

RESEARCHING STYLISTIC DEVICES AND SEMIOTICS IN POETRY TRANSLATION

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Annotation: This article deals with the semiotics and stylistic devices in translation of Kyrgyz poems. Also the role of semiotics and stylistic devices and their peculiarities in translation. We took as an example the poem of the famous poet Jolboldu Alybaev "Cholponum". There were given the examples of the stylistic device's and semiotic's translation and their ways of translation. Then we tried to give the definitions to them.

Key words: semiotics, compare, aspect, venus, pearl, silk, poem, analysis, intelligible, aesthetic, masterpiece, denotation, connotation

ПОЭМАЛАРДЫ КОТОРУУДА СТИЛИСТИКАЛЫК КАРАЖАТТАРДЫ ЖАНА
СЕМИОТИКАЛАРДЫ ИЗИЛДӨӨ

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Аннотация: Бул макалада кыргыз тилиндеги поэмаларды которуудагы семиотика жана стилистикалык каражаттардын колдонулушу каралган. Поэмалардагы семиотиканын жана стилистикалык каражаттардын ролу жана аларды которуудагы өзгөчөлүктөрүнө көңүл бурулган. Мисал катары кыргыз элинин белгилүү ырчы жана аткаруучу Жолболду Алыбаевдин "Чолпонум" чыгармасы алынган. Андагы стилистикалык каражаттарды которуп анын которууга оңой болгон жолдору мисал келтирилген. Ошондой эле семиотикага, стилистикалык каражаттарга аныктама берүүгө аракет кылдык.

Ачык сөздөр: семиотика, салыштыруу, аспект, чолпон, бермет, жибек, поэма, анализ, жеткиликтүү, эстетикалык, шедевр, белги, коннотация

ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ СЕМИОТИК И СТИЛИСТИЧЕСКИХ ПРИЕМОВ В ПЕРЕВОДЕ
ПОЭМ

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Аннотация: В этой статье рассматривается использование семиотики и стилистических приемов в переводе кыргызских поэм. Также были рассмотрены роль семиотики и стилистических приемов, и их особенности в переводе. Как пример мы взяли поэму поэта и исполнителя Жолболду Алыбаева «Чолпонум». Были приведены примеры

перевода стилистических приемов и семиотик и их пути перевода. А также старались дать определение на семиотику и стилистических приемов.

Ключевые слова: семиотика, сравнение, аспект, венера, жемчужина, шелк, поэма, анализ, понятный, эстетический, шедевр, знак, коннотация

Source text:

Жарашыгын жапандын жоолугундай, Чолпонум.
 Жаралышын жандуунун сонунундай, Чолпонум.
 Койколушун кытайдын көйнөгүндөй, Чолпонум.
 Көрүнүшүн айдын көл, өрдөгүндөй, Чолпонум
 Өтүмдүгүн чет элдин буюмундай, Чолпонум
 Өңү өчпөгөн алтындын тыйынындай, Чолпонум
 Тишиң аппак Берметтин тунугундай, Чолпонум
 Этиң жумшак жибектин сылыгындай, Чолпонум.

Target text:

Your beauty is like a Japanese handkerchief, my Cholpon
 You were born like a flower, my Cholpon
 Your walk like a Chinese evening dress, my Cholpon
 You look like a swan, my Cholpon
 You are like a foreign import, my Cholpon
 You are like a gold jewelry, my Cholpon
 Your teeth are white like a pearl, my Cholpon
 And you are smooth like silk, my Cholpon

In order to illustrate the significance of the aforementioned stylistic devices we have analyzed a poem that is particularly rich in SDs. The poem is by Kyrgyz poet Jolboldu Alybaev and is entitled “Cholponum”. This poem became sort of an anthem for people who are in love. Our analysis provides a first English translation of this poem. The poetry of J. Alybaev is radically original and innovative. He was a poet of immense depth and stylistic complexity. His poems are so unique that it is difficult to place them in a single tradition. The poet developed his arguments through startling metaphors, metrical variations, and angular, imprecise rhymes. Visual aspects of his poetry are very peculiar: unusual use of metaphors and similes that amazes readers. Some people praised her imagistic qualities and the supreme mastery of words; others considered Jolboldu’s poetic innovations as a result of ineptitude, but nobody remained indifferent. The poems of Jolboldu cover a wide range of topics. His poems are unique for the era in which he gave a theme like “Sun”, “Water”, “A good girl”.

The poem «Cholponum» is full of similes. The title is metaphoric in itself, because the word “Cholponum” is not intelligible; it symbolizes the beautiful girl. The poet tried to describe a man who could not reach his love, because of poverty. This poem is full of culture-bound terms.

The similes in the target text were translated like similes; we tried to give the meaning.

It is word for word translation of the original, instead of it the meaning of the original was kept. Finding the correct and appropriate equivalences for these terms is one important task of the translator. It can be said that the translated poem will not create the same response and effect as evoked by the original text in the audience.

The translation attempts to reflect faithfully the linguistic and extra-linguistic features of the original poem. Poems are pieces of writing used by poets to say something that contains feeling and thought. A poem is a work of art. Literarily; a poem is a piece of creative verse writing that expressing deep feelings. Obviously, translating poetry is a matter of relativity, i.e., all aesthetic aspects of the original poem cannot be transferred into the target language. We can find excellent translations of masterpieces of world poetry. This shows that although translating poetry is more demanding than other types of texts, it is not an impossible endeavor. In the

opinion of many researchers, translators of literary texts, especially poetry, should at least possess some degree of artistic genius and stylistic devices.

This article deals with some stylistic devices (SD) and semiotics which are used in poems, why and how the author uses them and why. Some good poets use SDs and semiotics to give meaning through Stylistic devices. This study examines translations of poems from Kyrgyz into English and compares the translation of SDs and semiotics.

In order to understand poems, we have to read it for several times and try to reconstruct what the original intention of the poet was. We can use the semiotics theory because poems contain elements that have some relationships with semiotics: such as symbol, denotation, and connotation.

Also, poets use different semiotic signs in order to give meaning through stylistic devices. Poetry depends upon this use of language for the power of its imagery and for its capacity to shock us out of the lethargy of ordinary language. It is in the conflict between literal and figurative language that a powerful dynamic is evoked. Thought itself is stimulated by stylistic devices, and that is an important reason why it is used instead of literal, exact meanings. The other reason, often suggested in the literature, is that metaphors create new meanings, which do not and cannot otherwise exist. Semiotics is a study of signs. A semiotic analysis of a literary text deal with the way in which meaning is produced by the structures of interdependent signs, by codes and conventions. Semiotics is divided into two kinds: semiotics for communication and for signification. Semiotics for communication is used in drama, poems, as well as prose. The word semiotics comes from the Greek word 'semeion', or sign, and is used to describe a systematic attempt to understand what signs are and how they function. Semiotics is probably the more commonly used term, but some scholars prefer the term semiology, literally «science about signs».

Metaphors are figures of speech that communicate meaning by analogy by explaining or interpreting one thing in terms of something else (e.g., «My love is a red rose»). Similes also communicate by analogy but in a weaker form (e.g., «My love is like a red rose»). Many people learn about metaphors in literature classes, where metaphors and similes are described as devices of «figurative» language. It is sometimes assumed that metaphors are a relatively unimportant phenomenon. George Lakoff and Mark Johnson (1980) argue to the contrary; they see metaphors as central to our thinking. Most people think they can get along perfectly well without metaphors. We have found, on the contrary, that metaphor is pervasive in everyday life, not just in language but in thought and action. Our ordinary conceptual system, in which we both think and act, is fundamentally metaphoric in nature. The concepts that govern our thought are not just matters of the intellect, they also govern our everyday functioning down to the most mundane details. Our concepts structure what we perceive, how we get around in the world, and how we relate to other people. Our conceptual system thus plays a central role in defining our everyday realities. Metaphors, then, plays an important role in the way we think and our thinking is reflected in the metaphors we use. In short, metaphors are not just a literary device used by poets and other writers to generate certain kinds of emotional responses; they are a fundamental part of the way humans think and communicate.

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