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STYLISTIC NUANCES OF THE WORDS AND THEIR TRANSLATION

СТИЛИСТИЧЕСКАЯ ОКРАСКА СЛОВ И ВОЗМОЖНОСТИ ЕЕ ПЕРЕВОДА

Бул макалада сөздөрдү стилистикалык жактан көркөмдөө жана аларды которуу мүмкүнчүлүктөрү жөнүндө сөз болот. Макалада Ф.Скотт Фицджералддын чыгармасында колдонулган экспрессивдик каражаттардын котормосу жана алардын кыргыз тилине которуу мүмкүнчүлүктөрү каралды.

Өзөк сөздөр: *стилистикалык жактан көркөмдөө, которуу мүмкүнчүлүктөрү, позитивдүү мамиле.*

Данная статья рассматривает стилистическую окраску слов и возможности ее перевода на кыргызский язык. В статье рассматривается перевод выразительных средств, используемых в творчестве Ф. Скотта Фицджеральда, и их перевод на кыргызский язык.

Ключевые слова: *стилистическая окраска, возможности перевода, выразительные средства, лексический уровень слова, позитивный настрой.*

This article deals with the stylistic nuances of the words and their translation into Kyrgyz language. The article reviews the translation of selected expressive means used in F. Scott Fitzgerald's work and their translation into Kyrgyz language.

Keywords: *Stylistic nuances, translation, positive attitude.*

Translation is the activity of interpreting the meaning of a text from source language into the target language.

Translation is a complex multifaceted phenomenon, some aspects of which can be the subject of research in various sciences. The leading place in modern translation studies belongs to linguistic translation studies (translation linguistics), which studies translation as a linguistic phenomenon. Certain types of translation studies complement each other, striving for a comprehensive description of translation activities. [9; c. 65]

The purpose of translation is to establish an equivalence relationship between the source [ST] and the target text [TT], as a result of which both texts carry the same meanings based on the cultural and conventional features of the languages in which they are created. Among the main factors influencing the translation, they distinguish between the context, the main tiers and grammatical structure of the SL and the TL, the traditions of written and oral speech, phraseological turns, etc.

A good translator uses the means of transferring some of the stylistic devices used in the original in order to make the text more vivid and expressive. The translator has the following choice: either to try to copy the technique of the original, or, if this is not possible, to create in the translation his own stylistic means that has a similar emotional effect. This is the principle of stylistic compensation, which K.I. Chukovsky said that "a metaphor should be transferred by metaphor, comparison by comparison, and a smile by a smile, a tear by a tear, etc." One of the



most important things for the translator is to show the function of the stylistic device in the text [12; 63]

One of the most interesting aspects of translation theory is the problem of transmitting stylistic devices in the target language. The importance of studying the translation of figurative means is due to the need to adequate transfer of the figurative information of a work of art in the target language, to recreate the stylistic effect of the original in translation. [8; 43]

In the article we tried to analyze the presence of stylistically colored words in the novel *The Great Gatsby* by the famous English writer Francis Scott Fitzgerald.

As the results of the analysis have shown, the following lexical units are most popular among the author:

«Old sport»

Оригинал:

«They can't get him, old sport. He's a smart man» [5; 18]

Наш перевод:

"Досум, эч нерсени далилден бере алган жокбуз. Ал жалан аяк кол менен кармалбай турган экен".

In this example, one can observe a positive, even ironic attitude of the speaker both to his interlocutor and to the object of his utterance. Consequently, the expression "old sport" carries the psychological meaning that serves to represent the speaker's positive attitude towards his statement.

to like

Оригинал:

"I like to come," - Lucille said. [5; 20]

Наш перевод:

«Бул жер мага абдан жакты», - деп Люсиль кеп салды.

The girl says that it is cozy and good here, i.e. she informs the addressee of the statement about her positive attitude to the situation and lets him know that she would like to come here again. Therefore, the verb "to like" in this sentence is used to represent the emotion of "joy".

to love

Оригинал:

"Come along", he said but - to her only.

"I mean it", she insisted.

"I'd love to have you. Lots of room". [5; 25]

Наш перевод:

«Кеттик», - деди ал жеке озуно кайрылып.

«Жок, чыне эле», - деп олуттуу жооп берди кыз.

«Аябай көңүлдүү болот. Баарыбызга орун жетет».

As you can see from the example, the main emotive load of a positive assessment is carried by the verb "to love", which shows that the speaker would be pleased if the girl agreed to go for a walk with him.

«fine»

Оригинал:

«The grass looks fine, if that's you mean». [5; 29]

Наш перевод:

"Даана карап турарлык чөп экен, сиз ошол жөнүндө айтып жатсаныз".

It can be assumed that the speaker wants to please his interlocutor by informing him that the lawn around the mansion looks decent, or he is enjoying the freshness and greenness of the grass, which the gardener so closely monitors. Consequently, in this statement, the main expressive load is carried by the adjective "fine".

«good»

Оригинал:

«Did you have a nice ride?»



“Very good roads around here”. [5; 28]

Наш перевод:

«Жакшы жүрүп келдинерби?»

«Бул жердин жолдору мыкты».

The adjective “good” used in this example suggests that the speaker enjoyed a pleasant ride, enjoyed driving on excellent asphalt, and had a positive experience with a short trip around the area. In other words, the author shows a positive attitude of the hero.

Оригинал:

“Suppose you met somebody just as careless as yourself”. - “I hope I never will”, she answered. “I hate careless people. That’s why I like you”. [5; 29]

Наш перевод:

«А сиз өзүңүзгө окшогон бейкапар бирөөгө туш болуп калсаңызчы?» - «Туш болбойт го деп үмүттөнөм», - деди ал. “Мен бейкапар адамдарды абдан жек көрөм. Мага сиздей адамдар жагат”.

At the lexical level, one can observe the coincidence of the words “to like” and “like”. The author used this verb to describe the scene of the girl's confession that she really likes this young man, that maybe she is even in love with him. Thus, it can be assumed that this choice of a lexical unit is quite justified.

Оригинал:

“The old Metropole”.

Наш перевод:

«Эски Метрополь».

In this case, there is a coincidence of words at the lexical level «old» and «эски» in the meaning of «абдан тааныш», «абдан жагымдуу», «жайлуу». This adjective also reinforces the affectionate meaning: «very well-known» / «most beloved», i.e. evokes in the reader warm or even tender feelings for the Metropol cafe. The author used this construction to emphasize how much this institution is to the heroes of the work and how they would like to return to the days when they were young and the Metropol was full of people. Therefore, in this context, the author deliberately used this adjective to convey a positive assessment. After an analysis of the literary work, it was found that the verb became the main lexical units used in the text to convey this type of expression:

«to like»

Оригинал:

“I like her”, said Daisy, “I think she’s lovely.” [5; 32]

Наш перевод:

«Ал мага жагат», - деди Дэйзи. – «Ал абдан жагымдуу».

Consider the following example:

Оригинал:

“I think it’s cute”, said Mrs. Wilson enthusiastically. [5; 33]

Наш перевод:

«Ал жагымдуу!», - шыктануу менен айтты Миссис Уилсон.

The example shows how a woman admires a small puppy. In this case, the noun “cute” / “сүйкүмдүү” means the fact that a woman would be just happy if this dog was bought for her. It can be assumed that the author deliberately used this lexical unit to give the text maximum expressiveness, which indicates the key role of the word for the transmission and perception of positive emotions by the reader.

Оригинал:

«Lots of people come here haven’t been invited”, she said suddenly. «That girl hadn’t been invited. They simply force their way in and he’s too polite to object» [5; 34].

Наш перевод:



*«Бул жерге көп адамдар чакыруусуз эле келишет», - деди Дэзи күтүлбөгөн жерге
– «Бул кыз да ошентип келди. Дээрлик болгон күч менен жулунуп кирди, ал болсо
сылык киши болгонуна байланыштуу эч нерсе дей алган жок».*

One can observe the coincidence of lexical units “to force smb’s way in” and “rush in”, thus the author showed the reader that the girl is unhappy with the fact that just anyone comes to the party and the lack of invitations does not stop them. Thus, the author shows that she would like the evening to pass in a close circle, and in this case, she would feel more comfortable.

Conclusion

In accordance with the purpose and task of this article, the means of functioning of the stylistic nuances of the words and their translation based on a work of art were studied.

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