

Expression of the Factors of Mutual Equilibrium Between Redundancy and Economy in the Formation of the Text

*Rasulov Zubaydullo Izomovich*¹

Abstract: In order to prevent excessively reduced information from becoming logically blunt, reference is made to units of the language system that have the ability to regenerate. But this type of recovery action is also under the control of the principle of economy. It should also be remembered that the need to use additional units can sometimes pursue the goal of enhancing the power of expression of speech. The need for this arises as a result of the realization of the communicative intentness of detailing the statement of events taking place in life, in society, perfection in terms of style. From this it becomes known that the act of transmitting information and delivering it to the listener in understandable content requires ensuring a mutual balance of redundancy and economy.

For the effect of speech activity, it is necessary to comply with this requirement, linguists such as O.Espersen, I.A. Baudouin de Courtenay had also recorded to some extent. As I.A. Baudouin de Courtenay said, linguistic excess leads to the fact that elements that are not so important in the task aspect (for example, word-variable suffixes) fall out. But, despite this, there remain structures that are outdated in the language, do not fully cope with any task.²

According to J.Eltazarov, “economy leads to a reduction in the meaning-free part of units in the flow of speech, and it can also be considered that the reduction of language units in communication (communication-interference) to the extent that it does not harm the informative whole is one of the leading features of economy.”³ To prove this point, the scientist reminds that as a result of the fall of the sound “g”, the pronunciation of which is difficult in the ancient Turkic language in the word “*tarag’aq*”, the lexeme took the form “*taroq/taraq*” (comb). Although the phonetic composition of the word in this case has become simpler and more convenient for pronunciation, but has not reached its meaning.⁴

Semiotics interprets the relationship of economy and redundancy in their own way. Ferdinand de Saussure, commenting on the basic principles of semiology, had highlighted the relationship between the ‘signifier’ and the ‘signified’. His followers write about ‘the unity of the expressionist’. And supporters of the flow of postmodernism come to the conclusion that there is no connection between the expressive and the expressed.⁵ During such controversial discussions, concepts such as “empty” and “floating” appeared. The English scientist Jonathan Culler equates the expression ‘empty’ (zero) to a linguistic non-realizable unit with the intention of saving⁶. Roman Jakobson, on the other hand, advocated the inclusion of the ‘zero sign’ among the ‘exponential forms’ (unmarked forms) that result from the saving of linguistic elements.⁷

¹ Doctor of Science in Philology, Associate Professor, Bukhara State university

² Бодуэн де Куртенэ И.А. Избранные труды по общему языкознанию. –М.: Изд-во АН, 1963. Т.1. –С.54.

³ Элтазаров Ж.Д. Усечение в узбекском языке. Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. –Самарканд, 1992. –14с.

⁴ Same source, p.15

⁵ Chandler D. Semiotics. The Basics. –L.:Routledge, 2007. –3.78.

⁶ Culler J. The Pursuit of Signs: Semiotics, Literature, Deconstruction. –L.:Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1995. –P.115.

⁷ Jakobson R. Language and Parole: Code and Message // Jakobson R. On Language. –Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1990. –P.80-109.



As the file experts have pointed out many times, a large part of our knowledge about the universe is mediocre, since we perceive certain things using different tools. This is because linguistic units cannot be the same copy of what they represent-phenomena. But at the same time, these units do not remain neutral in relation to reality. We always remember that the search for an answer to the question “What inaccuracies does accuracy hide” is a transverse problem in front of linguists and semiotics.⁸

The founder of the theory of exponential (that is, linguistic reality) units' element within the language system, R.Jacobson authenticates its subordination to two logical opposites, and the existence of such a linguistic element is the opposite of its fall.⁹ This opinion confirms the conclusions expressed as a result of the excess existing in the system of economy action. Already, R.Jacobson admits that “the meaning found in linguistic expression expresses information in a clearer, specific and additional way compared to those which do not have a linguistic indicator.”¹⁰

The fact that the linguistic realities of means of representing information have a semantic and discursive basis does not cause any suspicion in anyone. After all, in language and speech systems, formal and content indicators fall into motion in harmony. Therefore, we are in favor of supporting John Lyons's conclusion that the formal expression of information is based on semantic indicators.¹¹

Following W.Humboldt's footsteps, opposing idea of the Ukrainian linguist B.Taranets, who called his monograph “the energetic theory of speech”¹² that the principle of economy was inherent only in the early period of language development, J.Eltazarov says that it is a mistake to treat economy as a hardened legitimacy.¹³

From what has been said, it becomes clear that linguistic economy can never be put in opposition to excess. Every linguist engaged in the study of the language system and speech activity is obliged to be able to see the activation of the principle of economy not only in the quantitative reduction of linguistic forms, but also in the expansion of their scope. When the concept of economy is applied to the dynamics of movement of the language, it becomes necessary to take into account the fact that this phenomenon occurs in all parts of the system. It seems to us that the conclusions of scientists about the fact that the development of language by the principle of economy also leads in the performance of certain types of tasks are also based on the fact that it is widely spread at all levels of the language.

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⁸ Butler J. *Gender Trouble: Feminism and Subversion of Identity*. –L.:Rutledge, 1999. –P.XIX.

⁹ Jacobson R. *The Concept of Mark*. In: Jacobson R. *On Language*. –Cambridge, MA.: Harvard University Press, 1990. – P.134-140.

¹⁰ Same source, p.138.

¹¹ Lyons J. *Semantics*. Vol.1. –Cambridge:CUP, 1977. –P.307.

¹² Таранец Б.Г. *Энергетическая теория речи*. –Киев-Одесса: Вища школа, 1981. –С.25.

¹³ Элтазаров Ж.Д. *Усечение в узбекском языке*. Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. –Самарканд, 1992. –С. 15.



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