



## METHODS FOR ELIMINATING REPETITION OF WORDS AND PHRASES IN LITERARY TEXTS

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**Abstract:** This article discusses the repetition of words and phrases in literary texts and the issues of eliminating them through editing. Sometimes, the author, without being careful in the choice of words, repeatedly uses the same words and phrases, weakening the effectiveness of the text. This leads to stylistic monotony, repetitions that tire the reader, and speech lifelessness. The article describes the types of repetitions (lexical, stylistic, semantic), the reasons for their occurrence, and practical methods used by the editor. Through such editing, the literary text can be made fluent, effective, and stylistically rich.

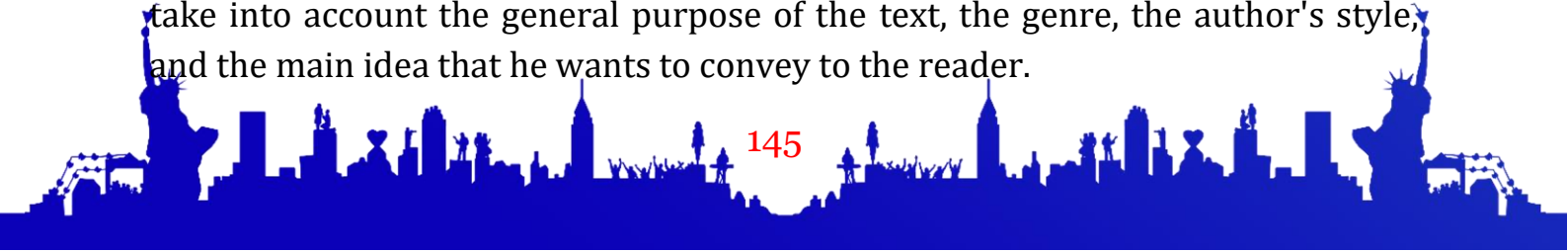
**Keywords:** lexical deficiency, stylistic editing, semantic analysis, literary style, editing methods, text fluency, speech harmony, descriptive repetition

### Introduction

A literary text is not only a means of conveying information, but also a complex structure that expresses an aesthetic impression, emotional impact, and the individual style of the author. The attractiveness and effectiveness of such a text largely depend on the choice of words and fluency of speech. Unfortunately, in literary work or in the process of preparing the text, excessive, involuntary repetition of words and phrases is observed. This situation leads to a methodological flaw in the text, causing a feeling of fatigue and boredom in the reader.

Repetition of words and phrases usually occurs due to the author's inattention, limited lexical reserve, or the desire to repeatedly clarify the thought. In some cases, repetitions are used deliberately for creative purposes, that is, for emphasis or to create artistic music, but they cannot always be considered correct and appropriate. A professional editor is required to pay attention to these issues, identify unnecessary and detracting repetitions in the text, and eliminate them in a methodologically correct way.

Repetitions of words and phrases are manifested not only at the lexical level, but also at the methodological, semantic, syntactic, and even contextual levels. Therefore, their editing requires serious analysis, critical thinking, and appropriate methods of expression replacement. To do this, it is necessary to take into account the general purpose of the text, the genre, the author's style, and the main idea that he wants to convey to the reader.





This article analyzes the types of repetitions of words and phrases found in literary texts, the causes of their origin, and methods of eliminating them through editing theoretically and practically. The goal is to form the editor's methodological culture and recommend effective approaches that serve to increase the effectiveness of literary texts.

**Main part:** Repetitions in literary texts are manifested in various degrees and forms. They can be classified as follows:

Lexical repetitions — the repeated use of the same word or phrase within a short interval. Example: *"He is sad. He is very sad. He was really sad."*

Stylistic repetitions — are used deliberately for emphasis, to express a state of mind, or to create a musical effect. Example: *"I waited, waited, waited again."*

Semantic repetitions — the excessive use of words that are close or identical in meaning. Example: *"He was afraid, he was terrified, he was panicked."*

Contextual repetitions — the unnecessary repetition of the same word many times within a certain context. Although these repetitions sometimes help to enrich the text, when used excessively, they become a stylistic flaw.

Repetition of words and phrases occurs due to several factors: Lack of lexical reserve - the author does not fully use the wealth of synonyms and phrases; The desire to emphasize an idea - repeating a word repeatedly in order to reinforce the idea; Automated speech style - using words randomly, without selecting them; Lack of sufficient editing of the text - leaving flaws in the second stage of editing.

To effectively eliminate repetitions, the editor should apply the following methodological measures:

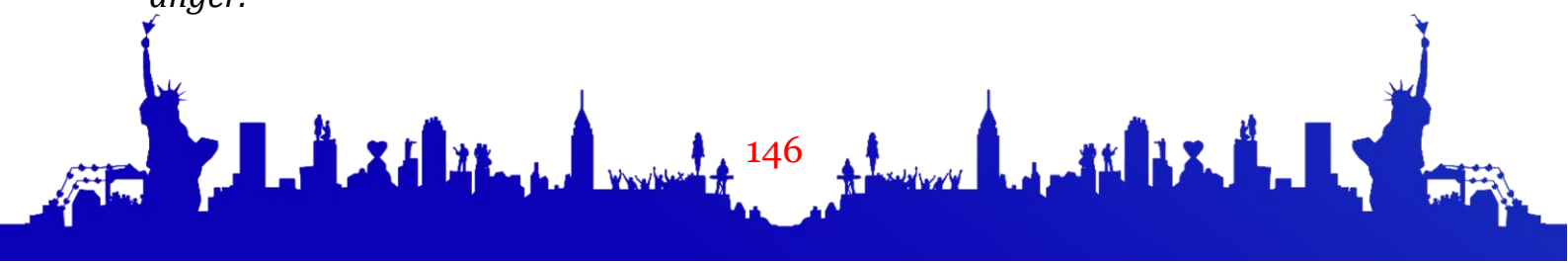
Use of synonyms and similar phrases For example: instead of the word "thought", use "tafakkur kydli", "muholahazay yuyordi", "nazaryda bolyd", etc.

Replace the repeated word with a different expression of the idea. Taking a word out of context or canceling it. If the meaning of the word is already clear, it is not necessary to rewrite it. Maintaining the logical connection between words and thoughts. Filling the place of repetition with an expression that provides logical and harmonious. Maintaining the editor's "distance"

Being able to see the text not through the eyes of the author, but through the eyes of the reader is important in understanding shortcomings.

Example 1 - Lexical repetition:

Original: *"The hero got angry. His anger increased. He was shaking with anger."*





Edit: *"The hero got angry. His nerves were tangled. Signs of anger appeared on his face."*

Example 2 - Semantic repetition:

Original: *"He ran, ran quickly, quickly went to the track."*

Edit: *"He jumped to the track with quick steps."*

Example 3 – Contextual repetition:

Original: *"The villagers get up early. The village is quiet at dawn. The chickens crow at dawn."*

Edit: *"The village is quiet at dawn, and the chickens crow at dawn."*

Any repetition is not considered a flaw. Repetitions used deliberately for stylistic purposes, to enhance the emotional impact (epiphora, anaphora, parallelism) are an integral part of literary speech. Based on this, the editor must evaluate each repetition in context and determine its function: whether it enhances the effect - leave it; whether it crams information too much - remove or replace it.

**Conclusion:** The issue of repetition of words and phrases in a literary text is one of the important and relevant topics in the field of editing. Because the overall effectiveness of a literary work, the impression it makes on the reader, its stylistic height and fluency of speech directly depend on the choice of words and how they are presented. Repetitions used involuntarily by the author, if they are not purposeful, can make the text appear lifeless, monotonous and boring.

Repetitions are not always considered a flaw. If they are used for a specific purpose - to emphasize, enhance the aesthetic effect or create music, they serve to enrich the imagery and dynamics of the literary text. However, if repetitions are excessive and not new in content, they must be eliminated during the editing process. For this, the editor must have speech culture, lexical richness and methodological sensitivity.

The use of synonyms, meaningful substitutions, restructuring of phrases, ensuring logical coherence and context in the text are important tools for eliminating repetitions of words and phrases. This approach leads to a high level of reworking of the literary work, strengthening its impact on the reader and increasing its literary value.

Thus, the editor's task is to preserve what serves artistic purpose among the repetitions, and to remove excess and overloads from the text through cultural and careful editing. This not only makes the text clear and understandable, but also helps to clearly demonstrate the author's individual style.





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