

STYLISTIC FEATURES OF TRANSLATION

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Abstract: *Stylistics (Greek: stylos) means writing, letter stick, stylistics studies the language styles of linguistics, the nature of the functional layering of the language from the point of view of lexical-phraseological, phonetic, morphological, synchrony and diachrony. Modern stylistics is understood differently in different language directions and schools, but styles are the main subject of study of the science of stylistics. Stylistics, in turn, is divided into such types as functional stylistics, linguistic unit stylistics, text stylistics, literary stylistics (artistic speech), applied stylistics, comparative stylistics, and historical stylistics.*

Key Words: *Stylistics , objective , stylistics of linguistic units, text stylistics, artistic literature (artistic speech) stylistics, applied stylistics, comparative stylistics, historical stylistics.*

At the moment, young people are also taking initiative in translating masterpieces of Uzbek literature into foreign languages. The consistency of the work in this field is confirmed by the fact that the Department of Literary Translation and International Relations under the Writers' Union of Uzbekistan established the "School of Young Translators" in cooperation with universities in the capital and regions in order to support young artists in our republic . The first translated works of translators are being published in "Adib" publishing house, "Jahon Liyatari" magazine is published regularly, and many other events can be seen. After all, it is no secret that the honorable task of presenting examples of Uzbek literature to foreign languages and works of world literature in our mother tongue in a proper way depends on the talent and enthusiasm of today's modern generation.

Stylistics means (Greek: stylos - writing, letter stick), stylistics is the study of language styles of linguistics, the essence of the functional folding of the language from the point of view of synchrony and diachrony at the lexical-phraseological, phonetic, morphological, word formation and syntactic levels, and network that studies its peculiarities, describes the norms and methods of using the literary language in various linguistic situations, in various types and genres of written literature, in various spheres of social life . In stylistics, the semantic and expressive nuances of parallel synonymous language expressions, interrelated variants of linguistic units are studied. In such options, it was possible to choose the one necessary for a specific speech situation.

Modern stylistics has been understood differently in different linguistic directions and schools, while each point of view has its own objective basis due to the diversity of style, which is the main subject of study of stylistics. Stylistics is inextricably linked with language norms. Stylistics, in turn, was divided into such types as functional stylistics, stylistics of linguistic units, stylistics of text, stylistics of fiction (artistic speech), applied stylistics, comparative stylistics, and historical stylistics. As a translator one should know stylistics devices well.

The style is one of the referential types of the language, it has its own vocabulary, fixed combinations, sentence and syntactic devices, it is a linguistic system that differs from other types by its internal elements, mainly expressive features. Elements of a particular style are easy to identify when they differ from elements of another style. For example, proverb style, folk epic style, colloquial style, newspaper language style, formal-departmental style, bookish style, literary style, scientific style, scientific-technical style, socio-publicistic style, oratorical style, written speech style, poetic style style, etc. Style is a complex of the main, typical ideological and artistic features of the writer's work that are repeated in his works. All these must have their alternative copies in the translation. One cannot be changed or replaced by the other.

The method of translating a work from one language into another is created as a result of the translator's personal attitude to the traditions of artistic translation, literary literacy and the dominant literary rules and aesthetic principles of the time. Literary-historical tradition, linguistic and stylistic background, material and conditions also influence this. Centuries of translation practice, rich and diverse experiences accumulated by various schools of translation rooted in real life have created certain methods.

An exaggeration. This is a type of metonymy (metaphor, irony) and synecdoche (metaphor: representation of a part as a whole, a whole with a part, fragment) and exaggerates events. Exaggeration is used for a specific purpose and it is not exactly understood.

Example: "It is an irony that when he finally got the job, he discovered he didn't like it"

1. Great! I have lost everything.
2. She smiled wryly and got to work.
3. His smile was amazing
4. He sings the song live which makes people happy.
5. Finally he finished his work and he was satisfied and happy.

If it is inconvenient to say a personal word in the translated language, or usually not, then the desired meaning is expressed using a pronoun. According to the etiquette of the Uzbek people, it is considered impolite to talk about someone who is standing next to him as he said. Therefore, the name of the person who "said" should be used.

Sometimes it is called according to the name of the temporarily performed work: cook, driver, cart in the market is not called a cart, but it is called a cart by the name of the object.

1. The essence of prose translation, that is, its linguistic aspects are as follows:

1)it is a common type of translation and stands out among other types
2)works with prose texts
3)prose translation has its own grammatical, lexical, stylistic and phraseological aspects .

4)free translation or other types of translation can be used

5)restrictions for this translation (no requirements such as matching certain form and content and falling into a tonal pattern)

2. Linguistic aspects of poetic translation are as follows:

1)in the translation, work is done with the poetic text, that is, the poetic text
2)it is necessary to provide a unique poetic tone in the translation
3)in translation there is a responsibility to choose and stick to the weight
4)selection of poetic measures in the translation language and their successful application

5)the translation of assonance, alliteration and other phonetic stylistic tools into the translation language and the goal observed from them is rarely achieved in the translation language

6)the responsibility of being able to preserve the number of lines and the thoughts and ideas embodied in a poetic work

7)to refer to poetic lexical, grammatical and stylistic tools and achieve their successful use .

Usually, none of them turn out to be sarcastic. For example, the meaning of the Russian phrase "net osvaniy veshat nos" can be interpreted as "at full split" - to be sad. We will replace the expressions "in private", "just our two selves", "hand to hand", "litsom k litsu", "in private", "just our two selves", and "hand to hand", which are meaningful and valuable.

The uniqueness (specificity) and similarities (generality) of the above types of translation are important for future translators, because they have to use these types of translation throughout their work. However, all translations should be done in these two genres, there is no other way.

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