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Redundancy and Economy as a Dialectical Manifestation of Language Units

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Abstract

This article deals with the principles of redundancy and economy as a dialectical manifestation of language units. In language, the principles of excess and economy form a dialectical unity. The ratio of economy and redundancy depends on the morphological structure of the language, the functioning of its elements, the analyzed level, the duality of language units, etc. What appears as surplus from one point of view is perceived as economy from another; often those that are redundant in content are considered economical in expression. In order to correctly assess the role and place of the principle of economy in the development and functioning of the language, it is necessary to investigate what the essence of this principle is, its source and the means of its implementation in the language. The study investigated that the principle of economy is universal, that is, it acts as one of the main reasons for changes in all languages. The study concluded that the principles of economy and redundancy help to reveal the essence of the most important processes of language activity. It is necessary to see the manifestation of economy not only where the language "shrinks", but also where it "expands".

Keywords: Economy, Redundancy, Language System, Tendency, Speech

1. Introduction

It has been repeatedly noted in the literature that two opposite tendencies constantly operate in natural language: the tendency to save effort and the tendency to provide redundancy. The action of these tendencies is directly related to the intentions of the two main participants in speech activity - the speaker and the listener. From the speaker's point of view, of course, it is better to choose a more economical means for expressing thoughts, i.e. the speaker saves "generative" means. The listener, on the other hand, saves "perceptual" means, i.e. interested in the simplest possible transition from text to thought (meaning), which is facilitated by the optimal level of redundancy; so the direct opposition economy and redundancy is not quite correct; more correct contrasting what exactly is saved by each participant communications. However, in order not to break the tradition, in the following presentation we will use the terminological phrase "principle of economy" to refer to the mechanisms and results of activities of these mechanisms to ensure "generative" economies. Unfortunately, in the history of linguistics, the complex interplay of relevant principles has been neglected. The most famous was the principle of economy ((Zipf1949; Martinet 1960; Uldall 1960), etc.), although often this principle, or law, is mentioned together with the "opposite" principle of redundancy. And if the principle of economy is always presented at the level of linguistic regularity, then redundancy is very often characterized negatively, as a speech deficiency.

2. Objective of the study

The purpose of the work is to give a general description of the principles of redundancy and economy, their being a dialectical manifestation of language units, defining the relationship between them, identifying the difficulties of redundancy in speech.

3. Methodology

Research methods include direct contextual analysis, cognitive-linguistic, or linguistic description. With the help of these methods the main features of redundancy and economy are clarified. To solve the tasks set, these make it possible to subject the empirical material to a comprehensive linguistic consideration.

4. Presentation and discussion

Historically, approaches to redundancy in linguistics have varied. A. Martine shows that redundancy does not play a serious role in the communication process, but only formally participates. G. Gleason states that redundancy is not a defect or deficiency in language and considers it, on the contrary, one of the important aspects of language activity. N.B. Mechkovskaya (Mechkovskaya, 2003) mentions that redundancy is characteristic of all natural languages as a universal language phenomenon. According to L.R. Zinder, (Zinder, 1979) the correct understanding of speech depends not only on the quality of communication, but also on the redundancy inherent in information. Over-specification and increased predictability lead to information duplication and redundancy. We will incorporate this idea. According to Hunnicutt, "Redundancy points to a more linguistically sound definition, claiming systematicity in human language (and speech). It refers to the information above what is important in a complete sentence" (Hunnicutt, 2016). This definition means that grammar will be a tool related to linguistic redundancy. Most of the definitions given to the principle of sufficiency are functional in nature. These definitions focus on the purpose of redundancy.

In contrast to economy, characterized by minimum respiratory consumption, which ensures the accuracy and compactness of speech, the excess may at first glance appear to be a loss of speech energy, but in fact, it can be interpreted as a reduction of mental energy consumption. Characterized as an excess of linguistic means, surplus as a concept opposed to economy is related to the conditions in which the exchange of ideas takes place. If communication takes place in an unfavorable environment accompanied by obstacles, then redundancy plays an important role in the effective decoding of information by the addressee. In this section, redundancy and economy in language are explored as actual problems. In language, the principles of redundancy and economy form a dialectical unity. The ratio of economy and redundancy depends on the morphological structure of the language, the functioning of its elements, the analyzed level, the duality of language units, etc. What appears as surplus from one point of view is perceived as saving from another; often those that are redundant in content are considered economical in expression. According to Academician K. Abdullayev, *"the fact that sentence members perform a certain function is related to the principle of economy language tools, which have a certain value from a functional point of view in the structure of the sentence"* (Abdullayev, 1998). He writes: *"The famous Russian scientist B.A. Serebrennikov notes that the human body is the source of the tendency to save. The principle of economy in language is a concrete manifestation of the instinct of self-defense. This is a specific reaction to the overworking of physiological tension, a process that complicates the work of memory, resists any disturbance to the implementation of some functions in the brain related to the generation and perception of speech"* (Abdullayev, 1998). A. Martinet's thoughts about redundancy are interesting: *"If we consider the redundancy of speech exchange conditions to be important for effective communication, it may at first look like a waste of articulate energy, but in most cases it is an abbreviation"* (Martinet, 1987). According to N.V. Grudeva, *"redundancy acts in the form of duplication and is the verbal repetition of any elements of meaning in the sentences in contact"* (Grudeva, 2008).

Despite considering the principle of economy together with redundancy the most famous of which was considered the principle of economy. For the first time, M. Yusifov carried out the most comprehensive study of the principle of economy in Azerbaijani linguistics. In 1976, he defended his candidate's thesis on "Economics in the language

system (based on the materials of the Azerbaijani language)" and analyzed 14 very important aspects related to economies in the work. According to the scientist, "*Language economy is a legitimate linguistic phenomenon and it determines the emergence of certain norms.*" Moreover, *if the principle of economy is presented at the level of linguistic regularity, the excess is often characterized as a lack of speech*" (Yusifov, 1976). Short scientific essays are devoted to the principle of economy in "Linguistic encyclopedias" and explanatory dictionaries published in Azerbaijan in different years. For example, in the book "Encyclopedia of Linguistics" published by "Mutercim" publishing house in 2008, the "the principle of economy" is reflected as follows: "... the law of energy conservation [using less energy], which is characterized as one of the factors influencing changes in language, in essence, the ability of the speaker to express his opinion with little effort [energy] in his speech. The law of thrift manifests itself at all levels of language. The law of economy, based on the principle of spending the least amount of effort, is the reduction of sounds, sound combinations, syllables, etc. in different parts of words. It manifests itself in the following way: For example, in Azerbaijani [sora-sonra, savayi-savay], [Tarverdi-Tanriverdi], [tabeliy-tabelik], etc. At the word correction level, there are various abbreviations and acronyms, compound words, etc. are units and events related to economy". Many issues related to the interpretation of linguistic redundancy remain unresolved to this day. These issues are partially and vaguely revealed in some works. In most cases, redundancy is studied as a concept opposite to the concept of "language economy". The principle of linguistic redundancy is characteristic of all levels of language. In linguistic studies, it is noted that redundancy at the phonetic level can be manifested in the involuntary repetition of sound. Adequacy is realized at the morphematic level in the form of unnecessary affixes, which may indicate the speaker's lack of education. At the stylistic-syntactic level, redundancy manifests itself in the form of repetition, pleonasm, tautology or hypercharacterization. It is observed at the stylistic level, in empathetic constructions, at the grammatical level, in the repetition of time constructions with appropriate temporal words. There is also purely lexical redundancy in the language. For example: *a large institution of higher education with 47000 students (Outstanding University, 2007)...is now Germany's undisputed capital city and the seat of its government and parliament (Hofmann,2017).- 47000 students (Eminent University, 2007)....is now the undisputed capital city of Germany and the seat of its government and parliament (Hofmann, 2017)*. If there are 47 thousand students in an educational institution, this undoubtedly confirms that the institution is large. In the second example, according to ABBYY Lingvo, the word *capital* means "a city or town that serves as the governmental and administrative center of a country or region." This begs the question - why are duplicate elements used here?

Consider another example:

"As you know, 2009 was the International Year of Astronomy, during which numerous scientific and educational events were held around the world" (Davidov, 2010). As it is known, 2009 was the International Year of Astronomy, and this year numerous scientific and educational events were held throughout the world (Davidov, 2010). In the given example, we encounter three cases of redundancy in the language: (As it is known,)- it is an input expression that does not carry new information; if the word has been used in the world, the (whole) word is redundant, there is no need to use the (numerous) word in front of scientific research. The development of colloquial speech is subject to specific principles and laws, which leave a mark on the selection of certain language units and conditions of use. One of the main principles is the principle of economy in language. Although the functioning and development of the language is related to many processes that take place in it, the level of spread of these processes is different. Some processes can have a universal character, find their expression in all languages, while others have a specific national character. One of such universal processes is the tendency to save language resources. However, it should be noted that the value and attitude given to this principle in different periods and by different linguists were ambiguous. Some linguists consider economy as the main law of language development, others consider it as one of the main driving forces in language development, and the rest are skeptical about the importance of the role of this principle in the development of language. In order to correctly assess the role and place of the principle of economy in the development and functioning of the language, it is necessary to investigate what the essence of this principle is, its source and the means of its implementation in the language.

The principles of economy and redundancy help to reveal the essence of the most important processes of language activity. They are considered together with concepts such as "concreteness", "simplicity", "compactness", which

are directly related to the term "economy". Their study depends on the variety of styles. Excess in speech is a careless attitude to language, a person should express himself clearly, concretely and without emotion at that moment. According to him, "simplicity has only one drawback, and that is uncertainty. In English, a superlative is a linguistic construction that consists of two or more words with a similar or identical meaning. This means that if one or more words can be removed from a statement without losing its meaning, it is redundant. The use of unnecessary expressions is considered bad style because they make it difficult to understand the text. For example, *I was going to send an email to you*. The meaning would not change if *just email* was used instead of *send an email* in this sentence. In another sentence - *He had money sufficient enough to buy a new flat*. If the word *sufficient* was removed from this sentence, the word *enough* would be enough and the meaning would not be harmed. Obviously, if these sentences are cleaned of redundancy, they will be easier to read. In addition, sometimes the use of unnecessary expressions gives the impression that the writer does not really understand what he is talking about. The structure of the language is characterized by the predominance of the principle of economy between its individual levels. I. A. Baudouin de Courtenay also emphasized this in his studies (Baudouin de Courtenay 1963). Moreover, this principle was first applied in phonetic studies and was adopted into the field of phonology only after the 1930s. In essence, the language discards unnecessary expressions and tries to preserve the most necessary ones to express the idea. K. Hasanova writes: "*In our opinion, it is more correct to clarify the issues related to the problem of saving from the point of view of prose texts in the following directions: language-thought-objective and subjective reality-saving principle. Meaning-structure systems form the basis of this quadrilateral. Saving can be detected through both meaning and structure. One of the main conditions for the principle of economy is artistic generalization*". She gives such an example: "*The doctor's duty is to look after the patient; The student's duty is to read the lesson*." In other words, they are used in the plural sense, that is, the words *student* and *doctor* actually came out in the sense of *students* and *doctors*. Sometimes it can be used in texts with very little meaning" (Hasanova, 2021).

The french linguist A. Martinet wrote in the 50s of the last century that "*language is a means of expressing thought that is constantly affected by two opposite forces. On the one hand, language is constantly changing, because the need for new expressions of the thoughts and feelings of the speakers is constantly increasing, and, of course, their means of expression are becoming more complex. On the other hand, the language does not change, because the inertia of the speakers makes itself felt, which leads to a general limitation of the means of linguistic expression*" (Martinet, 1987). Thus, from the analysis of A. Martinet's position, it follows that the language is a small force, energy or regulated by the law of economy. According to him, "*linguistic economy is a synthesis of forces operating in the language*" (Martinet, 1987).

The principle of economy is applied to the description of one or another level of the language structure. N.S. Trubetskoy, who pays special attention to the study of phonology, believes that "*each language has a certain number of applications, characterized by the potential possibilities of systematic oppositions in relation to them*" (Trubetskoy, 1969). The principle of sufficiency has been included in the methods of determining the amount of information in the light of the new theory of communication by the American mathematician J. Shannon in linguistics since the 40s of the last century. The well-known Russian linguist Yu.S. Maslov emphasizes that the language, along with economy, includes several means of formal expression, i.e., the same information. This includes both lexical and grammatical meanings (Maslov, 1987). For example, in the sentence */Two days ago we were in the library//* - the past tense is expressed in two ways. On the one hand, it is expressed by the lexeme of the past tense (*two days ago*) and the verb (*to be*). There is a similar situation in Russian. Thus, the sentence */Yesterday we took our little daughters to the Zoo//* is expressed in three additional formats. Such redundancy cannot be considered unnecessary, because they act as an additional means of linguistic expression. According to L.R. Zinder, "*for the correct perception of the information transmitted by the speaker, not only the quality of the transmission channel is needed, but also the factor of how much redundancy there is.*" (Zinder, 1979).

Among linguists, there are still those who believe that redundancy serves to reduce the loss of transmitted information, and this is due to the unique feature of each natural language (Susov, 2006). In some sources, the degree of clarity in the Russian language is about 80%, and in the English language this figure reaches 70-80%. In other languages, it is difficult to tell the excess, because such a result is possible only as a result of special studies. Research shows that redundancy is not repetition, nor it is necessarily related to repetition. American linguist G. Gleason gives the following definition of redundancy: "*Redundancy is a special term in information*

theory and presents it as the difference between the theoretical possible transmission capacity of the code that can match the information term and the average amount transmitted” (Gleason, 2008).

In English words "then", "there", "the", etc. the first "t" is followed by an "h". Here the freedom to choose the second letter is very limited. So, for example, "x" and "l" are not observed here, or they are rarely observed, and they are very rare in foreign words. What has been said so far is about written English. Redundancy also occurs in spoken English. The concept of "language economy" has been around for a long time, but its widespread use is observed in the last twenty-five years, especially among developing researchers. The expression "economy in language" is not less used by scientists who are engaged in the creation of all kinds of artificial languages for one purpose or another. Linguists who study the natural languages of the peoples of the world also began to write about "language economy". All this suggests that the concept of "economy" needs linguistic analysis. It is not uncommon to hear that the spoken style of language is "more economical" than the written style. The language of the newspaper is "more economical" than the language of the magazine. A telegraphic message is "more economical" than a message sent by regular or registered mail. Dialogue is "more economical" than monologue, the language of a good stylist is "more economical" than the language of a bad stylist, etc. All these judgements, which are often correct in themselves, have nothing to do with the general problem presented here, which is the beginning of this presentation. In these listed differences, we are talking about different genres and styles, different conditions in which communication takes place, and finally, different abilities and professional "skills" of people who resort to this or that type of communication. Speaking about the reasons for the elimination of linguistic redundancies, G. Paul notes: *"The useless loading of the memory plays a sufficient basis for the elimination of these redundancies"* (Paul, 1960). G. Paul in the chapter "Economy of language means" holds the opinion that *"language activity is characterized by a certain tendency to economy" according to which "in all cases the language develops methods of expression, which contain as much as necessary for understanding"*. He talks about linguistic economy in his quantitative concept. All the examples he gives show a tendency towards nonsense along the length of the speech chain. G. Paul writes, *"The number of used means depends on the situation of the speech context or more or less similarities in the moral reserve of the speakers. Under certain conditions, with the help of one word, an idea that would require a long sentence under other conditions can be conveyed quite clearly"*. P. Passy, W. Whitney, G. Suet, O. Jespersen were systematic researchers of economy in language as the most important phenomenon of communication. Trying to scientifically explain some phonetic changes, P. Passy focuses not only on how these changes occur, but also why they occur. As a result of his research, he found that language has a *"least-effort search"*, so that in some cases phonetic changes can be accurately explained by saving pronunciation effort. It uses other language phenomena, such as tone, stress, etc. emphasizes that changes in the phonological system of the French language occur not only in vowels, but also in consonants (Passy, 1906).

P. Passy reveals the following facts:

- 1) the language constantly tries to get rid of excess;
- 2) language always tries to emphasize what is necessary.

These two principles of P. Passy applied to linguistic diachrony can be equally distinguished when analyzing the synchronic state of language and speech. P. Passy calls the first trend "principle of economy", and the second "principle of emphasis"(Passy, 1906). These two principles are consistently contradictory. According to P. Passy, the saving principle is not the main driving force in language development, but it is very active. He writes: *"Weak accentuation of a less important syllable, blending of sounds, loss of redundant or weak distinguishing elements, adoption of two consecutive sounds, shortening of long words- all these changes are the result of economy"* (Passy,1906). Linguistic redundancy, which is a specific feature of dialogic speech, is usually related to extralinguistic factors (often psychological, conveying the emotional state of dialogue participants). It always manifests itself on two levels: syntactic and semantic. Semantic redundancy requires special signs, which finds its expression in syntactic redundancy. In general, redundancy implies the presence of certain repetitions or additional characters. It becomes clear that redundancy in language is created by us not only objectively, but also when necessary, especially when we want to make the message more convincing. When talking about the need to interrupt information, one important condition must be observed in each specific case, which can be done up to a certain limit, after which it becomes impossible to restore the message. J. Pierce notes in this regard: *"Until now, we have tried to completely eliminate redundancy in order to transmit only the absolute minimum information that*

allows us to recover the original message. But if such an elimination is carried out successfully enough, any error in the transmission of the message, will distort or change its meaning” (Pierce, 1967).

In our opinion, the most adequate assessment of the reasons underlying the tendency to economize in language is given by B.A. Serebrennikov. He believes that *"the source of the economy tendency is the human body. The principle of economy in language is one of the special manifestations of the instinct of self-preservation. This is a kind of reaction against excessive spending of physiological efforts, all kinds of disturbances that make it difficult to perform certain brain functions related to memory, production and perception of speech. Denying the role of economy in language is equivalent to denying all the protective functions of the human body"* (Serebrennikov, 1974). Indeed, many things in language depend on the characteristics of a person's purely biological organization. The human body is by no means indifferent to how the language mechanism works. It tries to respond in a certain way to all phenomena arising in the language mechanism that do not adequately correspond to certain physiological characteristics of the organism. Thus, *"there is a constant tendency of the language mechanism to adapt to the characteristics of the human body, which is practically expressed in tendencies of a more concrete nature"* (Serebrennikov, 1974). One of these trends is the tendency to save language resources, which is explained by the biological characteristics of the human body and is manifested in the most diverse languages of the world. Moreover, the biological characteristics, which are similar in all races and peoples, allow us to speak of the tendency to thrift as a universal law. The physiological commonality of the structure of the brain and the organs of perception is a condition for the same reflection of the surrounding world and, as a result, the commonality of logical thinking. It makes it possible to choose the same or at least similar means to express these ideas. In the process of development, according to the 'natural laws of evolution', language goes from complex to simple. "Long words become short, "one-word sentences become one-word sentences." The English used to use constructions like *we tellen*, but now they use *we tell* (the ending is lost). If language itself tends to simplify, as Spencer suggests, people can speed up this process by actively influencing language. Therefore, a similar process in the field of stylistics makes itself felt especially insistently. Good style is the ability to present ideas in a way that can be understood with as little mental effort as possible. Here the most diverse concepts are amazingly mixed. The ability to express ideas in simple and clear language is in itself a proof of excellent skill of the speaker or writer. Moreover, such art reveals not only the high culture of man, but also the high level of development of the language used by the speakers. All this is undeniable. But it has nothing to do with the process of turning long words and sentences into short words and sentences, this process is observed in the history of world languages. P. Passy well understood the constant conflict between the tendency of the neighboring phonemes of the speech stream to assimilate and the conservative effect of the system, and expressed it as follows: *"Two consecutive sounds always strive for assimilation. This tendency is opposed by the need to maintain meaningful differences.* (Passy,1906). He believes that the changes in the speaker's speech are unconscious. He says, "it's not about consciously keeping essentials and consciously letting go of excess. If I neglect an important element, I am misunderstood, trying to improve and perhaps exaggerate; if I neglect the element, they understand me well and I do it again. " (Passy,1906). We think that P. Passy contradicts himself with his opinion. This raises several questions. First, what kind of unconsciousness can we talk about when a person understands, and secondly, how does a person determine what is important or redundant in his expression and how does he make a choice in favor of eliminating redundant elements? Thirdly, why does a person, seeing that it is well understood, begin to use such constructions again and again in the future? It seems to us that the answer to these questions lies in the conscious nature of speech activity. If it were not so, our language would be overloaded with excesses, which would hinder communication between interlocutors, such as action and mutual understanding, and would practically reduce them to nothing.

One of the most general principles for classifying the superlative is its relationship to the language system and norm, which allows distinguishing mandatory and additional forms. As for functional redundancy, it occurs only in speech when more than one means is used to express the appropriate meaning. For example:

- 1) I'll call him tomorrow.
- 2) I called him yesterday.

In these examples, the future (1) and past (2) tenses have a double meaning: the form of the verb and the adverb. An adverb of definite time indicates the time of an action and makes grammatical devices of future or past unnecessary. Such redundancy arises when word forms work in the relevant environment and can be called

functional or speech redundancy. Depending on the context (verbal, situational, "psychological", etc.), there are several types of redundancy: conditional and unconventional. Conditional redundancy is determined by the language norm in certain situations and verbal contexts: *beautiful miracle, a wondrous miracle* (Filippova, 2011). Unconventional redundancy, unlike convention, is not fixed in language norms and has a unique character, determined by the communication situation, the individual communicative competence of the speaker, or both factors: *"He began to rest. And immediately, you know, very extreme boredom was revealed* (Filippova, 2011).

According to N.S. Zhukov and S.A. Burlak, system redundancy is the result and precondition of language changes. On the one hand, it is related to the development of the language system and is explained by it, and on the other hand, such redundancy makes further transformations in the language system possible, as it ensures their painless flow for the communication process (Zhukov, 2006). Systemic redundancy is manifested in the contradiction of the norms, processing and possibilities of the language system. System redundancy is explained by the presence and determination of certain meanings in a specific language system and the forms that implement them. However, the occurrence of this excess cannot be explained only by the internal features of the language system. The communicative function of the language and the conditionality of the system redundancy ensure the implementation of this function accordingly. Due to communicative necessity, redundancy is divided into two parts, communicatively important and unimportant. Communicatively significant redundancy, in turn, has several forms that serve the implementation of various communicative tasks in situationally and significantly defined contexts. Such forms of excess depend on the functional styles of the text, genres and types, and other stylistic features of the text. (Filippova, 2011). In execution, two forms of the expression of redundancy are distinguished: active and passive. Active redundancy is unique in each act of verbal communication and is carried out in a certain situational and textual context. Passive redundancy is included in the language system at different levels of its hierarchy. I.N. Filippova writes that *"passive redundancy at the phonetic-phonological level is expressed by the maximum frequency of the main tone, the main stressed syllable, reducing the tempo and changing the tone"* (Filippova, 2011).

Research shows that the principle of economy is also reflected in elliptical sentences. In writing - text, e-mail or postcard - elliptical sentences save space, time, character count and most importantly, effort! In spoken speech, the same principle plays its role - saving time. After all, when everything is clear and without using additional words, a person expresses his opinion. Another very important reason for using elliptical sentences is to avoid unnecessary repetition. Consider such a sentence: *I know, you don't trust me, you don't trust your mother, you don't trust your sister, but who do you trust, what is your goal?* In this sentence, we observe the repetition of the word *"you don't trust"* several times. If we implement the principle of economy here, then the sentence - *You don't trust me, your mother, your sister* - will appear and we will avoid repetition without harming the meaning. The principle of economy manifests its universal role from another point of view, that is, it finds its expression at all levels of the language system. Of course, the means of implementing this principle at each level have their own characteristics and should be considered separately. The result of the manifestation of economy principle at different levels is always the same: it is both a reduction in the speech chain and a saving of effort and time. Because the language system is hierarchical, we believe that the multi-layered structure of language makes language a very economical and flexible means for satisfying human expressive needs. This multi-layered nature provides a significant economy of linguistic means in the expression of various mental contents.

Thus, economy in language manifests itself in two directions. The use of language as a means of communication, based on saving all kinds of efforts, stemming from the human body itself, its psychophysiological characteristics, predetermines the use of shorter, condensed forms at each level of the language system. When these forms are added to each other, in general, it allows us to talk about the influence of the principle of economy in the language, in general, economy in the language as a whole. The dialectical unity of the general and the particular is manifested here.

5. Conclusion

Summing up, it should be said that the means of creating redundancy are idioethnic in nature. First of all, this refers to the redundancy of the language as a code. So, among the specific means of creating redundancy of the

Russian language are developed inflectional morphology and morphonological alternations. At the same time, there are grounds to assert that the means of creating text redundancy are also not universal. Languages may vary from each other not only in that they omit more easily (the rules of the ellipsis), but also in that they repeat more easily (the rules of redundancy). Different types of texts have different degrees of redundancy. Depending on the type of text, its overall redundancy can be formed due to different components. Thus, any written text is opposed to a spoken one: in written texts, the means of creating redundancy are concentrated primarily in the texts themselves (and not in the characteristics of the context, including the non-verbal context). Grammatical redundancy is notoriously higher in written texts. At the same time the level lexical redundancy in colloquial texts can be higher than in more standard (e.g. newspaper) texts. We came to the conclusion that the principle of economy in language and speech is universal, due to its penetration into all levels of the language system. The reason for this is the hierarchical distribution of the tiers of the language system: phonetic, morphological, lexical, syntactic, as well as the text as a unit of the highest level. Another side of the universality of linguistic economy is that it operates in all languages, since, based on the concept of B.A. Serebrennikov, biological characteristics are almost identical in all races and peoples.

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