



**АГЕНТСТВО  
МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫХ  
ИССЛЕДОВАНИЙ**

**ИНТЕГРАЦИОННЫЕ  
ПРОЦЕССЫ НАУКИ  
XXI ВЕКА**

STYLISTIC PECULIARITIES AND TRANSLATION PROBLEMS OF STYLISTIC  
DEVICES IN LITERARY TEXT

We select and use words of different stylistic status while conveying our opinions to each other. In communication we usually use stylistically neutral, literary and colloquial words. Stylistically neutral words are suitable for any situation, literary (bookish) words and colloquial words satisfy the demands of official, poetic messages and unofficial everyday communication respectively. When we read any fictional work we often meet these types of words, especially, literary and colloquial ones. It proves that the translator should have a great amount of vocabulary both in target language and in source language. Because using only stylistically neutral words cannot create a necessary atmosphere for literary text which includes a lot of expressive means, stylistic devices.

It must be taken into consideration that the stylistic effect of the text as above mentioned is created with the help of stylistic devices. The speaker may qualify every entity in his own way giving his utterance a specific stylistic turn. Such stylistic phrasing gives much trouble to the translator since the meaning is often subjective and elusive. Some phrases become fixed through repeated use and they may have permanent equivalents in target language, e.g.:

*True love* – истинная любовь – хакикий севги;

*dead silence* – мертвая тишина – жимжидлик, сукунат;

But not all phrases become fixed through repeated use or not all of them may have permanent equivalents in languages. In this case the task of translator becomes more responsible.

In most cases, however, the translator has to look for an occasional substitute, which often requires an in-depth study of the broad context. When for example, Alisher Navoi in his "Sabai Sayyor" ("Seven travelers") refers to the main hero Bakhram as "*that while hunting, wherever he shot, he undoubtedly could catch any animal there, he enjoyed drinking the beer like with the colour of blood of his victims*" the translator is faced with the problem of rendering the word "undoubtedly" into English from Uzbek so that its substitute would fit the character at all the circumstances of his life described in the .

Generally, stylistically-marked units may also be certain types of collocations. Another common type includes conversational indirect names of various objects or "paraphrases". A frequent use of paraphrases is a characteristic feature of the English language.

In the Uzbek and English languages the religions quite differ from each other. So that while translating for English readers, one should remember to use only calque (a word or phrase in a language formed by word-for-word translation of a word in another language) with its transcription or descriptive translation as this language may not have those religious concepts that are used by the religions.

Thus, there are also some words or mostly names that are purely Turkish, Persian, Arabic and they need to be explained in translation:

*Moniy* – Monii (the famous artist in Asia), *Yusuf* – Yusuf (the prophet who had been given magical beauty by God.) three R's - чтение, письмо и арифметика – ужимок, ёзув ва арифметика.

A special group of paraphrases are the names of countries, states and other geographical or political entities: *the pearl of East (Samarkand)*, *Seven world (whole the world)*. As a rule, such

paraphrases may not be known to the English and Russian reader and they are replaced by official name in the translation.

It is important to mention that all language means have different features, and while translating them it is important not to forget how these or those language means can be transmitted in target language. If we look at epithets, they are usually transmitted according to their structural and semantic features (simple and complex; the level of keeping rules of semantic coordination with a defining word; with the existence of metaphor, metonymy), according to the relevance toward the defining word and its function.

As for comparisons, they are transmitted according to their structural peculiarities and stylistic coloring of its lexis; metaphors are transmitted according to their structural characteristics and semantic relations between objective and subjective plan. There are also such language means like author neologisms that are transmitted according to the existing word forming model in the target language, analogous to that used by an author, preserving semantics of word components and stylistic coloring.

In texts one can also come across with such notions like phonetic, morphemic, lexical, syntactic repetitions. They are usually transmitted in accordance with the possibility of preserving the quality of components of repetition and the principle of repetition itself.

Many English literary texts and Uzbek as well may always have various plays on words which are based on polysemy of a word. It should be noted that preserving the volume of word's polysemy in the original can help less in preserving the meaning as well; in other cases play cannot be transmitted but can be compensated by other word with the same meaning. Because every language has its unique features in semantics, word forming and so on.

The translator should note each translation like creative process, but the main task of the translator is to preserve characteristic features of the original work and to create adequate and emotional impression of his translation. The translator should find the best language means: using stylistic devices, choosing synonyms, literary images and so on.

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### **ОСОБЕННОСТИ РЕПРЕЗЕНТАЦИИ ЭТНОКУЛЬТУРНОГО ОБРАЗА 'HANS' (ГАНС) В СКАЗКАХ БРАТЬЕВ ГРИММ**

Сегодня не вызывает сомнений тот факт, что национальный характер отражен в языке, которому присуща специфическая внутренняя форма, являющаяся выражением «народного духа». Как отмечает В. А. Маслова, язык есть опосредующее звено между человеком и окружающим миром [Маслова 2007:237]. Неразрывная связь культуры и языка

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