

## TRANSLATING THE INTRANSLATABLE: STYLISTIC SHIFTS IN THE UZBEK TRANSLATION OF ENGLISH LITERARY TEXTS

*Dilnoza Kurbanbayeva Sheripbay qizi*

*School No. 41 English teacher*

**Abstract:** In the process of translation, the translation of literary texts into Uzbek includes not only the meaning of words, but also their methodological features. In the translation of literary works in English into Uzbek, a change in stylistic means is especially important. Sometimes it becomes difficult to fully and accurately translate the methodological elements present in English into Uzbek. In this case, the translator, relying on his creative approach and knowledge of the language, refers to stylistic changes in order to preserve the meaning and tone expressed in the original text.

**Keywords:** translation, English, literature, literary texts, stylistic tools, language, culture, meaning

One of the stylistic tools commonly found in English-language literary texts is metaphor, symbolism, and other artistic expressions. When translating them into Uzbek, especially because of the cultural context and language identity, the original expression is sometimes required to be changed or given in a different form. For example, when an English metaphor is translated directly in Uzbek, its meaning may be incomprehensible or ambiguous. Therefore, the translator adapts this metaphor to the artistic traditions of the Uzbek language, replacing it with similar or equivalent expressions. This situation is an example of a stylistic change in translation. In addition, the ironic and sarcastic tones found in English-language literary texts are also a challenge in translation into Uzbek. Ironic phrases or sarcastic phrases used in English may not be expressed in Uzbek exactly the same way. The translator tries to apply similar methodological tools available in the Uzbek language in such cases, or creates new expressions to maintain the overall tone of the text. This brings a unique stylistic change to the translation.[1]

Stylistic changes in the translation process are not limited to artistic expressions. The syntactic constructions, sentence structure and word order used in English language text can also be changed when translated into Uzbek. In English, complex and long sentences are common, while in Uzbek they can be shortened or divided into two to three parts. In this case, the translator makes a stylistic change for the reader to understand the text more easily. Also, some words in English can have several meanings, which, when it is difficult to express in Uzbek with one word, the translator chooses a word to fit the context, and this is also a stylistic change.[2]

Changes in cultural codes are also important in the translation process. Some cultural elements or traditions used in English language text may not exist in Uzbek.

In such cases, the translator tries to make these cultural codes accessible to the reader by adjusting them to the cultural context of the Uzbek language. In this process, the stylistic appearance of the original text sometimes changes slightly, as cultural differences influence the style of translation. For example, a joke or word game used in English may not be exactly so funny or meaningful in Uzbek, so the translator changes them to suit the artistic traditions of the Uzbek language. The language knowledge, cultural concepts and creative abilities of the translator play an important role in making methodological changes in the translation process. The translator should not only be fluent in two languages, but also have a deep understanding of the artistic traditions and methodological features of both languages. Then he can create a lively and meaningful translation for the reader in Uzbek, while retaining the meaning and style of the original text. Stylistic changes in the translation process often arise from the personal approach and creativity of the translator.[3]

One important aspect in making methodological changes in translation is the acceptance of the reader and the preservation of the aesthetic value of the text in the Uzbek language. The artistic text translated from English into Uzbek should be natural and understandable to the Uzbek reader. If the translation is strictly literal, the text may seem dry and ambiguous. Therefore, through stylistic changes, the translator retains the vitality and artistry of the text. This increases the quality of the translation and leaves a strong effect on the reader. Another reason for stylistic changes in the translation process is the linguistic features of the text and the stylistic possibilities of the Uzbek language. Some methodological tools available in English may not be available in Uzbek or may be other tools to replace them. For example, alliteration or rhythmic repetition used in English can be expressed in a different form in Uzbek. The translator uses these opportunities to create the tone and rhythm of the artistic text in Uzbek. This creates stylistic changes in translation.[4]

When making stylistic changes in the translation process, it is necessary for the translator to deeply analyze the text and realize its artistic meaning. The translator understands the function of each methodological tool and artistic element in the text and determines how they can be expressed in Uzbek. Sometimes when it is impossible to translate these methodological tools directly, the translator changes them or creates new ones, adapting them to the artistic traditions of the Uzbek language. This process increases the quality of the translation and leaves a deep impact on the reader. Also, when making stylistic changes in translation, the genre and theme of the text are taken into account. For example, stylistic changes in the translation of romantic or lyrical artistic texts can be greater, since artistic expressions and emotions play an important role in such texts. The translator makes extensive use of the artistic possibilities of the Uzbek language in such texts, trying to preserve the tone and feel of the text. On the contrary, there will be less stylistic changes in the translation of scientific-popular or technical texts, since such texts need to be clear and understandable. In making

stylistic changes in the translation process, the translator's knowledge and experience in Uzbek fiction is of great importance. The translator must be familiar with the methodological traditions of Uzbek literature, as well as understand the artistic traditions of the English language. This knowledge helps the translator to correctly understand the methodological features of the text and express them in the Uzbek language. An important role in the process of translation is played by the creative approach of the translator and his love of language.[5]

**Conclusion:** As a result, the need to make methodological changes in the translation of literary texts in English into Uzbek increases the quality of the translation and ensures that the text is lively and understandable to the Uzbek reader. Through stylistic changes, the translator retains the meaning, tone and artistic value of the original text. This is an important condition for the success of the translation. Making stylistic changes in the translation process tests the translator's creativity and language knowledge, as well as ensuring that the translation is artistically and culturally rich. Thus, making stylistic changes in translation will open the door not only to difficulty, but also to new opportunities for the translator. In the process, the translator shows his creative potential, acts as a bridge between two languages and cultures. Making methodological changes in the translation process will improve the professional skills of the translator and serve to further expand the wealth of Uzbek-language fiction. This has a positive effect on the development of language and intercultural communication.

### **References:**

1. Philip, Neil. Stylistic changes that arose in the translation of the novel "Robin Hood" from English into Uzbek. Tashkent: Akademnashr, 2022.
2. Abdullayev, Sh. "Theory and practice of translation". Tashkent: Science and Technology, 2024.
3. Mirzayev, O. "Comparative analysis of homonyms in Uzbek and English". Tashkent: Literature, 2023.
4. Maripjonov, B. Sh. "Analogies and their analysis in English and Uzbek". Tashkent: Generation Of The New Century, 2023.
5. Kadyrov, D. "Features of artistic styles in English and their translation into Uzbek". Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 2022.
6. Karimova, N. "Cultural codes and methodological changes in literary translation". Tashkent: Ilm Ziya, 2024.
7. Tursunov, M. "Syntactic and stylistic adaptations in artistic translation from English to Uzbek". Tashkent: East, 2023.