



SOME COMMENTS ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TRANSLATION AND STYLISTICS

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Abstract: *It is well known that in today's constantly evolving world, political and cultural ties between different nations and cultures are growing day by day. This, of course, requires the development of translation between different languages. This article discusses translation, the connection between translation and stylistics, the problems of translating stylistic devices on the example metaphor and metonymy.*

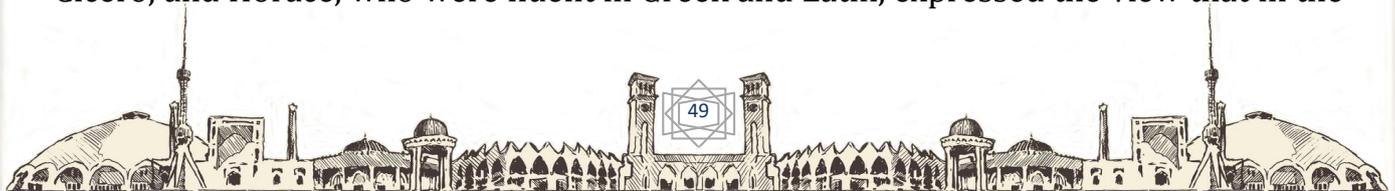
Key words: *translation, stylistics, stylistic devices, metaphor, metonymy.* **Introduction:** *"In the process of translation, it is necessary to reach the elements that cannot be translated, and only then can another people, another language, be closely acquainted." (Goethe). The method of translating a work from one language to another is created as a result of the translator's translation traditions, literary literacy and personal attitude to the prevailing literary rules and aesthetic principles of the time.*

"The work of an interpreter should never be understood as secondary. His work is equal to the work of a writer. Humboldt's famous aphorism, "Language is activity," belongs to translators above all else. The translator moves the language. His work turns language into a source of activity, and activity into a source of language. The language is renewed due to the creative work of the translator." (I.Gafurov, O.Muminov, N.Qambarov, 2012). In the translation process, the translator's national world picture can also play the most important role, which is affected by the national character and culture.

One of the most interesting aspects of the theory of translation is the problem of passing stylistic devices in the target language. The given problem comes into notice of scientists-linguists, but is not developed enough. The importance of studying the way of translation of the figurative devices is conditioned by the necessity of faithful figurative information passing in any work of art.

Literature Review: The word "translation" comes from a Latin term which means "to bring or carry across". Another relevant term comes from the Ancient Greek word of "metaphrasis" which means "to speak across" and from this, the term "metaphrase" was born, which means a "word-for-word translation".

The first theoretical ideas about translation originated in ancient Rome. Aristotle, Cicero, and Horace, who were fluent in Greek and Latin, expressed the view that in the





process of translation it is useless to translate only words, first understanding their expressions on a scale and then approving the translation. Later, Bartolomeo and Manetti in Italy, Duyu Belle and Malerb in France, Bacon and Dryden in England, Goethe and Humboldt in Germany, and Lomonosov and Sumarokov in Russia expressed their theoretical views on translation. (Эдкинд. Е.Г. Русские поэты – переводчики от Тридиакковского до Пушкинаю. – 1973 с.36).

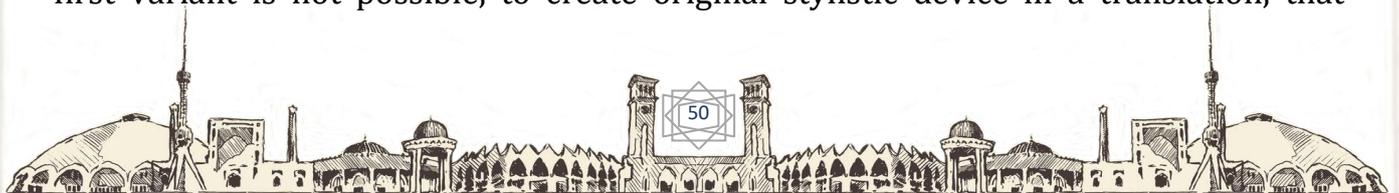
Stylistics, sometimes called *linguo-stylistics*, is a branch of general linguistics. It has now been more or less definitely outlined. It deals mainly with two interdependent tasks: a) the investigation of the inventory of special language media which by their ontological feature secure the desirable effect of the utterance and b) certain types of texts (discourse) which due to the choice and arrangement of language means are distinguished by the pragmatic aspect of the communication. (И.Р.Гальперин. Стилистика английского языка. Москва “Высшая школа”, - 1981. с – 5). Both translation and stylistics are integral parts of linguistics. In the same time, stylistics is the figurative meaning of the sentence, translation is the sentence's alternative meaning in another language. Both of them fulfill one another in the translation process.

I.Gafurov, O.Muminov, N.Kambarov give some ideas about the problems of translation which is related to culture, grammatical, phraseological and lexical problems of translation in their book “The theory of translation” (2012). Also, Lexical, grammatical and phraseological problems of translation is defined in the book “Translation, theory and practice” (O'qituvchi – 1989. 6-14-p).

In the linguistic books have very few information about the relationship between translation and stylistics and stylistic translation. It shows that there are many not learnt sections related to the relationship of translation and stylistics in linguistics. In this article, we will consider the relationship between translation and stylistics on the examples of metaphor, metonymy, simile, and allusion.

Main part: The translation of metaphors, metonymies, similes, allusions requires a lot of knowledge and the translation skill from translators and forces them to perform their work very carefully. The problem of expression translation baffles not only beginners, but also professional translators. One of the most interesting aspects of the theory of translation is the problem of transfer of the stylistic devices of the language. This aspect is scarcely developed so far and continues to attract the attention of theory researchers and practicing linguists. The need for adequate transfer of imaginative information in a fiction is the main aspect in the study of the translation of figures of speech, reproduction of the original stylistic effect in translation.

A professional translator uses methods of transmission of certain stylistic devices used in the original in order to make the text brighter and more expressive. At all times, the translators had a dilemma: either to try to copy the original device, or, if the first variant is not possible, to create original stylistic device in a translation, that





would have similar emotional artistic effect. This principle is often called a stylistic principle of compensation, in respect of which K.I. Chukovsky declared, that you shouldn't use a metaphor for a metaphor, a comparison for a comparison, and a smile won't be a smile just like a tear won't be a tear, etc.

A translator uses the methods of passing some stylistic devices that are used in the source language text in order to give a large brightness and expressiveness to the text. A translator has the following choice: either to make an effort to copy the device of the source language text, or if it is impossible, to create an own stylistic device that possesses a similar emotional effect in target language translation.

Expressive devices are phonetic, morphological, lexical, phraseological etc. forms, which exist in any language as a system of logical and emotional intensification of the utterance.

Expressive devices belong to a system of a language and are used in ordinary speech of a writer irrespective of stylistic purpose, but they may be employed with a definite stylistic aim. In each case, they must be carefully selected and arranged so as to reach certain stylistic effect. Any expressive device may be used for specific literary purpose and only in that way they can be described as stylistic devices. Stylistic device may be regarded as a literary transformation of an ordinary language phenomenon.

The stylistic aspect of translation is necessary to a translator as the faithful and good language translation cannot be created without it. It is the stylistic aspect of language that is not only responsible for translation from the source language into the target one, but for translator's skill as well. Target language translation depends on a translator's ability to pass the sense of stylistic units.

Translation is closely connected with stylistics because stylistics aims to explain how a text means rather than just what it means, and knowing how texts mean is essential for translation. Stylistics explains the fine detail of a text such as why certain structures are ambiguous or how a metaphor works, and is used to describe both literary and non-literary texts. Originally, development of linguistics, stylistics began to take shape as a distinct discipline in the 1960s, influenced by the close-reading methods of literary theorists such as I.A. Richards and by linguistic and literary methods of scholars such as Roman Jakobson. There are several different strands of stylistics, including those with a pragmatic, sociolinguistic, or literary focus, but common to all today is a concern to go beyond the words on the page to consider both the choices they represent and the effects they have on their reader. (see Stockwell 2002: 1-6)

The translation of metaphors, metonymies, similes, allusions forces many translators to perform their work very carefully. Note that the problem of expression translation baffles not only beginners, but also professional translators. One of the most interesting aspects of the theory of translation is the problem of transfer of the stylistic devices of the language. This aspect is scarcely developed so far and continues to attract the attention of theory researchers and practicing linguists. The need for





adequate transfer of imaginative information in a fiction is the main aspect in the study of the translation of figures of speech, reproduction of the original stylistic effect in translation.

“The term “metaphor”, as the etymology of the word reveals, means transference of some quality from one object to another. From the times of ancient Greek and Roman rhetoric, the term has been known to denote the transference of meaning from one word to another.” (И.Р.Гальперин. Стилистика английского языка. Москва “Высшая школа”, - 1981. с – 127). Metaphor is a transference of some quality from one object to another. It is an implicit comparison of two unlike objects. The purpose of metaphor is to liven up the text, make it more colorful, dramatic and witty - that is, metaphor carries out an emotive function.

Example: “Dear Nature is the kindest Mother still” (Aziz tabiat hali hamon eng mehribon ona!)(Byron) the notion Mother arouses in the mind the actions of nursing, weaning, caring for, etc., whereas the notion Nature does not. There is no true similarity, but there is a kind of identification, Therefore it is better to define metaphor as the power of realizing two lexical meanings simultaneously. (И.Р.Гальперин. Стилистика английского языка. Москва “Высшая школа”, - 1981. с – 127).

Example: The Phantom slowly, gravely, silently, approached.

Sekingina shamdek miltillab sharpa paydo bo'ldi. (metafora)).

In the above example, no stylistic device is used in this sentence in the original version of the work. But the translator used a metaphor in translation to give fully meaning of the work to the reader.

Metonymy means transference of a meaning from one word to another on the base of contiguity or comparison or, in other words, it is the figure of speech in which a term denoting one thing is used to refer to a related thing.

“Metonymy is based on a different type of relation between then dictionary and contextual meanings, a relation based not on identification, but on some kind of association connecting the two concepts which these meanings represent.” (И.Р.Гальперин. Стилистика английского языка. Москва “Высшая школа”, - 1981. с – 131).

Example: I undid the throat of tunic and unbuttoned the shirt collar. (Metaphor) Men yoqamni ochdim va ko'ylagimning yoqasini bo'shatdim. (metonemiya) In this example from taken Ernest Hemingway's “A Farewall to Arms” “the throat of tunic” is a metaphorical phrase, in translation, the metaphorical phrase is transformed into metonymy.

Example: There isn't such a rusty bit of metal in the place as its own hinges, I believe; and I'm sure there's no such old bones here, as mine. Ha, ha! We're all suitable to our calling, we're well matched. Come into the parlour. Come into the parlour.” (metonymy)





Bu eshikdanda oshiq-moshig'i zanglab ketgan birorta eshik bo'lmasa kerak. Ishonchim komilki, mendanda qarib qartayib qolgan qariya ham bo'lmasa kerak. Ha, ha. Biz juda ham bir-birimizga mosmiz. Qani, ichkariga kir, mehmonxonaga kir.

These is an example of the metonymical combination taken from the story "A Christmas Carol". If we pay attention to the example old bones, we may observe that in this sentence this combination comes not only being metonymy in place of the word describing reporter person, but also being metaphor drawing an analogy to the person who telling the sentence.

Methods

The goal of this article is to detect relationship between translation and stylistics, and to analyze stylistic devices in translation in English language via comparison with the Uzbek language. The method used in this article is linguistic contextual analysis for revealing the information value of metaphor and metonymy and its stylistic functions. We have used comparative methods while analyzing the translations done into Uzbek from English.

RESEARCH RESULTS:

After examining the scientists' work and materials which exist in both English and Uzbek languages, the following outcomes came out:

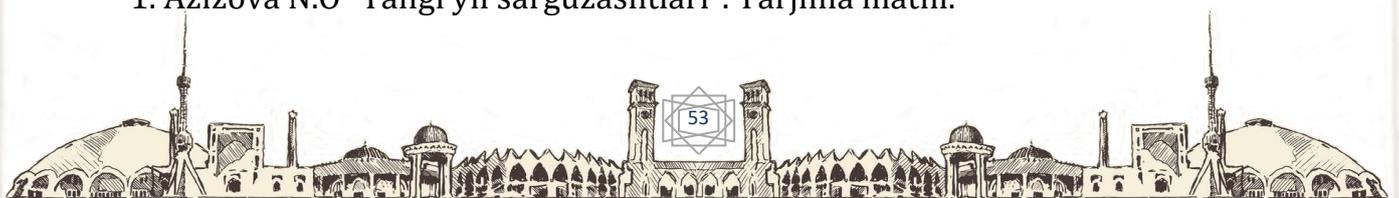
- 1.To study language materials, including metaphor and metonymy in English and Uzbek, originated from different sources.
- 2.To show the importance of stylistic devices in translation.
- 3.To analyze metaphor and metonymy in related and non-related languages: English, Uzbek.
- 4.To show the main peculiarities of translation as a result of analyzed examples in this article.

Conclusion

In conclusion, this article is devoted to study the importance of the relationship between translation and stylistics. Examples of sentences that used stylistic devices are given to illustrate the importance of the relationship between translation and stylistics. To deliver the character of the personages, situation and aim of the author as well as to enhance the colorfulness of the words in the literary work, stylistic devices should be widely used by not only writers, but also translators and the main sources of making the literary work more successful in both languages as we proved its advantages and importance with different examples above analyzing metaphor and metonymy.

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