



**PROBLEMS OF REPRESENTING FIGURES OF SPEECH IN LITERARY
TRANSLATION ACCORDING TO THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL ASPECTS**

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Annotation: This article analyzes the problems associated with representing figures of speech in literary translation from theoretical and practical perspectives. Representing figures of speech as important components of an author's style, require a special approach in the translation process. The article examines the difficulties in translating metaphors, metonymy, similes, and other representing figures of speech into different languages, strategies for preserving them, and current trends in modern translation studies. The analysis is based on examples and relies on international experience.

Keywords: literary translation, literary devices, equivalence, adequacy, translation transformations, stylistic features.

Introduction

Literary translation is not merely the conversion of words and sentences from one language to another, but a delicate bridge between two languages, two cultures, and two worldviews. Representing figures of speeches are essential elements of any literary work, serving as a means to demonstrate the author's style, way of thinking, and artistic skill. Therefore, one of the most complex tasks facing a translator is the perfect recreation of representing figures of speech from the source text in the target language.

Although the problem of translating representing figures of speech has been studied for a long time in modern translation theory, this issue has become even more relevant in the context of globalization and the intensification of intercultural communication. There is a need to improve and systematize strategies for preserving and recreating literary devices in languages belonging to different language families.

The purpose of this article is to study the problems of preserving representing figures of speech in literary translation from theoretical and practical perspectives, to analyze existing approaches, and to recommend effective strategies.

Main Body

1. The role of representing figures of speech in translation: theoretical foundations

Representing figures of speech (metaphor, metonymy, simile, epithet, hyperbole, etc.) are considered the "heartbeat" of literary literature. Through them, the author expresses their worldview, emotions, and unique style. The issue of preserving representing figures of speech

has always held an important place in translation theory. As Venuti (1995) points out, "foreignization" or "domestication" strategies can be applied in the translation process [1]. These two approaches are also reflected in the translation of representing figures of speech: preserving the exact imagery of the source text (foreignization) or creating equivalent imagery adapted to the target language culture (domestication).

The concepts of "formal equivalence" and "dynamic equivalence" proposed by Nida (1964) are also significant in the translation of representing figures of speech [2]. Striving for formal equivalence results in the translator attempting to preserve the exact representing figures of speech from the source text, while dynamic equivalence involves creating the same effect on the target language reader as the original text.

Newmark (1988) recommends the following methods for translating representing figures of speech, especially metaphors [3]:

1. Preserving the exact same image
2. Replacing with an equivalent image in the target language
3. Expressing the metaphor as a simile
4. Translating the metaphor descriptively while maintaining imagery
5. Neutralizing the representing figures of speech (preserving denotative meaning)
6. Completely omitting the representing figures of speech
7. Modern translation studies emphasize the importance of cultural context in translating representing figures of speech. For example, Lakoff and Johnson (1980) studied the cognitive nature of metaphors, emphasizing their differences across cultures [4]. This creates additional difficulties for translators.

2. Main problems and difficulties in preserving representing figures of speech

The following main problems and difficulties are observed in translating representing figures of speech:

2.1. Differences in Linguistic Systems

Each language has its own unique linguistic system, which directly affects the possibilities of creating and expressing representing figures of speech. For example, the English metaphor "She has a heart of gold" can be translated into Uzbek as "Uning yuragi oltindan," but this might sound unusual in Uzbek. The phrase "oltin yurakli inson" might be semantically closer in Uzbek.

2.2. Cultural-Semantic Differences

Representing figures of speech are often closely linked to national-cultural characteristics. For example, metaphors associated with animals are interpreted differently in various cultures. In English, the word "fox" represents a cunning person, while in Uzbek, metaphors associated with the word "wolf" ("bo'ri") represent qualities such as courage and bravery.

2.3. Connotative meaning and national-historical associations

Connotative meanings and associations connected with representing figures of speeches have unique characteristics in each language. For example, in Slavic languages, images associated with "berezka" (birch tree) have a special emotional weight, while in other languages, this tree might be perceived simply as a botanical species.

2.4. Prosodic and phonetic features

Representing figures of speeches are often associated with certain phonetic effects (alliteration, assonance) in the original. Preserving this effect in translation is very difficult, sometimes even impossible.

3. Strategies for preserving representing figures of speech: practical approaches

Several practical strategies for preserving representing figures of speeches are recommended below:

3.1. Literal Translation (Calque)

This method involves translating the representing figures of speech by preserving its grammatical structure and imagery exactly. For example, the English metaphor "time is money" is literally translated into Uzbek as "vaqt - puldir."

This strategy is appropriate in the following cases:

- When the representing figures of speech has a universal character
- When there are similarities between the two language cultures
- When understanding the representing figures of speech in the target language is not problematic

3.2. Functional Equivalence

This approach involves expressing the representing figures of speech from the original text through a different image that creates the same effect in the target language. For example, the English idiom "it's raining cats and dogs" might be translated into Uzbek as "chelaklab quymoq" (pouring by buckets).

This strategy is appropriate in the following cases:

- When the representing figures of speech 's national-cultural characteristics are strongly expressed in the original
- When literal translation would be incomprehensible
- When representing figures of speech with similar functions exist in the target language

3.3. Descriptive Translation

In some cases, when it is impossible to translate representing figures of speech literally or functionally, descriptive translation is used. This method involves preserving the meaning of the representing figures of speech while abandoning its imagery.

3.4. Compensation

Compensation is the method of applying a stylistic element in one place that was lost in another. This strategy is also useful in translating representing figures of speech. If it is impossible to preserve representing figures of speech from the original, the translator may introduce an additional representing figures of speech elsewhere.

3.5. Combined approach

Often, applying several strategies together yields optimal results. For example, translating representing figures of speech while providing an explanation, or using translation + calque methods together.

4. Different types of representing figures of speech translations: examples and analysis

4.1. Translation of Metaphors

Example: From Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet":

- *In English:* "But soft! What light through yonder window breaks? It is the east, and Juliet is the sun!"
- *In Uzbek translation:* "Ammo jim! Ana u derazadan qanday nur tushmoqda? Bu sharqdir, Julietta esa quyoshdir!"

In this example, the metaphor "Juliet is the sun" is translated literally into Uzbek as "Julietta quyoshdir." This literal translation is appropriate because the metaphor has a universal character.

Example: From Pushkin's "Eugene Onegin":

- *In Russian:* "Любви все возрасты покорны"
- *In Uzbek translation:* "Sevgi barcha yoshdagilar uchun barobar"

In this case, the imagery associated with the Russian word "покорны" (to submit) is partially lost in the Uzbek translation. The variant "Sevgi barcha yoshlarni o'z izmiga oladi" might have preserved the imagery more completely.

4.2. Translation of Similes

Example: From Abdulla Qodiriy's "O'tgan kunlar":

- *In Uzbek:* "Kumush paxta ichiga yashiringan oltin misoli yaltirar edi"
- *In Russian translation:* "Кумуш сияла, словно золото, спрятанное в хлопке"
- *In English translation:* "Kumush was shining like gold hidden in cotton"

In this example, the simile is quite successfully preserved in all three languages. This is explained by the universal character of this simile.

4.3. Translation of Metonymy

Example:

- *In English:* "The White House announced new policies"
- *Uzbek translation 1:* "Oq uy yangi siyosatni e'lon qildi" (calque)
- *Uzbek translation 2:* "AQSh hukumati yangi siyosatni e'lon qildi" (descriptive)

The first variant preserves the metonymy through the calque method, while the second variant replaces the metonymy with a descriptive translation. Since the concept of "White House" is familiar to Uzbek readers, the first variant may also be acceptable.

5. Modern approaches and trends in preserving representing figures of speech

5.1. Approach based on cultural communication

In modern translation studies, there is a growing tendency to translate representing figures of speech based on the concept of intercultural communication. Bassnett (2013) emphasizes the need to develop translation strategies that take cultural context into account [5].

5.2. Achievements of cognitive translation studies

Cognitive linguistics and cognitive translation studies offer a new approach to translating representing figures of speech, especially metaphors. Translation strategies are being developed based on conceptual metaphor theory.

5.3. Corpus linguistics methods

Language corpora created based on modern computer technologies allow for comparative study of representing figures of speech in different languages. This enables the improvement of strategies used in the translation process.

5.4. Considering the Interdisciplinary nature of translation studies

There is a growing tendency to study the process of translating representing figures of speech not only from a linguistic perspective but also in connection with sciences such as semiotics, psycholinguistics, and sociology.

Conclusion

Translating literary devices is one of the most complex and important aspects of literary translation. The problem of preserving LDs is multifaceted, and solving it requires the translator to have theoretical knowledge, practical skills, and a creative approach.

According to the research results, the following conclusions and recommendations can be made regarding the preservation of representing figures of speech:

1. There is no single universal strategy for translating representing figures of speech. Each case requires its own unique approach.
2. When preserving representing figures of speech, it is necessary to take into account the cultural context, the specific characteristics of the language systems, and the receptive capabilities of the target language reader.
3. Flexible application of strategies for preserving representing figures of speech such as literal translation, functional equivalence, descriptive translation, and compensation according to the situation yields optimal results.
4. It is advisable to apply the achievements of new directions in modern translation studies, such as cognitive and corpus linguistics, to the practice of translating representing figures of speech.
5. Special attention should be paid to teaching strategies for preserving representing figures of speech in the process of training translators.

The problem of preserving representing figures of speech will always remain a relevant issue in translation studies because each new work, each new author creates their own unique system of

literary devices. This requires constant research and a creative approach from the translator.

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