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Representation of Repetition in English and Uzbek Translated Texts

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ANNOTATION

The given article deals with the Uzbek translation of repetitions in “Romeo and Juliet” by V. Shakespeare. The initial aim of the work is to analyse the methods of repetition in the direct translation of examples of Uzbek poetry into English.

KEYWORDS: English, Uzbek.

Introduction: In this work, the translator was able to clearly describe the writer's idea that the main goal of the writer is to describe the speech of the heroes of the folk language in a more effective way through the method of repetition. It is clearly shown that the translator plays an important stylistic role in emphasizing the important part of the sentence, describing the speaker's emotional state, showing his emotional-expressive attitude towards the described object, and expressing the duration of the process. Another important feature of repetition is that repetition is used a lot in the climax of the development of events, both in the original and in the translation of this work. Therefore, the importance of the means of repeated expression in giving emotional expressiveness to the event is incomparable.

METHODS

In the process of investigation comparative method, method of analysis of definitions, method of conceptual analysis is used. Since by the help of comparative method both English and Uzbek language repetition words are analysed, furthermore with the method of conceptual analysis and definitions other information is generalized.

RESULTS

Each nations uses repetition to describe the speech of folk heroes in different ways.

Classification of repetitions in terms of word groups.

➤ **Word repetition related to the noun phrase**

Hist! *Romeo*, hist! O! for a fa con 's voice,

Oh, *Romeo*, lochinlarni undab olgali,
 To lure this tassel-gentle back again.
 Lochinbozlar menga nega ovoz bermadi?
 Bondage is hoarse, and may not speak aloud,
 Bo'lmasa men g'orlardagi Exo sanamin,
 Else would I tear the cave where Eco lies,
 Aksi sado sanamini titratat edim,
 And make her airy tongue more hoarse than mine,
 Xirillarda havolarning zo'r sadosi ham –
 With repetition of my *Romeo, Romeo!*
 Shu ismni takror qilsa: *Romeo – Romeo!*

➤ **The repetition related to the verb phrase**

A whispering tale in a fair ady's ear
 Xonimlarga yoqqan so'zni shivirlar edim.
 Such as would please; *'tis gone, 'tis gone, 'tis gone.*
O'tib ketdi, o'tib ketdi, o'sha choqlar oh!

➤ **Repetition of the word related to the pronoun group**

Tickling a a son's nose as a lies asleep,
Then dreams he of another benefice;
 Sometime she driveth o' a so di 's neck,
 Borib qolib, elib o'tsa soldat bo'ynidan,
 Uxlab yotgan ochko'z popning tumshug'ini ham,
 And *then* dreams he of cutting foreign throats.
Shunda ko'proq nazru ehson ko'rar tushda pop.
Shunda soldat o'z tushida ko'rar janglarni.

➤ **Repetition of the word related to the adjective group**

O woe! O *woeful, woeful, woeful* day!
 Afsus, afsus. Achchiq ,achchiq achchiq kun bo`ldi
 Most lamentable day, most *woeful* day!
 Umrimdagi kunlarning eng badbaxti shu kun.

It seems that the most used word group in the work is noun. Therefore, in our research, we found it permissible to analyze the repetition represented by a noun. According to their layer, they are lexical units characteristic of pure English and other languages - French, Latin, German. In the chapter entitled "Methods of Repetition in Poetry Translation" the types of repetition in V.Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet" and the problems of their reflection in translation are studied. Repetition in the English original and the Uzbek translation of this work is given in the following ways: In the original work, repetition participated as a method of expression, in the Russian and Uzbek translations, they were expressed using only one word.

In English:

Juliet: I' faith, I am sorry that thou art not well *Sweet, sweet, sweet* nurse, tell me, what says my love?

In Russian:

Жульетта: Мне очень жал что ты удручена,

Но что сказал он, *золотая* няня?

In Uzbek:

Juletta: Kechir meni, enagajon, qiynab qo'ydimmi?

Mehribonim: qani ayt-chi, u nima dedi?

The meanings of the word "sweet", which is used three times in English, in the Russian language are 1) сладкий; 2) душистый; 3) свежий; 4) любимый; are used once in Russian translation as "золотая". Usually, the Russian translation is used in the translation of the works of European languages into Uzbek. It seems that M.Shaykhzoda used an indirect translation in this place. Because in the Uzbek language, this situation is expressed by one word "my dear" and received the possessive suffix -im).

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, "Romeo and Juliet" (translated from English to Russian by B. Pasternak), the translator is limited to using repeated words, phrases or sentences once. In the translation of M. Shaykhzoda, these aspects have manifested themselves under the influence of intermediary languages. However, compared to the Russian one, the Uzbek translation uses lexical units effectively, the equivalents of the words are well chosen. This shows the high vocabulary of the Uzbek translator. Therefore, in the translation of any work, it is appropriate to translate as directly as possible, that is, directly from the original work.

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