

A Brief Discussion on the Processing of Lexical Repetition in the Uyghur Translation of the 'Nineteenth National Congress Report'

Hui Jia

College of Humanities and Social Sciences, Xinjiang Institute of Technology, Aksu, Xinjiang, 843000, China

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Abstract: The paper is based on the Uyghur translation of the 19th National Congress report, examines the translation of repetitive words from a comparative perspective. By comparing typical example sentences in the Chinese and Uyghur texts of the 19th National Congress report, the study explores the differences in the translation of identical repetitive words, and summarizes the translation strategies and methods of repetitive words. The aim is to provide a reference for future translations of government reports and other related materials.

1. Introduction

Currently, China has entered a crucial stage in realizing the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. In order to accurately convey the country's major policies to the people, the translation of political documents has become increasingly important. Translators often encounter situations where the same word appears multiple times. The challenge for translators is to translate repeated words throughout the text in a way that is neither cumbersome nor lacking. This paper aims to study and explore this issue.

There have been numerous research achievements in China regarding the handling of repetitive vocabulary. Representative works include Chen Guojian's (1980) "The Handling of Repeated Words in the Process of Translating from Chinese to Western Languages," which utilizes methods such as pronouns, transformation, omission, and compression to avoid unnecessary repetition while retaining necessary repetition [1]. In Luo Lei's (2005) "The Handling of Repeated Words and Structures in the Translation of Traditional Chinese Medicine into English," methods such as omission, substitution, merging, and repetition are employed to deal with repeated words and structures [2]. Lu Yu (2018) discusses the treatment of repetitive Chinese vocabulary in the Chinese and English translations of the 19th National Congress report, using vocabulary continuity for direct repetition and syntactic means for idiomatic translation [3]. Zhang Dengke (2018) examines the language characteristics of the Uyghur translation of the 19th National Congress report, highlighting the frequent use of word addition and shifting for the translation of high-frequency words [4].

In this study, representative examples from the translated version of the 19th National Congress

report in Uyghur language are selected [5]. The usage of repeated words in these examples is analyzed using bar charts, and the methods of handling repeated words are summarized.

2. The repetition of vocabulary

Repetition is a common rhetorical device in literary works and a form of artistic expression in literary creation. Vocabulary repetition refers to the repeated occurrence of the same semantic and formal words or phrases within the same discourse. In the original text of the 19th National Congress report [6], in order to create coherence and unity throughout the article, certain vocabulary is repeated, serving to strengthen the tone, clarify viewpoints, deepen meaning, and reinforce the central theme.

2.1 Repetitive verb

The 19th National Congress report not only summarizes the achievements and transformations of the past five years but also provides directions for realizing the "Two Centenary Goals." This study conducted a statistical analysis of the high-frequency verbs in the report, as shown in Table 1:

Table 1: The occurrences of high-frequency verbs

Words	Frequency	Words	Frequency
Construction	165	Strengthen	74
Development	232	Reform	69
Persistence	131	Improve	57
Achieve	85	Life	47
Promote	81		

Among the highly repeated verbs, the word "Construction" appears a total of 165 times in the report, with 103 occurrences in noun form and 62 occurrences in verb form. The word "Development" appears 232 times, with 138 occurrences in noun form and 94 occurrences in verb form. The word "Persistence" appears 131 times, while "Achieve" appears 85 times. The word "Promote" appears 81 times, "Strengthen" appears 74 times, "Reform" appears 69 times, and "Improve" appears 57 times. The word "Life" appears 47 times in the report. The repetitive use of this series of verbs reflects the determination and confidence of the government in building China into a modern and strong nation in the new era. The Uyghur translations of these vocabulary items are shown in Figure 1.

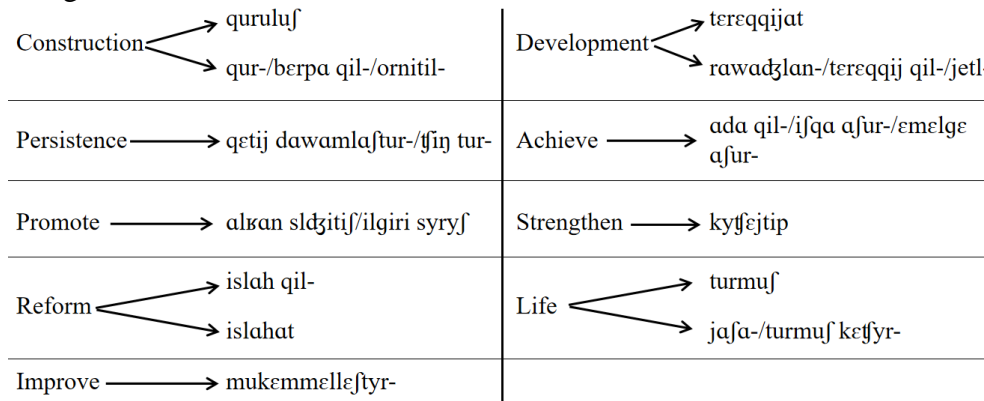


Figure 1: The Uyghur translations of the repetitive verb

2.2 Repetitive noun

The repetition of nouns includes the repetition of nouns or noun phrases. Many repetitive nouns also appeared in the report of the 19th National Congress, Table 2 shows the statistics of high-frequency word nouns:

Table 2: The occurrences of high-frequency nouns

Words	Frequency	Words	Frequency
People	203	Society	262
China	193	Country	115
Institution	100	Politics	93
Nation	80	Culture	79
Characteristics	79	System	77

In the 19th National Congress report, the word "People" appears 203 times, while "Socialism" appears a total of 146 times, with 69 occurrences in noun form and 77 occurrences in adjective form. The term "Modernization" appears 47 times, "The great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation" appears 27 times, "New era" appears 35 times, "Socialism with Chinese characteristics" appears 70 times, and "Society" appears 108 times. Their translations are shown in Figure 2.

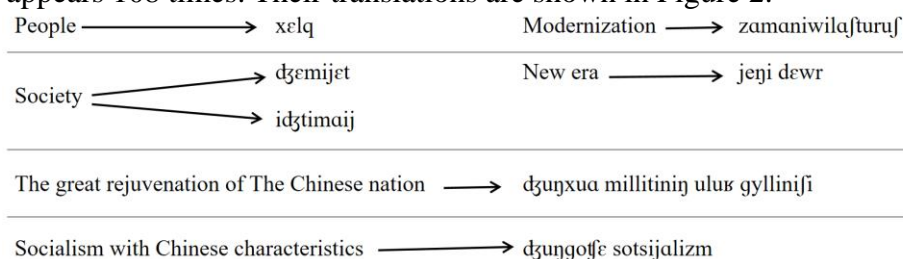


Figure 2: The Uyghur translations of the repetitive noun

2.3 Repetitive adjectives

The repetition of adjectives generally serves to strengthen the degree of the modifier, and is expressed in terms of "quantitative" and "qualitative" reinforcement:

Table 3: The occurrences of high-frequency adjectives

Words	Frequency	Words	Frequency
Complete	319	Strong	221
New	174	Important	105
High	92	Great	75
Democratic	61	Good	59
Safe	55		

As shown in Table 3, the frequency of "Complete" in adjectives is as high as 319 times, which is used to express different meanings when paired with different words. Secondly, it is "Strong". The entry of socialism with Chinese characteristics into a new era means that the Chinese nation, which has been through many hardships since modern times, has ushered in a great leap from standing up, becoming rich to becoming strong, and has ushered in a bright prospect of realizing the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. The third place is "new", which is the "word" in the report of the 19th National Congress. The word "new" runs through the entire report. Our country have entered a new era, embarking on a new journey, and the path of happiness for the people will also become wider and more beautiful.

2.4 Repetitive adverbs

Another characteristic of vocabulary cohesion in political essays is the repetition of adverbs. This not only strengthens the tone but also serves to connect the text [7]. Among them, adverbs of degree are the most frequently used subcategory of adverbs in political essays. Commonly used adverbs of degree include "more", "most", "very", and so on. In the original text of the 19th National Congress report, "more" appears 44 times, "most" appears 33 times, and "very" appears 3 times. Their translations are shown in Figure 3.

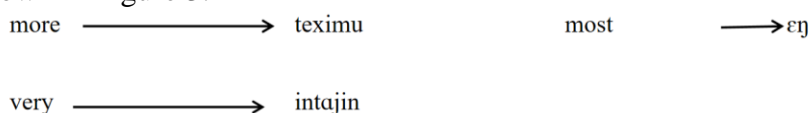


Figure 3: The Uyghur translations of the repetitive adverbs

2.5 Repetitive number words

Words that indicate quantity or order are called number words. The use of number words in the 19th National Congress report is mainly reflected in some words that summarize policies, guidelines and ideas, such as: "five in one" bejni bir gewde qiliŧ, "one country, two systems " bir d let,ikki tyzym, "one belt and one road" bir belbaŧ,bir jol, "four comprehensive" t t omumjyzlyk, "one family across the Taiwan Strait" ikki qir aqtikiler bir aile kiŧiliri, etc. In the process of using such words, the number words inevitably appear to be repeated. Their translations are shown in Figure 4.

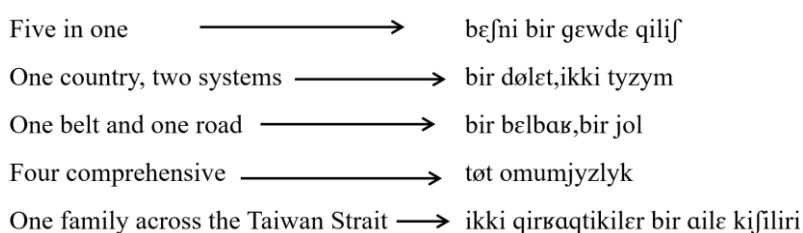


Figure 4: The Uyghur translations of the repetitive number words

3. The processing of Repetitive Words

3.1 Complete repetitive translation

In order to clearly convey the meaning of the original text and maintain the emphatic tone and language style of the original text, some words in the original text are repeated several times, and if they are omitted in the translation, the original effect will not be achieved, so the same lexical articulation means as the original text is used in the translation for direct repetition [8].

Example 1: "We must follow the requirements on building this society set out at our 16th, 17th, and 18th National Congresses, act in response to the evolution of the principal contradiction in Chinese society, and promote coordinated economic, political, cultural, social, and ecological advancement". **Example 2:** "We must show firm resolve in implementing the strategy for invigorating China through science and education, the strategy on developing a quality workforce, the innovation-driven development strategy, the rural vitalization strategy, the coordinated regional development strategy, the sustainable development strategy, and the military-civilian integration strategy". The translations shows in Figure 5.

Example 1: partijenij 16-,17-,18-qurultajlirida otturisa qojulcan omumjyzyk halliq dʒemijet qurup ʃiqiq heqqidiki telepler bojiʃe,dʒmijitimizdiki اساسij ziddijetiniy ʒzgiriʃini mehkem igilep,iqtisadiy quruluʃ,sijasij quruluʃ,medenijet quruluʃi,idʒtimaij quruluʃ,ekologije medenijliki quruluʃini bir tutaq ilgiri syryʃ gerek.

Example 2: dʒletni pen-maarip arqiliq gyllendiryʃ istrategijesi,dʒletni ixtisasliqlar arqiliq qudrat tapquzuʃ istrategijesi,jeniliq jariniʃ arqiliq te reqqijatqa tyrtke boluʃ istrategijesi,jeza-kentlerni gyllendiryʃ istrategijesi,imkanijetlik sidʒil tereqqijat istrategijesi, a rmije-xelq juurma tereqqijat istrategijesini qetij jolka qojuʃ gerek.

Figure 5: The translations for example 1 and example 2

In Example 1, the word "construction" appears 5 times in the original text, and is translated directly as "quruluʃ", which is also repeated 5 times. In example 2, the word "strategy" appears seven times in the original text, and it is also translated as "istrategijesi" seven times. In addition, the “Road Confidence, Theory Confidence, System Confidence, Cultural Confidence, Great Struggle, Great Project, Great Cause, Great Dream, Political Awareness, Big Picture Awareness, Core Awareness, Alignment Awareness and so on are all repetition to reproduce the original text in its entirety (Figure 6).

Road Confidence, Theory Confidence	—————>	jol iʃenʃi, nezerije iʃenʃi
System Confidence, Cultural Confidence	—————>	tyzym iʃenʃi we medenijet iʃenʃi
Great Struggle, Great Project	—————>	uluʃ kyreʃ, uluʃ quruluʃ
Great Cause, Great Dream	—————>	uluʃ iʃ we, uluʃ arzu
Political Awareness, Big Picture Awareness	—————>	sijasij aʃ, omumijet eʃi
Core Awareness, Alignment Awareness	—————>	jaro eʃi we, birdeklik eʃi

Figure 6: Translation of special words

According to the Uyghur language's principle of proximity syntax, the translation should employ the method of repeated translation to render the words from the original text, as illustrated in the following example sentences:

Example 3: “China’s socialist democracy is the broadest, most genuine, and most effective democracy to safeguard the fundamental interests of the people”. **Example 4:** “We must inspire creativity and vitality throughout society, and strive to achieve better quality, more efficient, fairer, and more sustainable development”. **Example 5:** China is still in an important period of strategic opportunity for development; the prospects are bright but the challenges are severe. The translations shows in Figure 7.

Example 3: dʒlitimizniy sotsijalistik demokratijesi xelqniy typ menpeitini qobdajdiran eʃ keʃ,eʃ emelij,eʃ jaramliq demokra tije.

Example 4: biz pytkyl dʒemijetniy idʒadijet kyʃi we tereqqijat hajatij kyʃini urʒutup. teximu juqiri sypetlik,teximu ynymlyk,teximu adil,teximu imkanijetlik sidʒil bolcan tereqqijatni tirifip ifqa aʃuruʃ imiz gerek.

Example 5: dʒlitimizniy tereqqijati helihem muhim istrategijelik purset mezigilide turmaqta,istiqlalimiz intajin parlaq,xirismu intajin keskin.

Figure 7: The translations for examples 3-5

The degree adverbs "most", "more" and "very" have emphasis meaning, from the above example, we can see that all the degree adverbs are repeatedly translated, if only one of them is omitted According to the rule of Uyghur proximity syntax, only the nearest adjective can be emphasized, which cannot reflect the emphasis meaning.

3.2 Choose appropriate words according to the context

Context is the language environment, and the translation of language content is deeply influenced by context. When dealing with repetitive words in the report of the 19th National Congress, the translator selects appropriate words based on the analysis of context to avoid vocabulary repetition and effectively express the ideas of the congress.

The word "build" appears 165 times in the 19th National Congress Report, including 41 times in the form of the verb berpa qil-, 65 times in the form of the verb qur-, and 2 times in the passive form of the verb ornitil-. Example sentences are as follows:

Example 6: launched activities to see members command and act on the mass line, and initiated a campaign for the observance of the Three Stricts and Three Earnests. **Example 7:** We should ensure that this culture serves the people and serves socialism. We should follow the principle of letting a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thought contend, and encourage creative transformation and development, so as to add new luster to Chinese culture. **Example 8:** Thus we have, time and again, overcome the seemingly insurmountable and created miracle upon miracle. **Example 9:** We will do everything in our capacity, and work away at issue by issue, year in and year out. The translations shows in Figure 8.

Example 6: ejnekke qaraq,özini tyzeftyryf,jujunuf,dawalinif telipi qetij dawamlafturuluf kerek.

Example 7: xelq yffyn xizmet qilif,sotisijalizm yffyn xizmet qilifta ffing turup,barffe gyller tekfi e ffilif,hemme eqimlar bes-beste sajraf fanqdenida ffing turup,idzadij aqlinifta,idza dij tereqqijatta ffing turup,dzunxua medenijitiniñ jeñi fanliq netidzisini yzlyksiz jaritif lazim.

Example 8: besip ötyfke köz jetmejdikan qijin ötkellerdin bir-birlep ötyp,tarix shepisiñe ffaqnap turidikän mö dzizilerni arqa-arqidin jaratti.

Example 9: ifni ifqa,jilni jilka ulap iflef lazim.

Figure 8: The translations for examples 6-9.

In Example 6, the word "insist" is translated as qetij dawamlafturuluf, which refers to insisting on specific things to be done, and is paired with a series of specific actions such as looking in the mirror, taking a bath, and treating illnesses, which vividly and imaginatively expresses the concrete measures to comprehensively strengthen the strict governance ; in Example 7, the word "insist" is translated as ffing turup-, which generally means abstract things, and is often used to insist on a certain policy, a certain road, policy, theory or idea, as well as to indicate a political position.

The first "one and one" in the original text of Example 8 is translated as bir-birlep, which means one after another, and the second "one and one" is translated as arqa-arqidin, which means continuous, and in Example 9 the phrase "one by one, year by year" in the original text was not directly translated, but instead was translated using the expression habit of Uyghur as "ifni ifqa,jilni jilka". Combining the accusative case with the nominative case and selecting appropriate words through contextual context can neither appear repetitive nor fully understand the target readers, demonstrating the translator's profound translation skills.

3.3 The method of referring to the common factorization

If each item of a polynomial has a common factor, the common factor can be mentioned outside the parentheses and the polynomial can be written in the form of a factorized product. This method can also be used to deal with repeated words in translation. To avoid wordiness in the text, we can bring up the same words and use them only once:

Example 10: To develop socialist culture with Chinese characteristics means to develop a socialist culture for our nation—a culture that is sound and people-oriented, that embraces modernization, the world, and the future, and that both promotes socialist material wellbeing and raises socialist cultural-ethical standards. **Example 11:** To deliver on the two centenary goals, realize the Chinese Dream of national rejuvenation, and steadily improve our people’s lives, we must continue to pursue development as the top priority in governance. The translations shows in Figure 9.

Example 10: zamaniwilifisqa,dunjağa,kelgysige jyzlengen millij,ilmij,ammiwi sotsijalistik medenijetin rawadçlanduruf kerek.

Example 11: "ikki 100 jil" liq kyref nifanini,dunçxua millitiniç uluç gylliniçidin ibaret dçunço arzusini ifqa açurup. xelqniç turmuç sewijesini yzlyksiz østyryç yçyn,çetij tewrenmeç tereqqijatni partijeniç hakimijet jyrçyzyç,døletni gyllendryryç tiki birinçi wezipisi qilif kerek.

Figure 9: The translations for examples 10-11.

In example 10, the word "face" appears three times in the original text, but only once in the translation, which is translated as jyzlengen, and in example 11, the word "realize" appears twice in the original text, but only once in the translation, which is translated as ifqa açurup. Through the analysis of the above examples, it can be found that the translator uses word reduction to deal with the repetition of words, such as: using the same grammatical position, extracting the repetition of verbs in common, etc., which makes the translation more concise and more in line with the expression habits of Uyghur.

3.4 Omit the method

Omission method, i.e. omitting one or more sentence components under certain conditions, deleting unnecessary words and phrases in the original text for the sake of conciseness of expression, and omitting words repeated in the original text without affecting the complete expression of the original meaning, can be done according to the expression habits of Uyghur.

Example 12: Culture is a country and nation’s soul. **Example 13:** Everyone must keep firmly in mind that the nature of a political and of a government is determined by those whom they serve. The translations shows in Figure 10.

Example 12: medenijet dølet we milletniç dçeni.

Example 13: pytyn partije kim yçyn xizmet qilif mesilisiniç partije we hakimijetniç xarakterini sinaçdiçan sinaç taf ikenlikini eside çin saqlifi çert.

Figure 10: The translations for examples 12-13.

Example 12 and 13 use the quantifier "one" to modify the state, nation, political and regime respectively, but the translation does not translate "one", but translates the state, nation, political and regime separately. According to Uyghur expression habits, these nouns are usually singular when they refer to the specific, so there is no need to translate the preceding quantifier "one".

3.5 Complementary using synonymic articulation

The report of the 19th National Congress is long and has many words, and the repeated use of certain words in the original text is inevitable because of their specific and fixed meanings, and one word in Chinese is often equivalent to several words in Uyghur, so when dealing with this situation, it can be supplemented by using synonyms or near-synonyms to avoid the repetition of words in the translation.

Example 14: We will promote safe development, and raise public awareness that life matters most and that safety comes first; we will improve the public safety system and the responsibility system for workplace safety; we will take resolute measures to prevent serious and major accidents, and build up our capacity for disaster prevention, mitigation, and relief. **Example 15:** We must put national interests first, take protecting our people's security as our mission and safeguarding political security as a fundamental task, and ensure both internal and external security, homeland and public security, traditional and non-traditional security, and China's own and common security. The translations shows in Figure 11.

Example 14: bixeter tereqqijat idijesini turkuzup, hajatni ela bilif, bixeterlikni birinfi orunka qojuf idijesini fari qildurup, bixeter iflepfiqirif mesulijet tyzimini mukemmellefityr, e'ir, pewquladde zor bixeterlik hadisilirini jyz berifini qetij tosup, apetni aldini elif, apetni azajtif, apettin qutquzuf iqtidarini afuruf lazim.

Example 15: xelqni xewpsizlikini asasij meqset, siyasij xewpsizlikni typ asas qilip, tafqi xewpsizlik bilen ifki xewpsizlikni, zemin xewpsizlikni bilen puqralar xewpsizlikini, eneniwi xewpsizlik bilen kejrjij eneniwi xewpsizlikni, oz xewpsizlikni bilen ortaq xewpsizlikni bir tutaf nezerde tutup, dolet xewpsizlik tyzimi sistemisini mukemmellefityr kerek.

Figure 11: The translations for examples 14-15.

It can be seen from the above example sentences that the translators have chosen *bixeterlik/xewpsizlik* for the word "security", both of which add negative additional components before and after the original word *xeterlik/xewp*, which can be handled to some extent by using synonyms or near-synonyms of the repeated words. Repetition is avoided to some extent.

4. Conclusion

By reading the 19th National Congress Report, analyzing the high-frequency vocabulary in the report is an effective approach to interpreting the report. The expression of repetitive words in the report is flexible and diverse. Through the analysis of specific examples, this article summarizes the following approaches to handle repetitive words:

Complete repetition in translation: This includes direct repetition while maintaining consistency with the original text and using necessary repetition based on grammatical rules. Chinese language has the characteristic of emphasizing balance and beauty, and repetitive words are commonly used as rhetorical devices and for discourse cohesion. This is also the case in Uyghur language expression habits, where certain repetitive words cannot be omitted and need to be fully translated to convey the intended meaning.

Selecting appropriate words based on contextual cues: Choosing suitable words for translation based on the context helps to avoid repetitive occurrences of words and maintains linguistic richness and structural coherence in the article.

Factoring out common terms: This method is commonly used in mathematics, but it can also be applied to handling repetitive words in translation. To avoid verbosity and ensure clear and concise translation with a coherent flow, we can factor out the same words and use them only once.

Omission: Omission is the most direct method to deal with repetitive word usage. In Chinese, repeating a word is often used to emphasize its importance. However, in Uyghur translation, repetitive words can be omitted based on Uyghur language expression habits as long as the complete meaning is not compromised.

Supplementing with synonyms: This approach involves using synonyms or near-synonyms to handle repetitive vocabulary. According to translation standards, to ensure faithful and comprehensible translations while maintaining the style, translators need to have a wide range of

vocabulary and expressive means, especially strong skills in selecting appropriate words.

The study of approaches to handling repetitive words is complex and profound, requiring translators to possess knowledge in social sciences, comparative linguistics, functional linguistics, and other disciplines. Due to limitations in personal knowledge and proficiency in Uyghur language, as well as limited translation practice, there may be some shortcomings and oversights in this article, and the ability to discuss and explore the topic can be further improved. It is hoped that this article can provide some guidance for specific political translation practices.

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