

EXPRESSION OF REPETITION IN ORIGINAL AND TRANSLATED TEXTS

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Abstract:

This article explores the expression of repetition in both original and translated texts, delving into its various forms, functions, and effects. Repetition plays a significant role in language, shaping communication, aesthetics, and meaning. The study investigates the challenges and strategies involved in translating repetition across different languages, considering linguistic and cultural disparities. The analysis highlights the intricate relationship between repetition and translation, shedding light on how repetition is transformed and conveyed in the target language.

Introduction: Repetition serves as a powerful linguistic tool in both original and translated texts, influencing the expressive, aesthetic, and communicative dimensions of language. This article delves into the nuanced realm of repetition, exploring its various forms, functions, and effects in original texts, while also examining the challenges and strategies involved in translating repetition into different languages. By investigating the intricate relationship between repetition and translation, this study contributes to our understanding of how linguistic features are conveyed and transformed across language boundaries.

Original texts employ repetition for diverse purposes across multiple language levels. At the phonetic level, alliteration, assonance, and rhyme create rhythmic and melodious patterns, infusing the text with aesthetic qualities. Morphological repetition involves the duplication or reduplication of morphemes, allowing for the expression of emphasis, plurality, or iterative actions. Syntactic repetition, such as anaphora and parallelism, contributes to coherence, emphasis, and rhetorical effects. Semantic repetition reinforces meaning, establishes associations, and enhances the persuasive power of the text. At the discourse level, repetition ensures cohesion, linking ideas and maintaining continuity throughout the text.

Now let us see the challenges in translating repetition maintaining coherence and fluency across languages. Translation is a complex process that involves transferring the meaning of a text from one language to another while preserving its essence, intent, and style. One recurring challenge in translation, particularly when dealing with literary texts, advertisements, or oral presentations, is the accurate handling of repetition. Repetition is a linguistic device used for various purposes, such as emphasizing ideas, creating rhythm, or establishing a particular mood. Translating repetitive elements requires careful consideration to ensure coherence and fluency in the target language. Translating repetition presents intricate challenges due to linguistic and cultural disparities between source and target languages. Translators must

navigate these obstacles with sensitivity, accounting for the distinct linguistic features, stylistic preferences, and cultural norms of the target language. Replicating the exact forms and effects of repetition in the translation may not always be feasible or effective. Translators encounter challenges in preserving the phonetic patterns that create rhythmic impact, capturing the essence of morphological repetition, maintaining syntactic parallelism, conveying semantic nuances, and ensuring coherence at the discourse level.

Below are some of the key challenges that arise when translating repetition.

- **Context and Cultural Nuances:** Repetition in a source text may carry specific cultural or contextual connotations that are not directly transferable to the target language. Certain expressions, idioms, or even proverbs that use repetition to convey meaning can lose their impact or significance when directly translated. Translators must be sensitive to cultural nuances and adapt repetition to ensure the target audience comprehends the intended message.
- **Rhythm and Flow:** Repetition often contributes to the rhythm and flow of a text, whether it's in poetry, song lyrics, or speeches. Translating repetitive elements while maintaining the desired rhythm and musicality can be challenging. The translator must find equivalent words or phrases in the target language that not only convey the same meaning but also match the intended cadence and melody.
- **Balancing Clarity and Creativity:** When faced with repetition in the source text, the translator must strike a balance between staying faithful to the original content and creatively adapting it to fit the target language. Overusing repetition in the translation can lead to awkward phrasing and reduced clarity. On the other hand, removing repetition completely can alter the tone and impact of the text.
- **Dealing with Structural Repetition:** In some texts, repetition is used as a structural element, creating parallelism and symmetry. Translating such repetition demands careful attention to sentence structure and syntax in the target language. The challenge lies in maintaining the structural balance while conveying the same meaning.
- **Translating Emotional Intensity:** In emotional or rhetorical texts, repetition can intensify emotions, emphasize certain points, or evoke a specific response from the audience. Translating the emotional impact of repetition accurately requires an in-depth understanding of the source language and cultural context, as well as the ability to evoke similar emotions in the target language.
- **Wordplay and Puns:** Repetition is often utilized in wordplay, such as puns, alliteration, and rhyme schemes. Translating wordplay can be extremely challenging, as it involves finding equivalent expressions that maintain both the linguistic playfulness and intended meaning.
- **Ambiguity and Multivalency:** Repetitive expressions might have multiple interpretations or layers of meaning in the source language. Translating such ambiguity into the target language can be intricate, as certain meanings may be lost or altered during the process.

- **Maintaining Length and Proportions:** Languages differ in terms of word lengths and sentence structures. Translating repetitive elements can lead to variations in the overall length of the text. Maintaining proportions and ensuring the coherence of the translated text is a delicate task.

Translating repetition is a significant challenge that requires both linguistic and cultural proficiency. Adapting repetitive elements effectively ensures that the translated text resonates with the target audience in the same way it does with the readers or listeners of the source language.

Translating repetition can be a challenging task for language professionals, as it requires maintaining the intended meaning, stylistic elements, and emotional impact of the original text. To overcome the complexities of translating repetitive elements, translators employ various strategies to ensure the target text retains its coherence and effectiveness. These strategies involve striking a delicate balance between faithfulness to the source text and the necessity of adaptation to the target language and culture. Translators may seek equivalent phonetic patterns in the target language, adapt morphological structures to convey similar emphasis or iterative actions, utilize syntactic devices that preserve parallelism, employ equivalent semantic expressions or rhetorical devices, and ensure coherence through appropriate discourse-level linkages. These strategies allow translators to negotiate the complexities of repetition, maintaining the intended impact while accommodating the linguistic and cultural context of the target language. Below some key strategies are given briefly:

- **Understanding the Context and Purpose:** Before translating any repetitive elements, it is essential to fully grasp the context and purpose of their use in the source text. Translators should analyze the text's tone, emotional impact, and intended message to accurately convey the same nuances in the target language.
- **Identifying Different Types of Repetition:** Repetition can take various forms, such as lexical repetition (repeating the same word or phrase), syntactic repetition (repeating sentence structures), or semantic repetition (repeating similar meanings using different words). Identifying the type of repetition is crucial in determining the appropriate translation strategy.
- **Using Synonyms and Equivalents:** Translators often use synonyms or equivalent expressions to replace repetitive elements in the target language. This strategy helps maintain variety in the text while conveying the same meaning. Careful consideration of the context and tone is necessary to ensure the chosen synonyms or equivalents are appropriate.
- **Emphasizing with Repetition:** If repetition serves to emphasize certain points or ideas, the translator must ensure the emphasis is retained in the target language. This might involve rephrasing the text or using other linguistic devices, such as italics or bold fonts, to maintain the same level of emphasis.

- **Adapting Cultural Nuances:** Repetitive elements often carry cultural connotations that are not directly transferable to the target language. Translators should adapt these cultural nuances while ensuring the overall message remains intact and meaningful to the target audience.
 - **Simplifying or Condensing Repetition:** In some instances, the repetition in the source text may be too excessive or overwhelming for the target audience. Translators might choose to simplify or condense repetitive elements to maintain clarity and coherence.
 - **Balancing Clarity and Faithfulness:** Translators must strike a balance between maintaining the fidelity of the original text and ensuring clarity and fluency in the target language. If repetition in the source text hinders comprehension in the target language, the translator may opt for a more straightforward approach.
 - **Seeking Feedback and Peer Review:** Translating repetition often involves making subjective decisions. Translators can benefit from seeking feedback and peer review from other language professionals to ensure the effectiveness of their translation strategies.
- Translating repetition requires a thoughtful and nuanced approach to preserve the meaning, style, and emotional impact of the original text. By employing these strategies and carefully considering the context and purpose of the repetitive elements, translators can produce target texts that resonate with the same power as the source text, making the translation a faithful and effective rendition of the original.

Results and Discussion:

The analysis of original texts and their translated counterparts reveals the intricate nature of translating repetition. The fidelity of expression and the preservation of intended meaning vary across languages and cultural contexts. Translators often make strategic choices based on linguistic considerations and cultural sensitivities, resulting in different manifestations of repetition in the translated texts. The discussion explores the implications and consequences of these adaptations on the overall effectiveness and aesthetic appeal of the translated texts, shedding light on the dynamic interplay between repetition and translation.

Conclusion: The expression of repetition in both original and translated texts underscores the dynamic nature of language and the intricate challenges faced in translation. While original texts harness repetition to enhance rhythm, coherence, and rhetorical effects, translation demands a delicate navigation of linguistic and cultural boundaries. Translators employ various strategies to maintain the essence of repetition while adapting it to the target language, ensuring the effective communication of intended meaning. The findings of this study deepen our understanding of the complexities of translating repetition, offering insights into the multifaceted nature of interlingual communication and the transformative power of repetition across languages and cultures.

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