

THE PECULIARITY OF STYLISTIC DEVICES IN LITERARY TRANSLATION

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Annotation: *This article explores the specific characteristics of rendering stylistic devices in literary translation and the linguistic challenges encountered during the translation process. Literary translation is not merely a substitution of words but a complex process of recreating the author's individual style and the emotional-expressive atmosphere of the work. The study analyzes the principles of equivalence and adequacy in translating devices such as metaphor, epithet, phraseological units, and puns. The article scientifically discusses the translator's skill in preserving artistic imagery and the strategies employed to convey national color and cultural nuances in the target language.*

Key words: *translation, method, teaching, stylistic devices, literature, language, literal translation.*

Translation plays an important role in increasing awareness and understanding, among diverse cultures and nations. Literary translations in particular help these different cultures reach a compromise. A literary translation must reflect on the imaginative, intellectual and intuitive writing of the author. Basically, translation consists of transferring the meaning of the source language into the target language. That process is done by changing the form by the first language to the second language. According to Theodor Savory, literal translation of a literary work does not reproduce the effect of the original. Because, literature allows multiple interpretation. There should be freedom in literary translations to consider a wide range of implicates. Thus, rendering the equivalent effect of the original requires freedom to explore different interpretations. That approach is meant to achieve relevance in translation. Generally, linguists distinguish different

types of meaning. When it relates language to events, entities, it is named referential, denotative meaning. When it relates language to the mental state of the speaker, it is regarded as attitudinal, connotative or expressive meaning. If the extra-linguistic situation affects the interpretation of the text, it is called contextual, interpersonal, situational meaning. Any level in English has its own significance, because it plays a role in the total meaning e.g. phonetic, lexical, grammatical, semantic and pragmatic meaning. In order to express and show appropriate meaning of the situational characters, there is also used stylistic translation method in literature by using metonymy, metaphor and symbolism, allegory¹.

Metaphors are a form of figurative language, which refer to words or expressions that mean something different from their literal definition. In the case of metaphors, the literal interpretation would often be pretty silly. Often, you can use a metaphor to make your subject more relatable to the reader or to make a complex thought easier to understand. Metaphors show up in literature, poetry, music and writing, but also in speech. Especially, in the work of William Shakespeare we can see several examples of them. For instance, in Macbeth, Lady Macbeth urges her husband to wash his bloody hands after he has murdered King Duncan and wash this filthy witness from your hand. In this line the author puts the blame on the "hand" by calling this filthy witness.

The translation of this line into Uzbek as following:

O'z ruhingni bo'shashtirma , suv olib darhol ,
Qo'lingdagi qonlarni yuv yuqi qolmasin².

Another stylistic term is metonymy that is frequently used in literature. Metonymy is a word or phrase that is used to stand in for another word. Sometimes a metonymy is chosen because it is well-known characteristic of the word. It usually refers to something or someone by naming one of its attributes. In short, metonymy helps us think about things in creative ways so that we recognize how they are sometimes so connected that you can substitute one thing for the other in a sentence.

¹ Bahaa-Eddin Abulhassan Hassan "Aspects of Pragmatic meaning", 2011.

² Theodor Savory "The Art of Translation", London, Cape, 1957.

For example, in the work "Gone With the Wind" Scarlett O'Hara pouts to the Tarleton twins: "I am mightily glad Georgia waited till after Christmas before it seceded or it would have ruined the Christmas parties. "By "Georgia," Scarlett refers to everything which makes up a state: politicians, generals, citizens--the state itself is not seceding. Using country's name to refer to the whole nation, or just the government, is common in politics. Another example for metonymy in William Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar," Antony declares, "Friends, Romans, Countrymen, lend me your ears." Readers can not read the phrase "lend me your ears" literally, as Antony is not expecting his listeners to physically hand over their ears. This makes the statement metaphorical. It is also an example of metonymy because "ears" represents the idea of listening³.

Symbolism is the use of symbols to signify ideas and qualities, by giving them symbolic meanings that are different from their literal sense. For instance, there is given blood as a symbolized pattern. From the bleeding Captain in the beginning to Macbeth's bleeding head at the end, literal blood dripped from every page. But, in my view, it is imagined blood that really counts. Eventually, imagined blood comes to symbolize guilt for both Macbeth and Lady Macbeth. After he murdered Duncan, Macbeth supposes that even "Great Neptune's Ocean" could not wash away his stain of guilt after Lady Macbeth tells him to go "get some filthy witness" from his hands. With the help of literary translation these lines are as following:

Yo'q, Neptunning jumla dengiz-okeanlari
Bu qonlarni yuvolmagay. Qo'limning uchi
Tegsa, hatto qizaradi dengiz tubi ham

An allegory is a story with two levels of meaning. First, there is the surface of the story, the characters and plot and that obvious stuff. Then there is the symbolic level, or the deeper meaning that all the jazz on the surface represents. In this literary style, the authors represent their ideas by using animals. Aesop's Fables

³ Uygun "Macbeth", -T., G.Gulom, p.195-196, 1985.

can be salient examples of allegory. It is probably the first allegorical work that most people read. Credited to Aesop who lived in ancient Greece, it is a collection of short stories, like The Fox and the Grapes, The Tortoise and the Hare, that became a source of moral messages. Aesop used animals and their actions to allegorically represent human beings and our way of living⁴.

Conclusion

The recreation of stylistic devices in the process of literary translation is not merely about finding linguistic equivalents but is an art of preserving the author's artistic intent and the aesthetic spirit of the work. The findings of the research allow for the following conclusions. Stylistic devices (metaphor, epithet, personification, etc.) often undergo translation transformations, as every language possesses its own unique national and cultural character. The translator's skill is demonstrated in their ability to bridge the gaps between the source and target languages while evoking the same emotional impact on the reader as the original text. The principle of equivalence in the translation of stylistic devices does not always imply word-for-word accuracy; sometimes, replacing an original image with a more suitable one in the target language (compensation) proves to be the most effective strategy. Thus, literary translation remains one of the most complex fields of linguistics, requiring from the translator not only high linguistic proficiency but also profound philological and cultural knowledge.

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⁴ Salomov, G'.*Tarjima nazariyasi asoslari*. Toshkent: O'qituvchi.1983.