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# THE ROLE OF REPETITION IN CONNECTING TEXTUAL UNITS

**Sevara Rahmatova**
PhD, Teacher , Andijan State Medical Institute
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**Annotatsiya**. Ko‘p funksiyali til hodisasi bo‘lgan takrorlar matnda bir qator o‘ziga xos vazifalarni bajaradi. Fonetik, leksik, morfologik va sintaktik birliklarning takrorlanishi badiiy matnning ta’sirchanligi, ifodaliligi va ohangdorligini ta’minlash bilan birga, uning tarkibiy qismlarini bog‘lash hamda yaxlitligini shakllantirishda ham muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Ushbu maqolada matn va uning tarkibiy qismlari o‘rtasidagi semantik-sintaktik munosabatlar, xususan, matn qismlarini bog‘lash va uning yaxlitligini ta’minlashda takrorning o‘rni tadqiq etiladi. Matn qismlari o‘rtasida aloqa o‘rnatishga xizmat qiluvchi takror turlari, shuningdek, gap bo‘laklari va so‘z birikmalarining bu jarayondagi roli tahlil qilinadi. Bundan tashqari, takror turlari va ularning funksional xususiyatlariga doir o‘zbek hamda xorijiy tilshunoslarning qarashlari va tasniflari yoritiladi.
**Kalit so‘zlar:** matn, takror, semantik-sintaktik munosabatlar, bog‘lanish, konnotatsiya

**Аннотация.** Повтор, являясь многофункциональным языковым явлением, выполняет в тексте ряд специфических функций. Повторение фонетических, лексических, морфологических и синтаксических единиц не только обеспечивает выразительность, экспрессивность и мелодичность художественного текста, но и играет важную роль в соединении его структурных компонентов и формировании текстовой целостности. В данной статье исследуются семантико-синтаксические отношения между текстом и его структурными компонентами, в частности, роль повтора в установлении связей между частями текста и обеспечении его целостности. Анализируются виды повторов, способствующие установлению связей между частями текста, а также роль членов предложения и словосочетаний в данном процессе. Кроме того, рассматриваются взгляды и классификации узбекских и зарубежных лингвистов относительно видов повтора и их функциональных особенностей.
**Ключевые слова**: текст, повтор, семантико-синтаксические отношения, связность, коннотация

**Abstract.** Repetition, as a multifunctional linguistic phenomenon, performs a number of specific functions in a text. The repetition of phonetic, lexical, morphological, and syntactic units not only ensures the effectiveness, expressiveness, and euphony of a literary text but also plays an important role in connecting its constituent parts and establishing textual cohesion. This article examines the semantic and syntactic relationships between a text and its constituent parts, with particular emphasis on the role of repetition in connecting textual units and ensuring textual integrity. It analyzes various types of repetition, as well as the role of sentence constituents and

word combinations in establishing textual connections. Furthermore, the article presents the views and classifications of Uzbek and international linguists concerning the types of repetition and their functional characteristics.

**Keywords:** text, repetition, semantic-syntactic relations, cohesion, connotation.

A text, understood as a complex syntactic whole formed through the semantic combination of two or more sentences, is constructed through various cohesive and structuring devices. In his monograph entitled Syntagmatic and Pragmatic Features of Uzbek Scientific Text, linguist M. Khakimov notes that the lexical meaning of the word text incorporates the concepts of combination and connection; therefore, the constituent elements of a text are interconnected through certain cohesive devices [Xakimov M., 1993: 7]. Repetition is one of the means that contributes to the semantic organization of a text and ensures its overall coherence. Emphasizing the connection between textual units and the significance of repetition, M. Yuldoshev writes: “A text is a complex syntactic whole consisting of at least two sentences. Sentences are interconnected through various cohesive and structuring devices. These include repeated constituents, pronouns, chiasmatic constructions, units expressing time and space, tense forms of predicates, modal words, and other lexical and grammatical units” [Yuldoshev M., 2007: 27]. It is evident that the author regards repeated constituents as one of the means of connecting textual units. Indeed, semantic and syntactic relations exist between the constituent parts of a text. Such relations are observed between sentences, paragraphs, sections, and chapters that are semantically and grammatically interconnected. Naturally, these constituent parts of a text, which represents an extensive syntactic structure, are also grammatically related to one another. In such relationships, intonation frequently functions as a grammatical means of connection. As G.G. Moskalchuk points out, “Since repetitions reflect a single referential reality, they contribute to the formation of the semantic integrity of a text” [Moskalchuk G., 2003: 24]. Thus, repetition is a multifunctional linguistic phenomenon. It ensures the expressiveness and impact of speech, highlights significant elements within a text, emphasizes the information conveyed through them, and draws the reader’s attention to these elements. At the same time, repetition contributes to intensifying actions and emphasizing such features as degree, quantity, and other characteristics. A.P. Skovorodnikov, who correctly identifies these aspects of repetition, defines its functional characteristics as follows:

1. Repeating linguistic units in a text and increasing their degree of significance;
2. Clarifying the main idea and important details reflected in the text;
3. Emphasizing the rheme of a sentence within the text;
4. Creating conditions for the syntactic expansion of a sentence in the text;
5. Intensifying actions and processes represented in the text [Skovorodnikov A., 1984: 71–76].

The function of connecting textual units and ensuring the integrity of a text should also be added to this list.

Some linguists place particular emphasis on the cohesive function of repetition. For instance, S.Kh. Golovkina and S.N. Smolnikov, assessing the role of repetition in ensuring semantic cohesion within a text, distinguish the following types:

1. **Exact repetition.** In this type of repetition, the same word or a word form sharing the same root is reproduced identically within the text. This is considered the simplest mechanism for connecting textual units.

2. **Repetition of words sharing the same root.** The authors illustrate this type with examples from M.Yu. Lermontov's A Hero of Our Time, where the related words море (sea), приморский (coastal), and черноморский (Black Sea) are used.

3. **Thematic repetition.** In this type of repetition, the lexical meanings of the words used in a text share common semantic features. These words are interconnected because they designate different aspects, components, constituent elements, and other features of the same situation, phenomenon, or field of activity. Such words, belonging to a common thematic domain, form an internal semantic paradigm within the text and connect its different parts.

4. **Expressive repetition.** This type of repetition serves to establish evaluative attitudes. The authors include the Russian words городишко, скверный, дикий, грязный, ветхий, and лачужка as examples of expressive repetition.

5. **Synonymous repetition.** The recurrence of synonyms in a text serves several functions. First, synonyms establish connections between sentences and link different statements semantically. Second, they provide different designations for similar situations, phenomena, and objects, thereby contributing to the creation of imagery. Third, synonyms function as expressive devices that enhance or diminish the expressive and emotional tone of a text.

6. **Repetition of stylistic variants of the same word.** The authors demonstrate that the Russian words квартира and фатера differ in their stylistic connotations. According to their explanation, квартира is stylistically neutral, whereas фатера belongs to colloquial speech and carries a negative stylistic connotation. In M.Yu. Lermontov's A Hero of Our Time, the use of these words not only characterizes the speech patterns of the speakers—Pechorin, an officer, and the foreman—but also reflects the fact that the house offered to Pechorin does not correspond to the type of accommodation he is looking for.

7. **Genus-species substitution.** This type represents a form of semantic repetition in which a general designation is replaced by a specific one, as in дерево – яблоня (tree – apple tree) and цветок – роза (flower – rose).

8. **Repetition of antonyms.** The use of antonyms in a text is also based on semantic repetition. Antonyms create a prominent opposition that connects different parts of the text. They are employed to emphasize contrasts, reveal contradictions between phenomena and states, and create antithesis in literary imagery [Golovkina S., Smolnikov S., 2006: 15–19].

It is evident that repetition is not merely a means of creating connotation but also a device that connects different parts of a text and ensures its overall integrity. For this reason, writers frequently employ repetition in the creation of literary works. As A.A. Minakova points out, "Repetition is a fundamental principle of poetic composition and also one of the highly effective techniques for constructing microtexts and macrotexts" [Minakova A., 2012: 4].

Thus, repetition is significant as a means of organizing a text and connecting its constituent parts. In their work entitled Linguistic Analysis of Literary Text, M. Yuldoshev and Q. Yadgorov

also focus on the specific linguistic units whose repetition plays an important role in connecting textual components. They express their views on this issue as follows: “A text can be formed through the repeated use of certain affixes, words, word combinations, or sentences employed in the first sentence within the subsequent components” [Yuldoshev M., Yadgorov Q., 2007: 97].

Different types of repetition play different roles in connecting textual units. Such forms as alliteration, assonance, anaphora, and epiphora serve not only to create expressive and emotional effects but also to ensure textual cohesion and connect its constituent parts. Z. Muqimova evaluates the role of anaphora in text formation as follows: “Anaphora, the successive use of sentences constructed according to the same syntactic pattern, and an ensemble of various linguopoetic devices contribute to the creation of a highly artistic text characterized by internal coherence and its own ‘music’ in terms of both content and rhythm” [Muqimova Z., 2020: 73]. The repetition of sentence constituents, word combinations, and entire sentences is also of considerable importance in connecting textual units. In particular, the repetition of predicates plays a significant role in establishing relationships between sentences within a text. Similarly, the repetition of a constituent functioning as the subject provides information about the entity being described in the text. At the same time, such repetition establishes logical and semantic connections between textual units and links different parts of the text according to the principle of “top-down” organization through the positional arrangement of linguistic elements. The repetition of adverbial modifiers within a text performs several functions. Alongside intensifying the degree, quantity, manner, place, and time of an action, emphasizing these characteristics, attributing meanings of emphasis and intensity to them, and making them focal elements that attract the reader’s attention, such repetition also establishes semantic and logical connections between textual units. Similarly, the repetition of objects used within a text makes the object of an action more prominent, assigns emphasis to it, and connects textual units according to their positional arrangement, following the “top-down” principle.

Linguistic studies point out that the integrity of a text can be ensured through pronouns, which refer to different textual components. By means of reference, pronouns connect preceding or subsequent parts of a text. For instance, Sh. Safarov argues that connections between textual units can occur in three forms. When a textual fragment is related to an element in the preceding part of the text, anaphora arises; when it is connected with the subsequent context, cataphora occurs. However, a textual fragment may simultaneously be semantically related to both the preceding and subsequent contexts, in which case a diaphoric or diaphoric relationship is established. The devices that actualize these types of relationships include grammatical forms and lexical units. The scholar also notes that pronouns connect textual units semantically through their anaphoric reference function [Safarov Sh., 2008: 198]. Thus, pronouns are deictic devices that connect different parts of a text. When repeatedly employed, they not only establish closer connections between textual units but also enhance the expressive effect of the text. According to R. Davlatova, “Deictic units referring to different parts of a text function as a chain that ensures the structural interconnectedness and semantic integrity of its components. These units refer to particular sections of a text and establish syntactic relationships between them. In addition to semantically connecting the constituent parts of a text, such deictic units are actively employed to ensure structural

consistency and direct the listener's attention to the information conveyed in the text" [Davlatova R., 2020: 132]. In her doctoral dissertation entitled Deictic Units of the Uzbek Language, R. Davlatova notes that the units referring to different parts of a text in Uzbek can be classified according to the direction of reference as follows:

1. Deictic units referring to the preceding part of a text;
2. Deictic units referring to the subsequent part of a text;
3. Deictic units referring to both the preceding and subsequent parts of a text [Davlatova R., 2020: 133].

It is evident that pronouns connect different parts of a text through reference and thereby ensure its overall integrity. In connecting textual units according to the "top-down" principle, linguistic devices capable of performing this particular function are selected. Repetition is an effective means of accomplishing this task without difficulty. Moreover, through repetition, connections can also be established vertically between the middle section of a text and its subsequent lower sections. The repetition in the middle and final sections of a lexical unit, morphological element, or syntactic construction initially used at the beginning of a text establishes cohesion based on the "top-down" principle. As Sh. Safarov points out, "An approach to defining textual integrity based on the 'top-down' principle relies on the dialectical relationship between the whole and its parts. In this approach, textual integrity is not characterized through the properties of its individual parts; rather, the meaning of the whole is regarded as the source that determines the properties of its constituent parts" [Safarov Sh., 2008: 242]. It is noteworthy that repetition may sometimes appear to create unnecessary redundancy in a text. However, its use actually ensures closer and stronger connections between textual units. Having studied the characteristics of repetition in electronic hypertexts, G.G. Klochkova notes that although the excessive repetition of keywords and complete phrases in such texts creates a particular form of linguistic redundancy, it strengthens the connections between adjacent textual blocks. In this way, repetition compensates for the absence of conventional cohesive devices that would otherwise ensure the continuity of textual components [Klochkova E.S., 2008: 52].

Based on the above considerations, it can be concluded that any text, as an integral syntactic and semantic whole, is founded on the interconnectedness of its constituent parts. The use of repeated linguistic units across different sections of a text demonstrates the existence of close semantic and syntactic relationships between them. The propositions expressed in a text become more closely interconnected through repetition. Thus, repetition functions not only as a means of shaping textual content but also as a linguistic device through which the author's ideas are conveyed and realized.

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