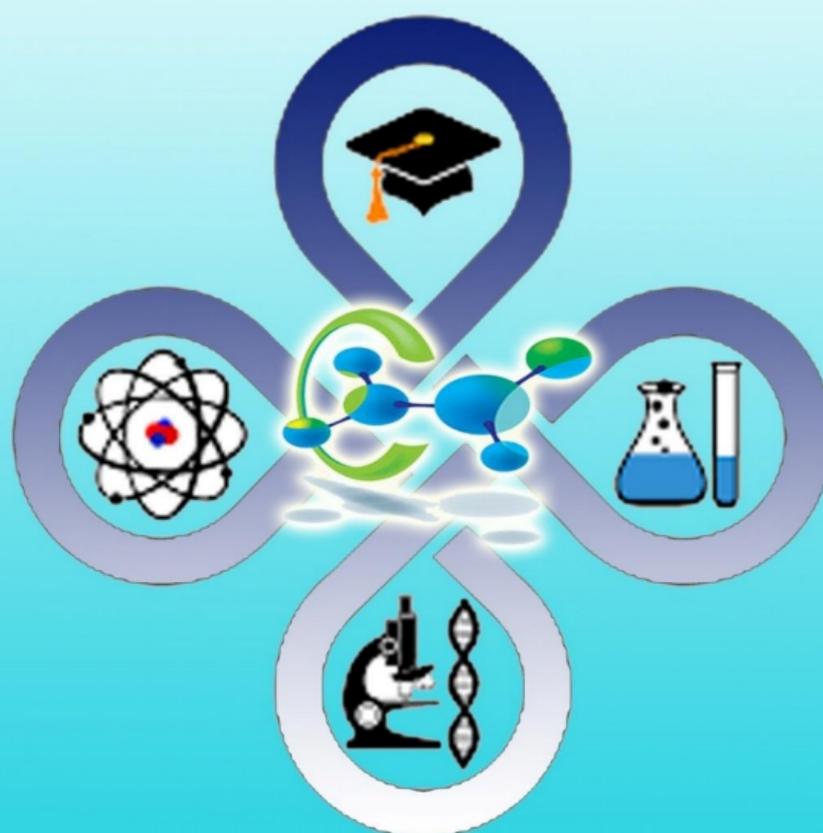


**MINTAQADA ZAMONAVIY FAN, TA'LIM VA TARBIYANING
DOLZARB MUAMMOLARI**

**ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF MODERN SCIENCE, EDUCATION
AND TRAINING IN THE REGION**

**АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ВОПРОСЫ СОВРЕМЕННОЙ НАУКИ,
ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И ВОСПИТАНИЯ В РЕГИОНЕ**



TRANSLATION EQUIVALENCE RATE OF ENGLISH LEXICAL STYLISTIC DEVICES USED IN THE BOOK “SPY” BY F. COOPER

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Аннотация: Equivalences of lexical stylistic devices are analyzed from samples of the book “Spy” by F. Cooper. In the process of translation attention is paid not only to expressive meanings, but is tried to express the images emotionally.

Аннотация: Лексик-стилистик услубларнинг таржимадаги муқобиллари Ф. Купернинг “Жосус” асаридаги мисоллар кўриб чиқилган. Бадиий

таржима амалиёти жараёнида нафақат маънони бериш, балки тасвирий воситаларни айнан муқобилини беришга қаратилган.

Калит сўзлар: лексик стилистик услублар, таржима, муқобиллик, мослик, даража, мувофиқлик

Key words: lexical stylistic device, translation, equivalence, conformity, rate, combinability

Ключевые слова: лексико-стилистические обороты, перевод, эквивалент, уровень, согласованность

In modern Uzbekistan there are basic changes in spiritual sphere and bases of new ideology are actively formed. And foreign languages began to be taught deeply and thoroughly in every town and village of the country.

The purpose of translation is closer acquaintance of the reader or the listener who does not know language of the original, with the text being translated. “To translate means to express precisely and full means of one language that is already expressed by means of other language in indissoluble unity of the meaning and the form”¹.

The urgency of work

Translation has played and plays a key role in the development of world culture. It is common to think of culture as national and absolutely distinct. If we begin to examine the impact of literary translation, the possibility of communication beyond anything so confined by geographical location is clear.

While discussing the lexical problems of translation we considered lexical-semantic features of both languages and investigated such cases as difference in word volume, word combinability, generally accepted tradition of word usage, we have also considered contextual meaning of words in the process of translation. In addition we investigated the emotional coloring that plays an important role while processing a translation of stylistic devices. We have studied the translation of expressiveness of the words and unexpected usage of word combinability that makes the translation task harder.

During translation the words most close to corresponding words of the original in their interrelation and in their conformity to sense of the whole offer get out. It is natural, that such choice cannot be carried out without taking into account a context, and the context plays here a main role. Thus it is necessary to consider, that the dictionary structure of language is not easier set of words, and system and consequently not all combinations of words can be admissible in the certain context. Between elements of the dictionary there are semantic and stylistic attitudes which the translator should consider.

The translations of stylistic devices are divided into three cases when it is necessary to make a choice between several possible translations of a word.

¹ Феодоров А.В. Искусство перевода и жизнь литературы. - Л., 1983, -58

The first case is an absence of dictionary conformity for a word of the original, or absence of conformity for the used concrete value of this word. The third is conformity of different words of language of translation to various word meanings of language of the original.

At translation equivalence of such type the lexical organization of translation can and cannot coincide with the original completely. As examples, here it is possible to carry translation of the majority of lexical stylistic devices:

1. *“The whole party were deeply impressed with the ingenuous and solemn manner of the travelers, and all but the father found immediate relief in his declaration”* (59).

“Прямодушие и серьезность незнакомца произвело глубокое впечатление на все семейство, а его слова доставили всеми, кроме отца, большое облегчение” (35).¹

“Нотаниши меҳмоннинг очикқўнгиллиги ҳамда жиддийлиги хонадондагиларнинг барида, чуқур таасурот қолдирдию унинг сўзларидан эса отадан таиқари ҳаммалари, худди елкаларидаги тегирмон тоши олиб ташлангандек, ниҳоятда энгил тортидилар” (43).

The case when conformity completely is absent, meets not too often. Basically, it occurs when the word of the original designates a subject or concept, characteristic for a life of certain people, and absent in a life of people in which language translation is done. But it does not mean that the sense of such word cannot be transferred. Its value can be presented, not in a word, and several. As many words, especially in the translation of stylistic devices, in due course find the certain conformity in language. And here the words designating usual subjects and having incomplete dictionary correspondence, usually do not find new means of transfer. For example, I observe this kind correspondence in simile and pun:

Simile

1. *“His presence and word acted like magic”* (105)

*“Его вид и слова произвело магическое действие”*² (69)

*“Унинг важоҳати ва сўзлари сеҳрли таъсир кўрсатди.”*³ (97)

2. *“And the troublesome times Trouble is heavy pull down to a sick bed”* (146)

“Шу қатори хавотирланиш, таиштиларга тўла замон ҳам. Таишти-хавотир касал одамни адо қилади.” (141)

Pun

“Poor fellow! He lay on his back and looked as composed as he had died a natural death after a year’s consumption.

-Oh, Michael was a great consumer” (Ф.Купер 2,226)

“Бедняга! Он лежал на спине, и лицо у него было, такое спокойное точно он умер натуральной смертью, без просыпу.

-О, Майкл был истинный пропойца.” (Ф.Купер 3,160).

¹ Купер Ф. The Spy. «Прогресс», 1975, -105

² Купер Ф. Шпион. Перевод с английского Э.Бер, Е. Шишмаревой, Минск «Юнацтва»,1991.

³ Купер Ф. Жосус. «Шарқ»,1995

“Бечора! У чалқанчасига ётар, юзи нақ бир йил бетўхтов ичиб, ўз ажали билан ўлган одамнинг башарисидай хотиржам кўринарди.

-О, Майкл, чинакам майххўр эди.” (Ф.Купер 4,238)

In the given example we come across the words “*consumption*” and “*consumer*”. On the one hand, we compare “*natural death*” and “*consumption*” which does not coincide each other by meaning and the other hand, “*consumption*” and “*consumer*”. In the second sentence the meaning of the pun is cleared. We know that the word “*consumption*” has two meaning: 1. illness and 2. drinker. The author expresses his attitude toward the events skillfully with help of the pun.

If the translator has given the meaning of illness instead of drinking, he would have achieved more success in the translation.

The results achieved and their novelty: In the given article I have investigated various translation methods of lexical stylistic devices from English into Uzbek. Moreover, I’ve studied the translation methods of lexical stylistic devices at a deeper level, the types and ways of translation of language. 3 Levels or types of equivalence are based on what part of the maintenance is transferred in translation for achievement of its equivalence. I have given 3 levels of translation equivalences of lexical stylistic devices on examples and

I can say that the third type of translation equivalence i.e. complete conformity contains functions of lexical stylistic devices in translation.

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2. Ф.Купер. Шпион. Перевод с английского Э.Бер, Е. Шишмаревой, Минск «Юнацтва», 1991.
3. Ф.Купер. Жосус. «Шарк», 1995.

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