AL-FARABI KAZAKH NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

International Relations Department

Chair of Diplomatic Translation

**Translation business in the field of international and legal relations**

**“Practice of Simultaneous Interpreting”**

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**Lecture 7**

Speech redundancy

LANGUAGE REDUNDANCY AS A LINGUISTIC PROBLEMRedundancy as a property of a language was noticed in research literature in the mid-twentieth century in connection with the emergence and development of informationtheory, for example, Claude Shannon wrote: “In communication theory it is consideredthat a language can be regarded as a certain probabilistic process that creates a disc
(defined) sequence of symbols in accordance with a certain probability system. Eachlanguage is associated with a certain parameter D, which can be called the redundancyof this language. Redundancy measures in some sense how much the length of a textin a given language can be reduced without losing any part of the information. A simpleexample: since in English spelling, only the letter u always follows the letter q, u can beomitted without affecting. Significant number of abbreviations in English can be madeusing its statistical structure, the frequent recurrence of certain letters or words, etc.” [1].E.V. Grudeva writes that later redundancy was considered as a necessary condition thatensures adequate reception of information by the addressee, first in communicationtheory, and then in linguistics. A. Martinet, using the terms of the communication theory,singled out the main function of redundancy — the struggle against noise, i.e. ensuringthe perception of the message despite external interference. G. Gleason noted: “Althoughredundancy in the language directly provides benefits to the speaker, it causes a lotof trouble for the linguist when analyzing and describing the language. Trying to givea conscientious description of any verbal expression, the linguist inevitably drownsin the mass of details that are of no significance due to high redundancy. The mainmethod in linguistics is, in fact, the distinction between the phenomena of redundantand non-redundant”

There is no unambiguous assessment of redundancy in linguistics, thus, G. Gleasonbelieves that “The unrealized transmitting ability of the code arises as a result of the factthat we repeated the signals, and it can be called redundant”. He also links redundancywith the written language: “In any code like written English, there are different levelsof organization. Each of these levels has its own restrictions on the message. They arereflected in the redundancy of the language as a code. These restrictions arise simplybecause the codes have a structure. The structure is nothing else but a system ofrestrictions that bind freedom of use and therefore inevitably generate redundancy”

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