинируются интенциональностью употребления носителями языка.

Задачи исследования: рассмотрение истории вопроса тавтологических и плеонастических единиц; изучение данных типов семантической избыточности в трудах лингвистов XX–XXI вв.; обнаружение общих и различных интралингвистических и экстралингвистических признаков тавтологии и плеоназма; применение полисистемного анализа к редундантности; изучение метакогнитивных свойств тавтологии и плеоназма, а также их прагматического и стилистического потенциала в публицистическом и художественном текстах.

Научная новизна и оригинальность исследования заключается в осуществлении разграничения двух видов семантического

приращения, трактовке тавтологии в широком плане; описании структурного аспекта тавтологии и плеоназма, вследствие чего обосновывается деривационная «эволюция» тавтологических образований и их кодифицированность, по сравнению с репрезентантами плеоназма; в рассмотрении тавтологии и плеоназма как объектов когнитивной лингвистики.

Полученные научные результаты заключаются в дифференциации тавтологии и плеоназма; в отнесении к тавтологии квазисинонимов, т.к. в их основе содержится один и тот же семантический множитель, который позволяет им функционировать по принципу бинарной логики; в дескрипции тавтологических и плеонастических высказываний как явлений и языка, и речи; в обнаружении антропоцентризма в экспликации исследуемых типов редундантности, приводящего к их пониманию как когнитивного и прагматического знака.

Теоретическая значимость и прикладная ценность диссертации состоит в том, что она вносит определенный вклад в теорию тавтологии и плеоназма. Разработанная в данном исследовании концепция позволяет дифференцировать смежные понятия, что, безусловно, является ценным при анализе других единиц языка, нуждающихся в пересмотре в силу дискуссионности их толкований и модификации контекстов их употребления. Более того, результаты исследования могут широко использоваться при чтении курсов по общему языкознанию и по проблеме взаимосвязи языка и мышления.

Внедрение научных результатов. Основные идеи этого исследования были представлены на научных конференциях в стране и за рубежом, результаты исследования отражены в двадцати трех статьях, опубликованных в научных журналах, как национальных, так и международных.

ADNOTARE

Parahonco Liudmila, Tautologie și pleonasm: semantică, structură, funcționare (pe baza materialului excerptat din discursurile publicistice și artistice).

Teză de doctor în filologie la specialitatea 621.01 – Lingvistică generală; filosofia limbajului; psiholingvistică; lingvistică aplicată (limba rusă), Bălți, 2022

Structura tezei: introducere, trei capitole, concluzii generale și recomandări, bibliografie din 317 de surse, 142 de pagini de text de bază, declarația privind asumarea răspunderii, CV-ul autoarei.

Rezultatele tezei sunt reflectate în 23 de lucrări științifice.

Cuvinte-cheie: tautologie, pleonasm, redundanță semantică, macrologie, perisologie, trăsături intralingvistice, trăsături extralingvistice, caracter polisistem, antropocentrism, știință cognitivă, concept, conceptosferă, psihologism, logică formalizată, fenomen de limbaj, fenomen de vorbire, amfibolie, interpretare largă, sintagme, context, pragmatică, stilistică, funcționalitate, discurs publicistic, discurs artistic, desemantizare, codificare, act ilocuționar, act perlocuționar.

Domeniul cercetării: lingvistică generală; filosofia limbajului; psiholingvistică; lingvistică aplicată (limba rusă).

Scopul cercetării: identificarea posibilităților cognitive ale unităților tautologice și pleonastice, motivate de intenționalitatea utilizării de către vorbitorii nativi.

Obiectivele cercetării: analizarea istoriei problemei unităților tautologice și pleonastice; studierea acestor tipuri de redundanță semantică în lucrările lingviștilor secolelor XX–XXI; detectarea semnelor intralingvistice și extralingvistice comune și diferite de tautologie și pleonasm; aplicarea analizei polisistemice la redundanță; studierea proprietăților metacognitive ale tautologiei și pleonasmului, precum și potențialului pragmatic și stilistic al acestora în texte publicistice și artistice.

Noutatea și originalitatea științifică constă în implementarea distincției între două tipuri de increment semantic, interpretarea tautologiei în sens larg; descrierea aspectului structural al tautologiei și pleonasmului, în urma căruia se argumentează „evoluția” derivativă a formațiunilor tautologice și codificarea acestora în comparație cu reprezentanții pleonasmului; considerarea tautologiei și pleonasmului obiecte ale lingvisticii cognitive.

Rezultatele științifice principale obținute constă în diferențierea tautologiei și pleonasmului; în raportul cvasisinonimelor la tautologie, întrucât ele se bazează pe același semn care le permite să funcționeze după principiul logicii binare; în descrierea enunțurilor tautologice și pleonastice ca fenomene atât ale limbajului, cât și ale vorbirii; în descoperirea antropocentrismului în explicarea tipurilor de redundanță studiate, din care rezultă înțelegerea lor ca semn cognitiv și pragmatic.

Semnificația teoretică și valoarea aplicativă constă în anumită contribuție la teoria tautologiei și pleonasmului. Concepția dezvoltată în această cercetare face posibilă diferențierea conceptelor înrudite, ceea ce, desigur, este valoros în analiza altor unități ale limbajului care trebuie revizuite datorită caracterului discutabil al interpretărilor lor și modificării contextelor de utilizare. Mai mult, rezultatele studiului pot fi utilizate la cursurile de lingvistică generală și relația dintre limbaj și gândire.

Implementarea rezultatelor științifice. Ideile de bază ale acestui studiu au fost prezentate la conferințe din Republica Moldova și alte țări, rezultatele cercetării au fost reflectate în 23 de articole apărute în edițiile periodice de profil naționale și internaționale.

PARAHONCO LIUDMILA
Tautology and pleonasm: semantics, structure, functioning
(on the material of journalistic and artistic discourses)
621.01 General linguistics; philosophy of language; psycholinguistics;
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