

"PREVENTING REDUNDANCY AND ENSURING MEANING RETENTION IN TRANSLATION" THE PROCESS OF TRANSLATION OF LORD JIM BY JOSEPH CONRAD.

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Annotation: The topic "Preventing Redundancy and Ensuring Meaning Retention in Translation" is crucial for translators as it helps in ensuring that the text is expressed clearly and concisely.

One of the translator's main tasks is to eliminate unnecessary repetition and choose words that convey the intended message accurately, preserving both the clarity and the essence of the original text. This involves using synonyms and collocations appropriately, understanding cultural nuances, and ensuring that the grammar and style remain aligned with the target language while maintaining the integrity of the original content.

Key Words: Redundancy (Tautology), translation, clarity, simplicity in writing, collocations, grammar and stylistics, reduction of expressions.

Redundancy (or tautological sentence) is a phrase or expression that is unnecessarily repetitive, unclear, or not precise. In simpler terms, redundancy involves repeating words or expressions that do not add any new meaning. It often results in a sentence that unnecessarily restates something and is considered a stylistic flaw.

Redundancy (from Greek, tautologia - the same words) refers to the excessive use of a single idea, concept, or meaning expressed through different words or phrases. In translations, we encounter many identical sentences and expressions and aim to avoid them in order not to bore readers with the same meaning in the translated text. This process involves using different equivalents in the target language to avoid redundancy while preserving meaning and content in translation. Negative Effects of Redundancy makes the text complex and difficult to understand. Unnecessary words make the text longer without adding any new information. Makes reading and understanding harder: Repetitive phrases slow down reading and may fatigue the reader. Eliminating redundancy ensures that the writing is clear, concise, and understandable. This also helps in engaging the readers and listeners. Translators thus make an effort to perform a broader and deeper analysis of words and their synonyms between the two languages.

"The Elements of Style" by William Strunk Jr. and E.B. White is a well-known book that provides guidance on writing with clarity and conciseness, and it addresses

redundancy as one of the key elements of effective writing. Here are some relevant points on redundancy and tautology (taftalogiya) from the book:

Omitting Redundant Words:

The book advises writers to avoid unnecessary words or phrases that repeat the same idea. For instance, phrases like "advance planning," "each and every," or "true fact" are redundant because they repeat the meaning unnecessarily. In English, simplicity is valued, and these kinds of repetitions should be eliminated to improve clarity. Example: "Each and every" → "Each" or "Every" (both convey the same idea). "True fact" → "Fact" (a fact is inherently true).

Avoiding Tautology:

Tautology refers to saying the same thing twice in different words. Strunk and White suggest removing tautological expressions to make writing more concise and less repetitive. For instance, phrases like "a small bit" or "a free gift" add no additional meaning and should be simplified.

Example: "*A free gift*" → "*Gift*" (*a gift is always free by definition*). "*Absolutely necessary*" → "*Necessary*" (*if something is necessary, it has implied that it is absolutely so*).

Use of Strong Verbs:

The book encourages writers to avoid using weak verbs with redundant adjectives or adverbs. For example, instead of saying "*He made a loud noise,*" *it is better to use a more direct verb like "He shouted."* This helps reduce unnecessary words and makes the writing clearer.

Conciseness in Writing:

One of the core principles in "The Elements of Style" is to express ideas as simply and directly as possible. By cutting out redundant or unnecessary words, the writer improves both the flow and clarity of the text. This is essential in avoiding tautological constructions that can confuse or bore the reader.

Example: "*In close proximity*" → "*Nearby*"

"*In the event that*" → "*If*"

By focusing on simplicity and eliminating unnecessary repetition, Strunk and White help writers avoid tautology and redundancy, leading to clearer, more effective communication.

Let's consider the process of translating Joseph Conrad's Lord Jim into Uzbek, where we encounter similar sentences and expressions. In this case, we need to preserve the meaning while using different words in the translation to avoid redundancy.

"*Do you want him?*" and "*Do you want to know?*" [3.P32] Both questions can be translated with similar structures, but care should be taken to avoid repeating similar

wording without adding any new meaning in the target language. In Uzbek, both can be phrased in a way that avoids unnecessary repetition.

"Uni istaysizmi?" This was translated with different words in Uzbek and *"buni bilmoqchimisiz?"* also that form used to say in another way in Uzbek.

"I don't want him, no one wants him." and *"You want to know?"* [3.P32] In translation, maintaining the same question structure and negation could lead to redundancy if not handled carefully. For example, translating *"I don't want him"* and *"no one wants him"* in a way that does not overemphasize the negation might prevent unnecessary repetition.

"Uni istamayman, hech kim istamaydi. Siz esa bilishni xohlaysizmi?" In this way, the verbs 'to want' and 'to know' express the same meaning, but different verb forms are used to avoid tautology.

"I shall go tomorrow – and that is the end." [3.P32] *"Ertaga ketaman, shu bilan tugaydi."*

"That time will not come" [3.P32] *"O'sha vaqt kelmaydi."* In these translations, redundancy is avoided while maintaining clarity. In Uzbek, the phrases might either express finality or conclusion, but care should be taken to avoid using redundant expressions that convey the same meaning twice.

Repetition of the word "Impossible. *"That it was impossible! Impossible!"* [3.P68] The repetition of "Impossible!" can be seen as redundant. In English, it serves to emphasize the character's disbelief or emotional state, but in translation, this could be condensed into a single "Impossible!" or a phrase that captures the intensity without repeating the same word.

"You promised unasked - remember" [3.P68] this could be seen as slightly redundant, as the phrase *"You promised unasked"* already implies that the promise was given without a request. The phrase *"remember"* may not add extra meaning, especially in a translated version, as it is often implied in the context.

"I shall hold you like this" and "Thou art mine!" [3.P68] These two phrases express similar sentiments: the first shows her action, and the second shows her emotional claim. Depending on the tone, one of these expressions might be removed or combined in translation to avoid redundancy.

In the translation, the redundancy may occur if the emotional weight or actions are over-explained. For example, phrases like *"You promised unasked – remember"* could be simplified to make the dialogue more natural and less repetitive in the target language. Similarly, some of the emotional intensity in the dialogue could be conveyed through structure or tone without repeating the same sentiments.

In conclusion, preventing redundancy (or tautology) and ensuring meaning retention are essential elements of a successful translation process. Redundancy, if not

carefully managed, can lead to unnecessary repetition that dilutes the meaning, complicates the text, and causes confusion for the reader. On the other hand, ensuring meaning retention requires the translator to preserve the original ideas and concepts while adapting them in a way that is both clear and natural in the target language.

Effective translation goes beyond simple word-for-word conversion. It involves a deep understanding of both the source and target languages, including their vocabulary, grammar, style, and cultural contexts. Translators must carefully select the appropriate words, phrases, and expressions that convey the intended message without unnecessary repetition. This often requires the use of synonyms, restructuring sentences, and adapting idiomatic expressions to ensure the translated text flows smoothly and remains faithful to the original meaning.

By reducing redundancy and maintaining the integrity of the original message, translators can create texts that are not only linguistically accurate but also clear, engaging, and meaningful for the target audience. Therefore, the translator's role is not just about linguistic proficiency but also about the ability to make choices that reflect the nuances of both languages and cultures, ensuring that the essence of the message is both preserved and enhanced.

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