

TRANSLATION PROBLEMS OF ARTISTIC AND STYLISTIC
DEVICES

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Ключевые слова: художественное средство, стилистическое средство, перевод, метафора, коннотация, адаптация, эквивалентность, культурный контекст, семантическая проблема.

Keywords: artistic device, stylistic device, translation, metaphor, connotation, adaptation, equivalence, cultural context, semantic problem.

ANNOTATSIYA: Ushbu maqola badiiy va stilistik vositalarni tarjima qilish jarayonida uchraydigan asosiy muammolarni tahlil qiladi. Metafora, epitet, kinoya, alluziya, gipérbola, so‘z o‘yini va madaniy jihatdan xos iboralar kabi badiiy birliklar ko‘pincha manba tilining lingvistik va madaniy tizimiga chuqur singib ketgani sababli ular to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri tarjima qilinmaydi. Maqolada til, madaniyat, semantika va pragmatikaga oid qiyinchiliklar ko‘rib chiqilib, ularni bartaraf etish uchun adaptatsiya, kompensatsiya, almashtirish va kognitiv ekvivalentlik kabi strategiyalar taklif etiladi. Tadqiqotning maqsadi – tarjimada mazmun, uslub va estetik ta’sirni birgalikda saqlashning samarali yo‘llarini aniqlash.

АННОТАЦИЯ: В данной статье анализируются основные проблемы, возникающие при переводе художественных и стилистических средств. Такие элементы, как метафора, эпитет, ирония, аллюзия, гипербола, игра слов и культурно-специфичные выражения, часто не имеют прямых соответствий в языке перевода, поскольку глубоко связаны с культурой и языковой системой оригинала. В работе рассматриваются лингвистические, культурные,

семантические и прагматические трудности, а также предлагаются стратегии их решения: адаптация, компенсация, замещение и достижение когнитивной эквивалентности. Цель исследования — определить эффективные методы сохранения смысла, стиля и эстетического воздействия текста при переводе.

ABSTRACT: This article examines the major challenges encountered in translating artistic and stylistic devices. Elements such as metaphors, epithets, irony, allusion, hyperbole, wordplay, and culture-specific expressions often lack direct equivalents in the target language due to their deep connection to the cultural and linguistic system of the source text. The paper analyzes linguistic, cultural, semantic, and pragmatic issues and proposes strategies such as adaptation, compensation, substitution, and cognitive equivalence to overcome these difficulties. The aim of the study is to identify effective methods for preserving meaning, style, and aesthetic impact in the translation of literary texts.

INTRODUCTION: Translation of artistic and stylistic devices represents one of the most challenging areas in literary translation. These devices, including metaphors, epithets, allusions, irony, hyperbole, wordplay, and culturally specific expressions, are deeply embedded in the linguistic and cultural framework of the source language, making direct translation difficult [1, pp. 12–18]. The primary task of literary translation is not only to convey the literal meaning but also to preserve the stylistic and aesthetic impact of the original text [2, pp. 50–55;]. Uzbek scholars such as Sh. Rizayev (2020), B. Bozorov (2018), and I. Qo‘chqortoyev (2017) emphasize the necessity of considering cultural context, aesthetic value, and national identity during the translation process [4, pp. 22–27;]

Artistic and stylistic devices play a pivotal role in shaping the expressiveness, emotional resonance, and aesthetic appeal of literary works [5, pp. 80–85]. They reflect the author’s creativity, worldview, and cultural background. Translators often face

obstacles because many stylistic elements rely on language-specific conventions that may not have direct equivalents in the target language [2, pp. 60–65]. Literal translation risks losing the tone, style, and intended emotional effect [3, pp. 40–42]. For example, metaphors that work effectively in one language may fail to evoke the same response in another [1, pp. 28–30].

Linguistic challenges arise from the lack of direct lexical and semantic equivalents. Figures of speech such as metaphors, idioms, and similes frequently resist literal translation [6, pp. 48–52]. For instance, the

English metaphor “Time is a thief,” if translated literally into Uzbek as “Vaqt o‘g‘ri,” may lose its figurative depth [5, pp. 100–105]. Komissarov (1990) emphasizes that achieving semantic equivalence alone is insufficient; stylistic equivalence must also be maintained [3, pp. 32–36].

Sound-based stylistic devices such as rhyme, alliteration, assonance, and consonance present additional difficulties, as they depend heavily on the phonetic system of the source language, which often cannot be replicated in the target language [4, pp. 88–92; 4,

]Translators must frequently choose between preserving literal meaning or stylistic effect, often requiring creative adaptation or compensation [4, pp. 96–100]. Syntactic devices like parallelism, repetition, and inversion further complicate translation due to their contribution to rhetorical impact [6, pp. 55–60].

Cultural and pragmatic factors play a significant role. Many expressions are tied to national symbols, historical events, folklore, or religious traditions [5, pp. 110–115]. In cases where the source culture contains concepts without equivalents in the target culture, adaptation or explanatory translation becomes essential [1, pp. 35–38]. Pragmatic differences, including irony, humor, and politeness conventions, also require careful attention [2, pp. 70–73]. Dynamic equivalence, as proposed by Nida (1964), ensures that the target audience experiences a response comparable to that of the source audience [1, pp. 40–45].

Finally, semantic and pragmatic challenges include the potential loss of emotional coloring and subtlety. Stylistic devices like hyperbole, understatement, litotes, irony, wordplay, and puns often rely on cultural or linguistic features that cannot be transferred directly [5, pp. 140–150]. Translators must therefore apply adaptive or creative strategies to preserve both meaning and stylistic effect [2, pp. 75–78]. The ultimate goal is to ensure that the stylistic impact on the target ¹reader mirrors the intended cognitive and emotional experience of the source text [1, pp. 50–55;]

Conclusion. The translation of artistic and stylistic devices requires a careful balance of linguistic expertise, cultural understanding, and literary sensitivity [3, pp. 45–50]. Literal translation alone cannot fully preserve both meaning and artistic quality. Effective translation strategies, including adaptation, substitution, compensation, and cognitive equivalence, allow the translator to convey the original aesthetic and emotional richness to the target audience [5, pp. 160–165;]

Such an approach safeguards the literary expression, cultural identity, and artistic style of the original text [4, pp. 105–110].

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