

**I. Oberemko**

*Research supervisor: H.V. Kuznyetsova,*

*Candidate of Philological Sciences,*

*Associate Professor*

*Zhytomyr Ivan Franko State University*

*Language tutor: H.V. Kuznyetsova*

**PRAGMATIC FUNCTIONS OF PLEONASMS IN THE NOVELS “TENDER  
IS THE NIGHT” AND “THE GREAT GATSBY”  
(F. C. FITZGERALD)**

The topicality of the research is determined by the anthropological approach to the study of linguistic units in the 21<sup>st</sup> century, in particular pleonastic phrases, which fulfill the main aim of an author to manipulate the reader's perception[1:53]. The aim of the research is to analyse pleonasm and actualization of their pragmatic functions in discourse on the basis of the novels “Tender is the Night” and “The Great Gatsby” (F.S. Fitzgerald).

Linguists emphasize the following pragmatic functions of pleonasm in the modern discourse: promissive, menative, vocative, performative, questive [2].

Pleonasm in the menative function are closely associated with emotions and are applied for threatening. The example “*We’ve got to beat them down,*” *whispered Daisy, winking ferociously toward the fervent sun*” [4:9] is characterized by the manifestation of aggression and determination through the use of lexemes to “*beat them*” and “*fiercely*”.

A characteristic feature of the promissive function is the acceptance by a speaker an obligation to perform or not to perform a certain action: “*He seemed kind and charming - his voice promised that he would take care of her, and that a little later he would open up whole new worlds for her, unroll an endless succession of magnificent possibilities*” [3:175]. This example shows that a man with his behavior promises to open new worlds “*open up whole new worlds*” to a young girl. In the

example “*I have a hundred years of Ohio love behind me and I'm going to bomb out this trench*” [3:86] the reader gets an emotional aggressive promise to act.

In the questive function pleonasms are used for finding out information. In the example “*Who was the woman? He inquired*” [4:95] the reader's attention is focused on the person who had an accident, and pleonasm emphasizes the fact that it was the woman.

The vocative function helps to attract attention and establish contact with an interlocutor. In the example “*That's what I get for marrying a brute of a man, a great, big, hulking physical specimen of a -*” [4: 8], the narrator attracts the attention of the interlocutor by means of pleonasms and, using the synonymic row “*a great, big, hulking physical specimen*” intentionally creates a conflict situation.

After analyzing the novels by F.S. Fitzgerald a conclusion can be made that pleonasms can be used as means of affecting the readers' perception, focusing the attention on certain facts and details. Pleonasms make the narration more vivid and expressive.

## References

1. Азнаурова Э. С. Прагматика художественного слова / Э. С. Азнаурова. – Ташкент: Фан, 1988. – 122 с.
2. Літкович Ю.В. Прагматичні функції плеоназмів у сучасному дискурсі // Academia [сайт] URL: [http://www.academia.edu/22363899/SCIENCE\\_and\\_EDUCATION\\_a\\_NEW\\_DIMENSION\\_PHILOLOGY\\_Issue\\_62](http://www.academia.edu/22363899/SCIENCE_and_EDUCATION_a_NEW_DIMENSION_PHILOLOGY_Issue_62) (дата обращения 02.03)
3. F.S. Fitzgerald Tender is the Night // Planetebook [сайт] URL: <http://www.planetebook.com/ebooks/Tender-is-the-Night.pdf>
4. F.S. Fitzgerald The Great Gatsby // ReadinEnglish [сайт] URL: <http://readinenglish.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/The-Great-Gatsby.pdf>