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**КӨРКӨМ КТОРМОДО “КАЙТАЛОО” СТИЛИСТИКАЛЫК КАРАЖАТ
КАТАРЫНДА (КЫРГЫЗ ЖАНА АНГЛИС ТИЛИНИН МИСАЛДАРЫ БОЮНЧА)**

**«ПОВТОРЕНИЕ» КАК СТИЛИСТИЧЕСКОЕ СРЕДСТВО В ХУДОЖЕСТВЕННОМ
ПЕРЕВОДЕ
(НА ПРИМЕРАХ КЫРГЫЗСКОГО И АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКАХ)**

**“REPETITION” AS A STYLISTIC MEANS IN FICTION TRANSLATION
(ON THE EXAMPLES OF KYRGYZ AND ENGLISH LANGUGES)**

Аннотациясы: Белгилүү болгондой, стилистика тилдин жалпы тутумун түзгөн лингвистикалык экспрессиялардын жана подсистемалардын бардык турлорун карап турат. Ар кандай көркөм текстти талдоодо стилистикалык каражаттар чоң роль ойнойт. Кептин башка формаларынын катарында “кайталоо” кеңири колдонулган синтактикалык стилистикалык каражаттардын бири болуп эсептелинет. Бул макаланын максаты кайталоонун котормосунун өзгөчөлүктөрүн талкуулоо, көркөм адабиятта бул абдан маанилүү жана көп колдонулган стилистикалык шайман катарында баяндап берүү.

Негизги создор: кайталоо, корком котормо, стилистика, синтактика, категория, сүйлөм, структура

Аннотация: Как известно, стилистика имеет дело со всеми вариантами языковых выражений и подсистемами, составляющими общую систему языка. Стилистические приемы играют важнейшую роль при анализе любого художественного текста. Среди других форм речи повторение – один из широко используемых синтаксических стилистических приемов. Цель данной статьи – обсудить особенности перевода повтора, очертить этот очень важный и часто используемый стилистический прием в художественной литературе.

Ключевые слова: повторение, художественный перевод, стилистика, синтактика, категория, предложение, структура

Abstract: It is a well-known fact that stylistics deals with all variants of linguistic expressions and the sub-systems making up the general system of language. Stylistic devices play the greatest role in the analysis of any kind of literary text. Among other figures of speech, repetition is one of the widely used syntactic stylistic devices. The aim of the given article is to discuss the peculiarities of translation of repetition, to give outline of this very important and frequently used stylistic device in fiction.

Key words: repetition, fiction translation, stylistics, syntactic, category, sentence, structure.

The last time the role of repetitions in the literary translation and in speech and artistic sense has been studied well, but not so often and deeply.

The appearance of some facts concerning to the syntactic analyses of the words of dialogue encompassed by syntactic function, but also for the construction of syntactic and their linguistic divisions, where they focused on the spread of a wide area. Also it is the depth of the model created within the overall structure of linguistic investigation.

In linguistics the coincidence of functions of words with each other in dialogue make the creators of repetitions to clarify them.

The speech of dialogue in Turkish language as synonymous words are so many which can prove it, because conversational words are similar to each other and often used. The first linguists and scientists who researched it were I. Ubriatov, L. Yu. Tugusheva and A. Japarov.

Their differentiated features were giving many examples of repeated words, but they did not explain the words formation, functions and their characteristic features and did not pay attentions to their similarities.

They described the repeated words as the immanent significance of the words and connected them with the functions of complex predicative.

The well – known scientists E. Yu. Ubriatov had been investigated above mentioned scientists' opinions and confirmed that the roots of these words are related with each other, as well as the repetition of words is accomplished only through the construction of emotion and logic, but the scientists did not pay attentions to the interdependence of these components not so well. The scholars expressed their opinions about the successful research of repetitions of the Yakut language among another Turkic language.

Indeed, such deployment of word system and their places where they joined with communicative character and, there is no proof of the difference between cognate languages too can be observed.

Generally, repetition is not completely investigated in linguistics. So repetitions in dialogue and its practical value is so high and needs to be paid much efforts to investigate. Totally it gives priority to the creation of very great importance.

Repetition in a speech during a dialogue actually performs the following communication objectives:

Firstly, to ensure the availability of cost-effective coverage.

For example:

сулуунун сулуусу экен – красавица из красавиц – beauty of beauties

баласы баладай экен – сын как сын – son like son

ийилгенге ийилгин – клониться к клонящему – leaning towards the inclining person

күлбөскө күлдү – смеяться к не смеющему – laugh to not laughing

алуучусун алды – брать то что должен – take what should

көрүүчүсүн көрдү – увидать то что должен увидать – see what should see

жашарын жашады – жил сколько ему отмерено – live how long should live

айтарын айтты – сказал то что должен был сказать – say what should say

Secondly, it serves that actions, items are implemented and acts as the new facilitator of emotions.

The view during the negotiation of key words described grammatical structure can be divided into two parts: a related and a free form.

Repetition of the free form of organized words as:

Жулуп, жулуп алды – вырвал и вырвал – snatched and snatched

Урушуп, урушуп кетти – поспорился и поспорился – quarreled and quarreled

Ыйлап, ыйлап жиберди – расплакался и расплакался – burst and burst into tears

The ultimate role in determining the basis for a number of words and actions are used in a free entity. Organized in the form of words, and to brave component with each rhythmic structure, raising new motive. Repetition of such a free-form speech is based on action-oriented, duration, makes playing it figuratively again.

Reiterating the free use of artistic genres will be the very special in terms of movement. These are, primarily, morphological and lexical units which makes several repetitions.

For example: *Уста темирди абдан ургулады, ургулады. – The craftman banged and banged the iron.*

Ошондон бери иш тапштоо, иш тапштоо, мал жаныбар онбой койду – From that time there is a strike and a strike, it was so terrible for man and animals.

The words of the first sentence of this review organized by suffix ‘кыл’ of the free form and repetition express’s a long time repetition, but there is a lack of repeating in the second sentence. However, the second sentence can be observed through the list, and since then the importance of review.

Components of synonymous words are related with each other in a predicative and attributive forms and formed by morphological units.

Repetition is an organizer unit of predicative relations.

For example: *Бах, тамагың тамак экен – Wow, your dish is a dish!*

Жеңилгениң – жеңилген – lost is lost

расы – рас ж. б. – true is true etc.

In this predicative relation the organizer of these units performs two different functions: one of them performs the function of a subject, the second one performs the functions of a predicative.

For example: *үйү – үй, – one’s house is a house*

сөзү – сөз, one’s word is a word

башы – баш, one’s head is a head

көзү – көз, one’s eyes is eyes

In linguistics the formation of repeating words with similar meaning is a special construction. Here repeating words possess self-managing ability and make the expressiveness of the idea and renew escalation of savings.

Мисалы: *Акылың – акыл, Your mind is a mind*

бирдемени неге айтпадың – Why did not say something

Асан минген ат – ат. Asan’s horse is a horse

Ошол сөзүм – сөз, – That my word is a word

иши – иш эмес, – his/her matter is not a matter

Reflecting the importance of the term to refer to the name of the individual can be considered as one element of a repeated unit construction:

баланын аты – бала, the name of a boy is a boy

Кымбаттын аты кымбат эмес го, боюна ою жарашып тургандай, топ-топ жарашып турат. – Kymbat’s (kymbat means – expensive) name is not expensive as growth coincides a mind, a bunch a bunch fits.

Азаматтын бою өспөгөндө, Азамат атка конбойт эле. If Azamat does not grow, he was not Azamat.

Мейли, асманга уч, жерге түш, баатырдын аты – баатыр. - Fly to the sky, fall down to the ground, the name of the hero is a hero.

Kyrgyz language in the true sense of the term savings through the creative properties listed for the further implementation of the new auxiliary verb (Be) is carried out by means of the word:

Канткенде адам уулу адам болот (Ч.А.). – How the son of man will be a man (Chingiz Aitmatov).

Ишиң иш болду. – Your matter was a matter.

Таалай, Таалай болгондон бери бир жолу да жакшылыгын көргөн жокпуз. – Taalayu becomes Taalayu any goods things do not happen with us.

Шыкмаматов айыл өкмөтү болгондон бери, айыл өкмөтү айыл өкмөт болду. – When Shykmatatov became the head of ayil okmot, ayil okmot becomes ayil okmot.

All these repetitions make the sentence meanings really acceptable. Repeated words in a sentence make the main meaning expressive and saved, also will serve to create a new idea.

Therefore, knowledge of the language and substantial participation in creating predicative performance both in terms of their character of repeated words, there is an exception too. This exception lost the syntactic relations and is used as one of the part of a sentence.

Another example of lexical repetition in characters' thoughts and narrative sections of the English novels show that most examples of repetition are same-unit repetitions, which may be defined as exact repetitions. It means that the same words of the source text are repeated in the translated text, though there may be changes in inflections or parts of speech. The following examples below illustrate it.

1. *Need* I say? *Need* I say how livid I was? The old bastard had rung up and terminated my job for me (Burgess, 2003, p.15).

2. I had a nice little job serving tea to tourists. Actually, looking back, *it wasn't* a nice little job at all, *it was* slave labour (Burgess, 2003, p.14).

3. The thing was, if I spent my money on ice-cream I'd have to go into town and *beg* in the pedestrian precinct — the Dust Bowl, they call it — so I could get something to eat that night. And *begging* is so grim (Burgess, 2003, pp.26–27).

4. I *hated* sports. I *hated* sports, and I *hated* people who played them, and I *hated* people who watched them, and I *hated* people who didn't hate people who watched them or played them (Green, 2005, p.58).

5. *She* cooked a small mountain of artichoke dip. *She* festooned our living room in green and yellow streamers, the colours of my new school. *She* bought two dozen champagne poppers and placed them around the edge of our coffee table (Green, 2005, p.9).

The presented examples are same-unit, simple repetitions, i.e., the same words are repeated in the successive sentences. The exception is Example 3 when the part of speech is changed. The verb **beg** is changed into the noun **begging** in the following utterance. The latter repetition may be defined as same-unit, derived repetition. As to quote Klaudy and Karoly, derived repetition is defined as “the appearance of an identical root morpheme, but with possible derivational difference” (Klaudy and Karoly, 2000, p.146). All sentences, except Example 5, are emphatic because, by repeating the same things, the narrators wish to express their characters' excessive emotions or negative feelings toward a certain situation. In addition, Example 2 reveals that the character of the novel is both dissatisfied and ironic about her **nice little job**. The repetition of the personal pronoun **she** in Example 5 may be an instance of a listing function. It also slows down the reading tempo and intends at creating the feeling of boredom that the character of the novel Miles experiences while watching his mother's preparation for a farewell party.

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Most of all Kyrgyz repetitions make the sentence meanings really acceptable. Repeated words in a sentence make the main meaning expressive and saved, also will serve to create a new idea. Generally, repetition is not completely investigated in linguistics. So repetitions in dialogue and its practical value is so high and needs to be paid much efforts to investigate. Totally it gives priority to the creation of very great importance.

Therefore, knowledge of the language and substantial participation in creating predicative performance both in terms of their character of repeated words, there is an exception too. This exception lost the syntactic relations and is used as one of the part of a sentence.

The study of repetitions as a stylistic category is of great theoretical and practical importance. The results of the study will help to identify the relationship of the elements of the formal grammatical level with the individual style of the writer, it can be used when describing categories of stylistics, as well as in the study of literary text as an object of linguistic research. Information on repetition can

be used in the process of university and school teaching on the development of a culture of speech, in teaching stylistics, and in analyzing texts of literary works.

Resources:

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Internet resource:

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