

The Usage of Pleonasm in the Works of T. Matmuratov

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Abstract: This article learns pleonasms in the works of the Karakalpak folk poet Tulepbergen Matmuratov. Pleonasm is the opposite process to laconism. Nevertheless, the process of pleonasm has its own function in the literary work. The process of pleonasm can be used by the poet or writer in order to enhance the artistry, increase the impact and attract attention in the literary work.

Keywords: Pleonasm, laconism, lexical pleonasm, semantic pleonasm, syntactic pleonasm, synonym.

Pleonasm (Greek *pleonasmos*-excess) is a semantic repetition of linguistic units in the same two synonymous meaning [1]. Pleonasm is the opposite to laconism. However, the process of pleonasm has also its own function in the literary work. The process of pleonasm can be used by the poet or writer in order to enhance the artistry, increase the impact and attract attention in the literary work.

Pleonasms are divided into 5 types depending on the use of repetitive language units:

1. Lexical pleonasms
2. Semantic pleonasms
3. Affixed pleonasms
4. Lexical-affixed pleonasms
5. Syntactic pleonasms [1].

G.F. Blagova was the first in Turkology to analyze the affixed pleonasm in Turkic languages from a comparative-historical and areal-linguistic point of view in her article [2]. To date, this article is the first dedicated work on pleonasm. The articles of G.D. Adjibekova [3] and M. Turobova [4] also play a special role in the study of some aspects of the process of pleonasm.

In the works of some Turkologists N.K. Dmitriev [5], A.N. Kononov [6], A.K. Borovkov [7], A.M. Shcherbak [8], E.V. Sevortyan [9], N. A. Baskakov [10] there are simple ideas about the process of pleonasm.

Pleonasm is an odd word that is used to explain a person's thoughts openly. When two synonymous words are used in combination, the individual meanings of each of them are combined to form a single concept. That is, their individual meanings are abstracted, changed, harmonized with each other, and mean a single collection. In this case, a hyphen is placed between the two synonymous words and they are used as a pair of words [11, 18].

Scientist M. Kalenderov notes that in our language there are pleonasms from adjectives, nouns, verbs and adverbs. He also suggests that the use of pleonasms rather than individual synonyms is more convenient in conveying our ideas in a more complete and understandable way [11, 19].

Formal repetitions cannot be the main feature for the process of pleonasm. For pleonasm, the repetition of meaning is a deterrent.

The Uzbek scholar N. Mahkamov states in his work about the difference between repeated words and pleonasm: "that is, repeated words are the object of word formation, and pleonasm is the object of stylistics" [12; 8].

We noticed that lexical pleonasms are often used in the poetic works of the poet T. Matmuratov. In other words, we will give examples of the use of lexical pleonasms in pairs of two synonymous words. The language of the poet T. Matmuratov's works is rich in linguistic units and has its own peculiarities in word usage. As noted by the linguist M. Kalenderov, in the works of the poet we see the peculiarities of the use of synonymous pleonasms from adjectives, nouns, verb and adverbs. Synonymous pleonasms from noun are more in the works of poet. There are a small number of lexical pleonasms from adjective, adverb, and verbs.

Synonymous pleonasms from noun in the poetic works of the poet T. Matmuratov have their own peculiarities. This is because while both synonymous words have the same status in terms of usage, some of them are more complete and understandable only through paired synonyms.

In terms of usage, the first synonym word of lexical pleonasms completes the latter, or vice versa, gives a special meaning and completes the meaning of each other.

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Examples of the use of pleonasmic synonyms:

Xoshirey kórk qızıqtırmas kimlerdi, Who are not interested in beauty,

Gúl demeymen mağan alıs güllerdi, I don't call flowers which are far away from me,

Tún demeymen shadlıǵı kóp túnlerdi, I don't call nights which are full of joy,

Túnim basqa jurttıń kúninen jaqsı. My night is better than any other day ("Jaqsı").

The two synonymous words in the pleonasm of *xoshirey kórk* in the work are semantically combined to express the concept of beauty.

Bizler baqırısıp sırdı aldırsaq, If we shout and tell the secret,

Masqaramız shıǵar, qalay ońamız, Shame on us, how can we survive?

Eger usı turısında qaldırsaq, If we leave it like this,

Abıray, dańq iyesi bizler bolamız. We will be honored and glorified (poem "Jaqsı adamnıń júregi").

In the poem, the synonym of *abıray* is strengthened by the simultaneous use of two synonymous words.

Erli-zayıp degen de, who is Husband and wife

Táreziniń dál ózi. Like scale itself ("Erli-zayıplılar haqqında").

Terekti muńaytar ızǵırq, salqın, the cold makes tree sad,

Tólepti muńaytar súymegen xalqın. the man did not like his people makes Tolep sad("Jaqsılıq").

➤ *Minezi jatıq muńayım*, -The behavior is soft, kind,

Kerek bizge Gúlayım. We need Gulaim ("Aqterekpe, kókterek? ...").

In his children's poem, the poet used the method of pleonasm to describe the character, behavior of Gulaim.

In the analysis of the poet works, we have seen that the synonyms of pleonasm, which are used simultaneously, are often used without any punctuation mark. We think that such synonyms are a real example of pleonasm synonyms.

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