PROBLEMS OF TRANSLATING STYLISTIC DEVICES FROM ENGLISH INTO UZBEK AND VICE VERSA

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Abstract: *the article investigates the main problems involved in translating stylistic devices between English and Uzbek. Stylistic devices such as metaphor, simile, metonymy, irony, and syntactic expressiveness play a crucial role in conveying aesthetic, emotional, and cultural meanings in literary texts. However, differences in linguistic structure, cultural background, and stylistic norms often lead to partial loss or transformation of stylistic effect in translation. Using a comparative and linguostylistic approach, the study analyzes typical translation difficulties and strategies employed to preserve stylistic expressiveness. The findings show that successful translation of stylistic devices requires not only linguistic equivalence but also cultural and functional adequacy.*

Key words: *stylistic devices, literary translation, equivalence, English, Uzbek, metaphor, expressive means.*

Annotatsiya: *ushbu maqolada ingliz va o'zbek tillari o'rtasida stilistik vositalarni tarjima qilish jarayonida yuzaga keladigan asosiy muammolar tahlil qilinadi. Metafora, taqqoslash, metonimiya, istehzo va sintaktik ifodaviylik kabi stilistik vositalar badiiy matnda estetik va emotsional mazmunni yetkazishda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Biroq tillarning tuzilishi, madaniy tajribasi va stilistik me'yorlaridagi farqlar tarjimada stilistik ta'sirning qisman yo'qolishiga yoki o'zgarishiga olib kelishi mumkin. Qiyosiy-stilistik yondashuv asosida ushbu muammolar va ularni bartaraf etish strategiyalari ko'rib chiqiladi. Tadqiqot natijalari stilistik vositalarni muvaffaqiyatli tarjima qilishda lingvistik emas, balki madaniy va funksional moslik ham muhim ekanini ko'rsatadi.*

Kalit so'zlar: *stilistik vositalar, badiiy tarjima, ekvivalentlik, ingliz tili, o'zbek tili, metafora, ifodaviylik.*

Аннотация: *в статье рассматриваются основные проблемы перевода стилистических средств между английским и узбекским языками. Такие стилистические средства, как метафора, сравнение, метонимия, ирония и синтаксическая выразительность, играют важную роль в передаче эстетического и эмоционального содержания художественного текста. Однако различия в языковой структуре, культурном фоне и стилистических нормах часто приводят к утрате или трансформации стилистического эффекта при переводе. На основе сопоставительного и лингвостилистического анализа выявляются основные трудности и переводческие стратегии. Результаты исследования показывают, что адекватный перевод стилистических средств требует не только языковой, но и культурно-функциональной эквивалентности.*

Ключевые слова: *стилистические средства, художественный перевод, эквивалентность, английский язык, узбекский язык, метафора, экспрессивность.*

Introduction

Stylistic devices constitute one of the most important components of literary language, serving to enhance expressiveness, imagery, and emotional impact. In translation, stylistic devices pose particular challenges, as they are closely connected with both linguistic form and cultural meaning. When translating between English and Uzbek, translators often face difficulties caused by differences in grammatical structure, stylistic traditions, and cultural worldview.

The problem of translating stylistic devices is especially relevant in comparative linguistics and translation studies, as inadequate rendering of stylistic features may distort the author's intention and reduce the aesthetic value of the text. This article aims to identify the main problems encountered in translating stylistic devices from English into Uzbek and vice versa, and to analyze possible strategies for overcoming these difficulties.

Methods

The study employs a comparative and descriptive methodology. Examples of stylistic devices were selected from English and Uzbek literary texts and their translations. The analysis focuses on lexical, semantic, and syntactic stylistic devices, including metaphor, simile, metonymy, irony, repetition, and inversion.

A linguostylistic approach is used to examine how stylistic meaning is constructed in the source text and how it is rendered in the target language. Functional equivalence and cultural adequacy serve as the main criteria for evaluating translation solutions.

Results

The analysis reveals several recurring problems in translating stylistic devices between English and Uzbek. One major difficulty is the absence of direct stylistic equivalents. For instance, metaphors based on English cultural realities may not evoke the same associations in Uzbek readers, requiring adaptation or substitution.

Another problem is structural mismatch. English syntactic stylistic devices such as inversion or ellipsis are not always natural in Uzbek, which may lead to stylistic neutralization. Conversely, Uzbek expressive repetitions or emotionally colored words may lose intensity when translated into English due to different stylistic norms.

The study also shows that literal translation often fails to preserve stylistic effect, while excessive adaptation may distort the original meaning. Successful translations typically employ compensation strategies, where the stylistic effect is recreated using different linguistic means.

Discussion

The findings highlight the complex nature of translating stylistic devices. Stylistic meaning is multidimensional, combining linguistic form, emotional impact, and cultural symbolism. Therefore, translation should aim at functional and stylistic equivalence rather than formal similarity.

From a cultural perspective, stylistic devices reflect national mentality and literary tradition. Translators must possess not only linguistic competence but also deep cultural awareness to interpret and reproduce stylistic nuances accurately. This is particularly important

in English–Uzbek translation due to significant differences in expressive norms and discourse conventions.

Conclusion

The study demonstrates that translating stylistic devices between English and Uzbek involves numerous linguistic and cultural challenges. The main problems include lack of direct equivalents, structural differences, and cultural asymmetry. Effective translation requires flexible strategies such as adaptation, compensation, and contextual reinterpretation.

The research contributes to comparative stylistics and translation studies by emphasizing the importance of stylistic and cultural adequacy. Further research may focus on corpus-based analysis or specific genres to develop more systematic translation strategies for stylistic devices.

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