

A Linguo-Pragmatic Analysis of Stylistic Figures in “the Days Gone by” Translations

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Abstract:

The term “pragmatics” used for the first time in ancient philosophical manuscripts, this word from the Greek language pragma means “work, action”. Later, this word was also used as a philosophical term by philosophers such as Aristotle, J. Locke and E. Kant. This term was introduced to linguistics in the 60s and 70s of the 20th century by linguists such as Ch. Peirce, R. Carnap, Ch. Morris, L. Wittgenstein and was interpreted as a specific direction of linguistics.

Keywords: expression, synecdoche, syntax, linguistic, logic, theory, analyze, style, figurative, pragmatics, retain, composition, phrase, process.

Introduction.

Linguopragmatics is a linguistic branch directly separated from semiotics, that is, according to the classification of Ch. Peirce and Ch. Morris, pragmatics (linguopragmatics) stands alongside syntax and semantics within the framework of semiotics. “The scientific views of the German philosopher G. Claus, who studied pragmatics as a science that studies the relationship between signs and the persons who create, transmit and receive these linguistic signs, logically continue the views of Ch. Peirce and Ch. Morris in this area.”¹ The opinions of 21st century linguists Ya. Mei² and D. Kim³ about the field of linguo-pragmatics, its subject and its interrelationship with other fields are important. In particular, “Linguopragmatics (or pragmatics) is a branch of linguistics and semiotics that studies the ways in which context affects meaning. Pragmatics includes the theory of the speech

¹ Сафаров Ш. Прагмалингвистика. Монография. – Т., 2008. – Б. 59-241

² Mey J.L. Pragmatics: An Introduction. 2nd ed. – Oxford: Blackwell, 2001. – P.148.

³ Kim D. et al. The Role of an Interactive Book Reading Program in the Development of Second Language Pragmatic Competence // The Modern Language Journal. Vol. 86, № 3, 2002. – P. 328-332.

act, the process of engaging in communication, interaction in conversation, and other features related to language in speech situations.”⁴ After all, pragmatics is very important in linguistics.

Materials.

We will analyze the linguo-pragmatic features of artistic visual tools in the novel “The Days Gone By” and the issues of their delivery to the reader: “*Oftob, darrav isiriq hozirla, kuyavingni yomon ko‘zdan o‘zi asrasin!*” dedi.” (The Days Gone By. 2009; 63) In this passage, the lexical unit of synecdoche is used in the combination “protect yourself from the evil eye”. In fact, there is no evil eye, on the contrary, “people with bad intentions” are meant. The Uzbek people, especially our mothers, open their hands in prayer when greeting and saying goodbye. This is considered a very good practice, and it is only one of the traditions of our mentholity. It is not surprising that in the above-mentioned discourse, the conversation of two women is embodied, and the author’s wit is actively used in oral speech, and this phrase “May Allah protect your son-in-law from the evil eye!” was the motivation.

The above figurative tool (grammatically synecdoche, i.e. expression of “whole” (person) through “part” (eye)) in the translation of I.Tukhtasinov: “*Oftob, prepare the incense plant, immediately. May God save your son-in-law of evil eyes!*” (T.I. 2017; 61) (“Oftob, darrov isiriq tayyorla, Alloh kuyovingni yomon ko‘zlardan asrasin!” dedi) (K.M) is translated in the style.

Research and methods.

In the translation of K.Yermakova: “*A woman ran over to Oftoboyim. It was her older sister who, until now, had been watching the groom’s arrival from the roof with the neighbors’ wives. “Oftob-quickly, prepare the isryk- incense! (Isryk- an herb burnt to purify and ward off the evil eye) May Allah protect your son-in-law from the evil eye!*” (Y.K. 2018; 60) (Oftoboyimning oldiga bir ayol yugurib keldi. Shu paytgacha kuyovning kelishini qo‘shni xotinlar bilan tomdan kuzatib turgan uning katta opasi edi. Oftob, tez isiriq tayyorla, Alloh kuyovingni yomon ko‘zdan asrasin!) (K.M) is given as.

Synecdoche in the translation of M.Reese: “*Oftob, quickly, burn some isiriq to protect him from the evil eye.*” (R.M. 2018; 122) (yomon ko‘zdan- K.M)

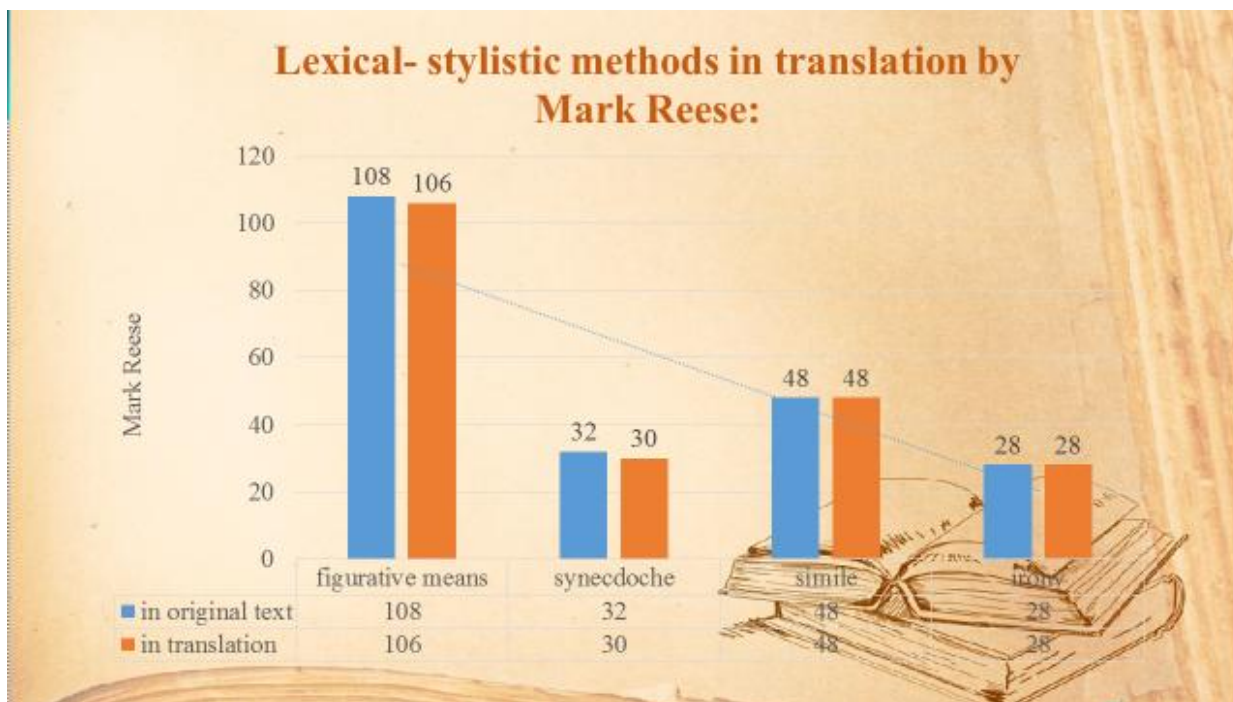
Results.

In the translation of K.Yermakova *May Allah protect your son-in-law from the evil eye- Alloh kuyovingni yomon ko‘zdan asrasin!* is given as. The exact equivalent of this synecdoche combination is the “evil eye” (yomon ko‘z) in English and a phrase (expression) in English, which is a coincidence that allows Uzbek and English translators to translate the original text exactly. The phrase expressing a figurative meaning through this lexical unit of synecdoche was translated by all three translators through the method of literal translation and reflected in the translated text in the pictorial expression of synecdoche. (the whole is expressed through the part)

Discussion.

However, K.Yermakova and M.Riz try hard to preserve the original text in the translation. In the translation, by commenting in parentheses or in the form of an appendix, it pays special attention to incense burning, which is characteristic of Uzbek mentholity, and for what purpose it is used. This makes the reception process easier. The original lexical unit “isiriq” is transliterated as “isiriq” in K. Yermakova’s translation, and as “isirik” in M. Reese’s translation.

⁴ Levinson S.C. Pragmatics. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2008. –P. 9-236.



Conclusion.

Professor M. Umarchodjayev stated: “An opinion about whether the phrase component is a word or not a word, that is, if the component of the phrase has its main nominative or figurative meaning, does it retain this meaning in the composition of the phrase or is it a process of “disappearance of meaning” means.⁵ We can understand that this is also important in the implementation of this translation process.

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⁵ Умарходжаев М. Основы фразеологии. Дис... д-ра филол. наук. – Москва, 1981. – С. 77-100

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