

## **A FUNCTIONAL ANALYSIS OF REPETITION IN ENGLISH–UZBEK TRANSLATION**

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**Abstract:** Repetition is a significant linguistic and stylistic device that performs multiple functions in discourse, including emphasis, cohesion, expressiveness, and pragmatic influence on the reader. In translation studies, repetition poses both theoretical and practical challenges, as languages differ in their tolerance, stylistic norms, and functional use of repeated elements. This article provides a functional analysis of repetition in English–Uzbek translation, focusing on how different types of repetition operate in source texts and how they are preserved, transformed, or omitted in target texts. Drawing on functional linguistics and translation theory, the study examines lexical, syntactic, and semantic repetition in literary and non-literary texts. The analysis demonstrates that successful translation of repetition depends on functional equivalence rather than formal correspondence. The article highlights common translation strategies, potential losses, and compensation techniques, emphasizing the practical significance of repetition for achieving communicative adequacy and stylistic fidelity in English–Uzbek translation.

**Keywords:** Repetition, functional analysis, translation studies, English–Uzbek translation, stylistic devices

**Аннотация:** Повтор является важным лингвистическим и стилистическим средством, выполняющим различные функции в тексте, включая экспрессию, связность, усиление значения и прагматическое воздействие на читателя. В переводоведении повтор представляет собой теоретическую и практическую проблему, поскольку разные языки отличаются нормами употребления и функциональной нагрузкой повторяющихся элементов. В данной статье проводится функциональный анализ повтора в англо-узбекском переводе с акцентом на способы сохранения, трансформации или компенсации повтора в тексте перевода. Исследование основано на принципах функциональной лингвистики и теории перевода и охватывает лексический, синтаксический и семантический повтор. Результаты анализа показывают, что адекватный перевод повтора достигается за счёт функциональной эквивалентности, а не формального соответствия.

**Ключевые слова:** Повтор, функциональный анализ, теория перевода, англо-узбекский перевод, стилистика

**Annotatsiya:** *Takror matn va nutqda muhim lingvistik hamda uslubiy vosita bo'lib, u ta'kidlash, matn bog'liqligi, ifodalilik va o'quvchiga pragmatik ta'sir ko'rsatish kabi bir qator funksiyalarni bajaradi. Tarjima tadqiqotlarida takror nazariy va amaliy muammo hisoblanadi, chunki tillar takroriy birliklardan foydalanish darajasi, uslubiy me'yorlari va funksional xususiyatlari bilan farqlanadi. Ushbu maqolada ingliz–o'zbek tarjimasida takrorning funksional tahlili amalga oshiriladi hamda manba matndagi turli xil takror turlarining tarjima jarayonida qanday saqlanishi, o'zgartirilishi yoki tushirib qoldirilishi o'rganiladi. Tadqiqot funksional lingvistika va tarjima nazariyasiga asoslanib, badiiy va nobadiiy matnlardagi leksik, sintaktik va semantik takrorlarni qamrab oladi. Tahlil natijalari shuni ko'rsatadiki, takrorning muvaffaqiyatli tarjimasi formal moslikdan ko'ra funksional ekvivalentlikka bog'liqdir. Maqolada takrorni tarjima qilishda qo'llaniladigan asosiy strategiyalar, yuzaga keladigan yo'qotishlar va kompensatsiya usullari yoritilib, ingliz–o'zbek tarjimasida kommunikativ adekvatlik va uslubiy aniqlikni ta'minlashda takrorning amaliy ahamiyati ta'kidlanadi.*

**Kalit so'zlar:** *Takror, funksional tahlil, tarjimashunoslik, ingliz–o'zbek tarjimasi, uslubiy vositalar*

Repetition has long been recognized as a fundamental feature of language and discourse. It is widely used in both spoken and written texts to achieve emphasis, ensure coherence, and convey emotional or pragmatic meanings. In literary texts, repetition often serves aesthetic and expressive purposes, while in non-literary texts it may function as a means of clarification or persuasion. Despite its apparent simplicity, repetition becomes a complex issue in translation, especially when source and target languages differ significantly in structure, stylistic conventions, and cultural expectations.

English and Uzbek belong to different language families and exhibit distinct grammatical and stylistic characteristics. English, as an analytical language, often employs repetition for rhetorical emphasis, whereas Uzbek, an agglutinative language, may express similar functions through morphological means or synonymic variation. As a result, direct transfer of repetition from English into Uzbek may sound redundant or stylistically inappropriate, while its omission may lead to loss of meaning or expressive force.

The aim of this article is to analyze repetition from a functional perspective and to examine how its functions are realized in English–Uzbek translation. The study

seeks to identify the main functional types of repetition, explore translation strategies, and highlight their practical significance for translators. In linguistics, repetition is generally defined as the recurrence of linguistic units such as sounds, words, phrases, or syntactic structures within a text. According to Crystal (2008), repetition contributes to textual cohesion and reinforces key concepts. From a stylistic perspective, repetition is often associated with figures of speech such as anaphora, epiphora, parallelism, and polysyndeton.

Halliday and Hasan (1976) consider repetition a major cohesive device that helps maintain textual unity. They distinguish between exact repetition and partial repetition, both of which play a role in organizing discourse. In literary studies, repetition is frequently linked to emotional intensity, rhythm, and authorial style. The functional approach to translation emphasizes the communicative purpose and function of a text rather than its formal features. According to Nida (1964), the goal of translation is to achieve dynamic equivalence, ensuring that the target text elicits a response similar to that of the source text. Reiss and Vermeer's Skopos theory further stresses that translation decisions should be guided by the intended function of the target text. Lexical repetition involves the recurrence of the same word or lexical item. In English texts, lexical repetition is often used for emphasis or clarity, particularly in persuasive and narrative discourse. In Uzbek, excessive lexical repetition may be avoided through the use of synonyms or affixes, which can perform similar functions.

Syntactic repetition refers to the repetition of grammatical structures or sentence patterns. Parallel constructions are common in English rhetoric and contribute to rhythm and memorability. In Uzbek translation, maintaining syntactic repetition may require restructuring sentences while preserving parallelism.

Semantic repetition includes the recurrence of meaning rather than form, often achieved through paraphrase or synonymy. Pragmatic repetition aims to influence the reader's perception, emotions, or interpretation. Translators must be particularly sensitive to pragmatic repetition, as cultural differences can affect its impact.

In some cases, repetition can be directly preserved without violating Uzbek stylistic norms. This is particularly true for anaphoric repetition in literary texts, where emotional intensity is crucial. More frequently, repetition in English texts undergoes transformation in Uzbek translation. Lexical repetition may be replaced by synonymic variation, and syntactic repetition may be conveyed through morphological means. Such transformations aim to preserve function rather than form.

Omission of repetition may occur when it is considered redundant in the target language. However, functional loss can be compensated through other stylistic

devices, such as intensifiers or word order changes. Compensation is a key strategy in achieving functional equivalence.

Understanding the functional role of repetition is essential for professional translators. Failure to recognize its function may result in stylistic flattening or loss of emphasis. Translator training should therefore include functional analysis of stylistic devices, particularly in language pairs with significant typological differences such as English and Uzbek. The findings of this study can be applied in translation pedagogy, literary translation practice, and comparative stylistics. They also highlight the importance of context-sensitive decision-making in translation.

Repetition is a multifunctional device that plays a crucial role in textual organization and stylistic expression. In English–Uzbek translation, repetition presents challenges due to linguistic and cultural differences between the two languages. A functional approach allows translators to identify the communicative purpose of repetition and to choose appropriate strategies for its reproduction.

The analysis demonstrates that functional equivalence, rather than formal similarity, should guide translation decisions. By preserving or compensating for the functions of repetition, translators can achieve greater communicative adequacy and stylistic fidelity.

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