

LEXICAL-STYLISTICS IN THE NOVEL "NIGHT AND DAY" USE OF MEANS OF EXPRESSION

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Abstract

"Theory of Translation" is designed to provide students with the necessary theoretical knowledge to understand the complex phenomenon of translation. The lectures cover topics such as the history of translation, the evolution of translation studies, and key concepts in linguistics relevant to translation theory. These include bilingualism, the translation process, translation models, and specialized translations of scientific literature.

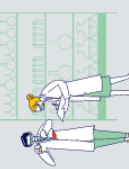
Keywords: artistic, socio-political and special translation, consecutive interpreting, simultaneous translation, translation from sight, communal translation.

Introduction

Grammar, which represents the general structure and basic structure of the language, teaches the rules of correct spelling and pronunciation of words in the language. But it is known that people react differently to the form of oral and written speech in different speech situations and speech styles during language use. That is, people use language units differently in different speech situations. In this case, the purpose of the person using the language in speaking or writing is important. It is known that speech styles in the language differ according to the purpose of the speaker (writer) to create a speech (for example, artistic, scientific, official styles). It also ensures that our speech is clear, effective and meaningful. All language features related to speech styles are collectively called stylistics. In addition, there is a branch of linguistics that studies speech styles, which is also called stylistics. The field of style (or stylistics) is called stylistics in world linguistics and is derived from the Greek words *stylos* - writing, writing stick.

The field of stylistics is important in describing events, characters and objects in artistic texts. The subject of study of stylistics is stylistic tools, which in world linguistics include:

- 1) phonographic stylistic tools such as onomatopoeia, alliteration, punctuation, as well as metagraphic tools such as capital letters, underlining, font differentiation;
- 2) parcellation, inversion, word repetition, rhetorical interrogative sentences, syntactic parallelism, epiphora, anaphora, reference, introductory words and other syntactic methodological tools;



3) lexical-stylistic tools: irony, simile, epithet, litota, oxymoron, litota, personification, allusion, alliteration, amplification, amphibole, antithesis (contrast), gradation, pun (word game, pun), paraphrase, exaggeration, parallelism, synecdoche, metonymy, euphemism, etc.; Each of the stylistic tools listed above has different properties in terms of use in the artistic text. The level of activity in their use is determined by factors such as the time of the creation of the artistic work, its genre, and the environment of that time.

In this research work, we aimed to determine the level of artistic coloring of the work by analyzing metonymy, metaphor, and exaggeration used in English translations of Abdulhamid Cholpon's novel "Night and Day". Due to the fact that such stylistic tools are very actively used in the novel "Night and Day", the study of these tools is of interest to the fields of cognitive linguistics, linguistics, anthropocentric linguistics, psycholinguistics, pragmalinguistics, and sociolinguistics in addition to linguistics and translation studies.

Until now, metaphor has been studied from different aspects. According to philosophers, metaphor was considered a unit used only by poets. From the point of view of cognitive linguistics, metaphor is very important, because it facilitates how to interpret the thought expressed in our point of view and understand the speech situations. It is a proven phenomenon that metaphors used in different languages clearly reflect the similarity in the way of thinking of mankind and dependence on nature.

In traditional linguistics, metaphor is usually understood as a speech expression used in writing artistic poems. That is, it means to use these words not in their meaning, but in another figurative sense. Robert Frost says: "Poetry, by naming one concept, gives meaning to another." Each word in the language has its own original meaning, but in addition, they can also be used figuratively.

For example:

- Love is a journey.
- Lovers are the travelers.

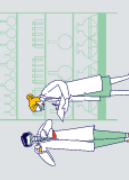
Translation:

- Love - this time.
- Lovers are travelers.

Source domain: JOURNEY

Target domain: LOVE

It is difficult to determine the logical content in the analysis of the above example. However, we can easily see that the word "journey" is used as a symbol to express certain meanings related to the word "love". Poetry researchers say that using words figuratively helps a lot when writing poetry. Zoltan Koveses himself, the scientist who gives this example, says: "We should try to conceptually understand why the concept of LOVE is compared with the concept of JOURNEY and not anything else. According to Lakoff and Johnson, every conceptual metaphor is built on a certain "experiential foundation." This basis can be physical or cultural. In addition, the experiential basis of the metaphor can only in some way motivate the creation of the existing metaphor, but does not have the character of creating it completely.



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