



Stylistic difficulties of translating political literature

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Abstract: Practically, stylistic devices in almost all languages are similar still though their functions in speech vary. Identical stylistic devices are used differently in languages; they perform different functions and have different value in stylistic system of their language what actually explains their necessity when transformations in translation occur. The stylistic changes are as necessary as grammatical or lexical ones. A translator should not try to preserve the stylistic device given in the sentence, but reproduce its function in the target language.

Key words: translation, translator, stylistic devices, alliteration, metaphor, repetition, metonymy, target language, function, semantic words.

While applying some grammatical or lexical transformation in translation the translator is guided by principle of rendering grammatical or lexical meaning. When rendering stylistic meaning of the source text a translator should be guided by the same principle - to recreate in translation the same impression that might be left by the original text.

It should be mentioned that almost all stylistic devices are multi-functional. It is like when polysemantic words in English and Uzbek languages do not coincide in their lexical-semantic variants and the same is when differ the function of identical stylistic device. Thus, when comparing stylistic devices, we can easily identify complete correspondence, partial correspondence and even sometimes absence of correspondence and their functions.

To illustration it we can compare alliteration in the English and Uzbek languages. The function of alliteration coincides in both languages - in this function alliteration is one of the basic devices of poetic speech. However, the usage of alliteration for pleasant



sounding in prose is more characteristic for the English language, than for Uzbek. The second function of alliteration is logical. Alliteration emphasizes close relationship between components of the statement. Especially brightly alliteration shows the unity of an epithet with an attributed word.

The third function of alliteration in English language - to attract attention of the reader - is widely used in the names of literary works, newspaper headings and often in articles.

The use of alliteration is a convincing acknowledgement that various functions of stylistic devices in different languages do not always coincide in usage.

It is already discussed functional translation of stylistic devices. But it is extremely important to distinguish in the translated text original and imagined alliterations so that to avoid unnecessary emphasizing and to keep stylistic equivalence which presents necessary component of adequate translation. There is a constant danger to smooth and de-color the original text or, on the contrary, to make translation brighter and stylistically colored. But sometimes a translator consciously applies some «smoothing» or neutralization in other words.

In some cases, repetition as the stylistic device should be necessarily kept in translation, but for the difference in combinability and various semantic structures of polysemantic words or words of wide meaning in English and Uzbek languages the translator has to change and replace some of elements.

The repetition is widely used with stylistic purposes in newspaper publicity. In these cases, the translator is compelled to apply stylistic changes, make substitution or omission.

Metaphor is used in all emotionally - colored styles of speech. However, in style of fiction the metaphor always carries original character, whereas in political literature the original metaphor is used rather seldom and basically - copied metaphors. Nevertheless, in advanced clauses of the English and American political literature, the purpose of which is to



assure, to make people believe and to impress the reader, that is to force him to agree with the point of view given in the article, one can often see rather bright and colorful metaphors.

However, there are cases, when the preservation of all figurative components of the developed (unwrapped) metaphor is impossible, as well as preservation of both components of synonymous pair, for it would break the stylistic norms of translating language.

Being purely linguistic and stylistic device - metonymy is used more and more in political literature, perhaps, even more than metaphor. Metonymy translation presents one of numerous problems for the use of metonymy significantly differs in English and Russian languages. Due to this fact the translator is often forced to go back to the primary meaning of a word, that is to the meaning that was firstly created by metonymy.

In order to preserve this playing comparison, the interpreters were forced to apply additional words.

There is another kind of stylistic transformation - **actualization** - which involves transition of something simple into something unusual, strange. It reveals potential expressiveness put in the lexical morphologic and syntactic means of a language.

Actualization of the passive form often occurs while translating political literature but it is not as colored as in the translations of fiction.

The General Assembly was gaveled to order by its outgoing President.

Уходящий со своего поста председатель Генеральной Ассамблеи навел порядок в зале, энергично стуча молотком.

The expressiveness and emphasis created by the passive form of the verb that had been formed as a result of conversion are compensated by lexical means. The compressed nature of sentence was lost for the verb to gavel has two semantic components one of action and an instrument that were to be rendered in translation.

Conclusion. Now from everything that has been discussed above we can infer that the usage of some of stylistic devices in English is peculiar - and bears specific national character, therefore their direct translation in many instances is impossible. Moreover, the



impression left by some of stylistic device maybe different in both languages, compare soft panic and yengil vahima. It can be explained not only by national features of stylistic means and devices of some of the language but by the their multi functioning character also - that do not always coincide - as it was shown on the matter of alliteration. This is the main criteria causing the necessity of stylistic transformations that involve substitution and changes. Therefore, we should warn the future translators and interpreters that it is not important to classify the device itself but the point is to be able to realize their ongoing effect and to identify the purpose of their application in the translation they are working on.

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