

Peculiarities of stylistic devices translation in novels (based on English, Russian and Uzbek translations of Alexandre dumas' "the three musketeers")

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Abstract: Stylistic devices are one of the key tools in the translation of literary works, through which the author's style and the emotional-aesthetic impact of the text are conveyed to the reader. When translating texts such as the works of Alexandre Dumas, which have a complex structure and rich stylistic expressions, the correct reflection of stylistic devices is of particular importance. This research pays special attention to the differences in the perception and interpretation of the text depending on the linguistic environment, as well as attempts to preserve the unique stylistic features of the work during the translation process. Given article will analyze the stylistic devices in Alexandre Dumas' work *The Three Musketeers*.

Keywords: Stylistic devices, literary works, linguistics, metaphor, irony, translation features, author's style, adequacy of literary translation.

Introduction: Stylistic devices are linguistic units used in literary texts to enhance emotional and aesthetic impact. They include metaphors, epithets, irony, hyperbole, and other techniques. A metaphor is the creation of a new meaning through a hidden comparison.

Epithets are adjectives or phrases used to emotionally enrich images. Irony involves deepening the text through expressions that are opposite in meaning. Hyperbole is an excessive exaggeration, which helps intensify the emotional impact.

The study of stylistic devices in literary works is essential when analyzing the linguistic features of the text, the writer's skill, and the aesthetic impact of the work. This area is closely related to the branch of linguistics concerned with stylistics and the theory of literary studies. Stylistic devices add emotion to the text, making it more appealing to the reader, and help create vivid and dynamic images. They contribute to the creation of the author's unique voice, allow the reader to enjoy the text and understand it more deeply, as well as direct thoughts and help form an emotional connection. In a literary work, stylistic devices enrich the content of the text and help better understand the

main idea of the work. Moreover, they demonstrate the linguistic abilities of the author and encourage readers to return to the work time and again.

METHODS

Methods of investigations

In our study, we use the method of comparative analysis to explore the uniqueness of stylistic devices in each language and their correspondence to the meaning of the original.

The use of rich stylistic devices in dialogues and descriptions of the author's works adds liveliness to the text. In revealing the character of his heroes, metaphors and irony play a special role.

Many scientific works have been written by scholars and translators exploring the role of stylistic devices in the translation of Alexandre Dumas' works, specifically *The Three Musketeers*, into English, Uzbek, and Russian. These studies usually focus on linguistics, translation theory, and literary studies.

A. Kruchyonykh reflects on the translation of complex literary works such as those of Dumas in his scholarly works on the translation of Russian literature and the peculiarities of translation. Kruchyonykh has also

written many scientific articles and books on literary translation and stylistic devices in the Russian language. In particular, he conducted studies on the stylistic devices used in translating Dumas' works into Russian and their cultural adaptation. Eduard M. Berman, one of the leading researchers in translation theory into Russian, discusses how to adapt and preserve stylistic devices in translation in his works. His writings explore the stylistic elements of Dumas' works and their reflection in translations. In his research *Translation and Literary Art*, L. V. Zvegintsev emphasizes the importance of stylistic devices in translating literary works and explains the difficulties and stylistic changes that arise when translating the writer's works into Russian.

Robert S. Langeri, a scholar who made significant contributions to the development of translation theory into English, discusses the necessity of preserving stylistic devices and cultural contexts when translating literary works into English. Stylistic techniques used in Dumas' works were also examined in his studies.

B. Boykobirov and N. Eshmatova, researchers in the field of literary translation and stylistic devices in Uzbek, analyzed the difficulties and methods of translating Dumas' works into Uzbek. Their studies discuss metaphors, irony, and other stylistic devices in Dumas' works. These studies aim to highlight the significance of stylistic devices in translation, the art of the translator, and the challenges that arise when translating literary works into other languages. Studies dedicated to the translation of Dumas' works include works that demonstrate the problems encountered when translating his unique style, metaphors, and other stylistic elements.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Challenges in Translating Stylistic Devices

When conveying stylistic devices in translation, certain challenges can arise, such as:

- **Cultural Differences:** Some stylistic devices may carry specific emotional weight in one culture and language, but this impact may disappear in another culture, affecting the accuracy of meaning.
- **Linguistic Limitations:** Every language has its own grammatical and lexical features, which can influence the translation process.

When translating Alexandre Dumas' works, a number of difficulties arise. These challenges are related to the language, style, cultural context of the works, and the way readers perceive the text. The main difficulties faced by translators include:

1. Keeping Style and Stylistic Devices. When translating Dumas' works, it

is important to maintain his unique style and stylistic devices. Metaphors, irony, synonyms, and other stylistic elements play a significant role in understanding the spirit and meaning of the works. Their translation must be precise and careful, as expressions in the original language may add new nuances of meaning to the translation.

2. Cultural Differences and Context. Dumas' works strongly reflect the historical, cultural, and social contexts of France. Terms, customs, and traditions related to the political, social, and cultural situation of 19th-century France require special attention in translation. It is important for the translator to take these cultural differences into account and convey them appropriately, making them understandable for the reader.

3. Naturalness of Dialogue. The dialogues in Dumas' works are vivid and naturally written. Preserving the naturalness of these dialogues during translation can be challenging, as each language has its own characteristics of spoken speech and phraseology. The translator must strive to create lively and natural dialogues for the reader, considering the language and cultural peculiarities.

4. Adaptation to the Uzbek Language: When translating into Uzbek, some French expressions and turns of phrase found in Dumas' works may have no direct equivalents in Uzbek. Therefore, the translator must fully utilize the lexical and syntactical possibilities of the Uzbek language, aiming to convey each expression correctly without losing the original meaning.

5. Historical and Political Terms: Dumas' works contain numerous historical and political terms that must be translated accurately and correctly. These terms are important for understanding the true atmosphere of the works. The translator must know how to express these terms in modern language, especially so that they are understood by the Uzbek reader. These difficulties complicate the translation process but offer the opportunity for a more accurate and profound translation of the literary work into Uzbek.

In the English translation of *The Three Musketeers*, metaphors are often translated literally, which leads to a slight weakening of the emotional impact. In Russian translations, poetic images are more faithfully preserved, but sometimes excessive drama is added. In Uzbek translations, stylistic devices are adapted according to the peculiarities of the Uzbek literary language.

Let's analyze metaphors from "The Three Musketeers":

"He is as quick as lightning" (French: Il est aussi rapide que l'éclair)

This metaphor is very popular in English and is commonly used to describe speed. The translation is accurate and clear for the Uzbek reader. In Russian, a similar metaphor is used: "Он быстр, как молния", which correctly conveys the meaning of speed. In Uzbek, the metaphor "U chaqmoqday tez" uses the word "chaqmoq", which is also widely used to represent speed.

"His words cut like a knife" (French: Ses paroles coupent comme un couteau)

This metaphor indicates that the hero's words are sharp and painful. The metaphor in English is deep and retains its expressiveness. The Russian translation "Его слова режут как нож" also accurately conveys the meaning using the word "нож". In the Uzbek translation, the phrase "Uning so'zlari pichoqday keskin" also effectively describes the painful and sharp impact of words, preserving the vividness of the metaphor.

"A heart of stone" (French: Un cœur de pierre)

In English, the metaphor "A heart of stone" is often used to describe a cruel and insensitive heart. The translation is accurate and easily understood. In Russian, the metaphor is translated as "Каменное сердце", where the word "камень" also symbolizes hardness and insensitivity. In Uzbek, the similar expression "tosh qalb" is used, which conveys the same meaning.

Due to the peculiarities of each language, such as vocabulary, structure, and cultural context, some nuances may change. Translators must be careful to preserve the meaning and spirit of the original while considering the peculiarities of each language.

Approaches to Translating Stylistic Devices. It is important to note the various approaches used in the translation of stylistic devices, as each language has its unique features and cultural differences. The main goal of translating stylistic devices is to preserve the original spirit and impact of the work, while making it comprehensible, natural, and aesthetically acceptable for the reader of the new language.

Semantic Approach: In this approach, the translator translates the stylistic device of the text as accurately and clearly as possible, paying special attention to preserving the meaning and spirit of the work. For example, the French metaphor "Un cœur de pierre" (tosh qalb) is translated into English as "A heart of stone", which is a direct and understandable translation, as this expression is also used in English.

Loan Translation Approach: This approach suggests

that the translator, instead of directly translating the stylistic device, chooses a similar expression or phrase already existing in the target language, which has a similar meaning and impact. This approach is particularly useful when considering cultural differences. For example, the French phrase "L'amour est aveugle" (love is blind) is translated into English as "Love is blind", a phrase commonly used in English that has the same meaning.

Adaptation Approach: In this approach, the translator adapts the stylistic device according to the cultural and linguistic context to create a similar impact. Here, the translator not only translates the words but also considers cultural, historical, or social differences, choosing equivalents that match the new language.

Modification of Metaphors and Other Stylistic Devices

(Literary Translation): In this approach, the translator seeks to preserve the artistic aspect of the work, but stylistic devices may be altered or adapted to make them more impactful for the reader of the new language. In such cases, syntactical and lexical adaptations are often used. For example, the French phrase "Son regard perça comme une épée" (His gaze was sharp as a sword) is translated into English as "His gaze pierced like a sword". Here, the translator uses the word "pierced" instead of "perça" to preserve the original meaning but adapt the expression to the English language.

Expressive Approach: In this approach, the translator pays special attention to preserving the expressive and aesthetic features of the text. Sometimes, the translation may not be literal or exact, but the emotional perception and expression of the work are preserved. For example, the French phrase "Il pleut des cordes" is translated into English as "It's raining cats and dogs" (Heavy rain). The translator chooses a similar expression, considering the peculiarities of both languages and their cultural differences.

Each of these approaches to translating stylistic devices has its advantages and drawbacks. To preserve the aesthetic and artistic value of the text, the translator must use various methods to ensure the effectiveness of the translation and maintain the original spirit and impact of the work.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, keeping the author's style and correctly translating the stylistic devices that correspond to the meaning of the original text enhances the artistic value of the work and creates a connection between the author and the reader. Stylistic devices are key factors that amplify the emotional and aesthetic impact of literary works. In the translation process, it is important to preserve stylistic devices while considering cultural

and linguistic peculiarities.

A literary work is the result of the writer's creative imagination, reflecting the life of a person and society in a unique style. Undoubtedly, it occupies a special place in literature as a work that evokes aesthetic pleasure and moral values. The adequacy of the translation of a literary work lies in conveying its content, artistic style, aesthetic features, and the author's intentions in another language accurately and completely. This process involves not only lexical meanings but also cultural context, emotional tone, and stylistic devices. The translator's creative skill and linguistic abilities play an important role in the translation. It is essential to adapt stylistic devices such as metaphors, analogies, and irony to the new language. The translator must evoke the same impression in the reader that the work has on the original reader. Masterful translation of literary works is not only the transformation of the text into another language but also the preservation of its spirit, emotional impact, and aesthetic beauty. In this process, the translator must be a creator, linguist, and cultural expert. The adequacy of the translation helps recreate the impact of the original work among readers in the new language.

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